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THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL.

VOL. X.

JULY TO DECEMBER, 1820.

67/1121

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND

MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

British India and its Dependencies:

CONTAINING

Original Communications.
Memoirs of Eminent Persons.
History, Antiquities, Poetry.
Natural History, Geography.
Review of New Publications.
Debates at the East-India House.
Proceedings of the Colleges of Haileybury and Fort William, and the Military Seminary at Addiscombe.
India Civil and Military Intelligence, Appointments, Promotions, Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c.
Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.
Missionary and Home Intelligence, Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c.
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State of the London and India Markets.
Notices of Sales at the East-India House.
Times appointed for the East-India Company's Ships for the Season.
Prices Current of East-India Produce.
India Exchanges and Company's Securities.
Daily Prices of Stocks, &c. &c. &c.

VOL. X.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1820.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR BLACK, KINGSBURY, PARBURY, & ALLEN,
BOOKSELLERS TO THE HONOURABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,
LEADENHALL STREET.

1820.

Printed by
Cox and Baylis, Great Queen Street,
Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JULY 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—As many of your readers may not have access to the late publications on the subject of the recent acquisitions in India, I have transcribed, for their information, some parts of Mr. Prinsep's quarto work, which, to those Proprietors of India Stock who do not attend the India House debates, may, I conceive, prove useful. Mr. Prinsep has given a most copious detail of the preparations for the late war, and of its proceedings; and the result fully shews the capacious mind of the noble Marquis, who projected the plans, and employed the means whereby so successful and unexpected an issue has been obtained. But in the political retrospect to which these considerations lead, the Indian public never can forget, that had the Marquis of Wellesley's plans, with Lord Lake's great victories, been followed up as they should have been, many millions of money and thousands of lives would have been saved to the state. If we except a pertinacious few, I believe that a great majority of those persons who in England resolutely condemned that nobleman's administration, now acknowledge their error. But the best regulations at home cannot prevent a similar case from occurring. The possession of £1,000 stock is in one proprietor the power of contributing to sustain a judicious system of policy, and to conduct it on principles which give protection and stability to the fruits of success; while it entitles another to gratify his vanity, to discharge his rancour, or to betray his entire ignorance of Indian policy. I am sorry to say, that many of the debates upon the pensions granted to distinguished individuals will but act as a beacon to India servants hereafter, to take care of their private concerns, whilst they are ably discharging their public duties. Some of the late pensions have been assented to in a way that, to generous minds, must have proved so very galling, that nothing but extreme necessity could reconcile spirits, whose high services claim the meed of "dignity in retirement," to their acceptance. This conduct is unworthy such a great government as the Company's now is; and I trust, in future, more delicacy will be exercised in India Debates.

The territorial revenue of the Peishwa in 1815, exclusive of assignments on military tenure, was

96,71,753 rupees, the average rate in the account of that government. Mr. Elphinstone estimates the incumbrances arising from the provision for the Suttara Rajah, the stipend of eight lacs to Bajee Rao, of three lacs to his brother Chimnajee, with other necessary charges resulting from the new arrangement, at no less than 34 lacs per annum. The net gross acquisitions of revenue by the British government will, therefore, be but 62 lacs, including the cessions by the treaty of Poona, which were destined to maintain the auxiliary force; but from the resumed Jageers and Suranjamee tenures of the Poona state, a further permanent revenue of 24,40,000 rupees is anticipated. Wherefore, after a very liberal allowance for the requisite addition to the military force, in proportion to the ceded territory, and to the establishment for the civil administration thereof (sources of charge which in the western provinces of Bengal average 16 per cent. on the gross receipts of revenue), we may assume that the dominions of the late Bajee Rao will yield a net revenue of 50 lacs.

But I will go beyond this calculation, and infer, that when the Ceded Districts shall become more habituated to European management, and a perfect confidence shall be established between our new subjects and the governing state, a great increase of revenue will arise from the import and inland sale of English manufactures; and this reasonable expectation, from the introduction of our fabrics, will apply to the acquisitions from the Berar or northern Mahratta country, made by the late war; in fact, there is every thing to hope, and nothing to apprehend from the new intercourse with an extensive tract of India, which we may say has been hitherto hid from Europeans. The ceded lands of the Bhoosla were entered in the accounts of that state at 22,47,000 rupees. Those comprehended in the treaty of Mundisor, which have been retained in our hands, appeared by Holkar's accounts to have yielded no more than 4,42,500 rupees; but this must have been owing to the complete anarchy which prevailed at that period, for the same terirtories in 1766 yielded to Tuckogee Holkar no less than 17,03,000 rupees; a produce of 10 lacs may, therefore, be reasonably expected. From Sâgur and other retained territories, we reckon upon five lacs. We may calculate a revenue of four lacs more for Ajimeer; and the Rajpoot tributes cannot be assumed at less than 15 lacs. The result may be estimated, therefore, as under:

Bhoosla ceded territories	22,47,200
Holkar	10,00,000
Sâgur	5,00,000
Ajimeer	4,00,000
Tributes from Jeypore, &c. &c.	15,00,000
Total...	Rs. 56,47,200
Poona gross..	Rs. 87,11,753
Grand total..	Rs. 1,43,58,958

Thus, in ensuing years, when time shall have allowed the new acquisitions to reach the full measure of their productive powers, we may look for a gross addition to the territorial revenues of 87 lacs from Poona, and 57 from other quarters: and after paying the charges of additional establishments, the net advantages may be considered 90 lacs. This, added to the former surplus revenue from Bengal, will swell the balance of those presidencies to 1,90,00,000, but we may say, upwards of two millions sterling. Such may be fairly reckoned as the satisfactory results of a war, in which we have been compelled to engage by the covert designs and open aggressions of the native powers. But the solid advantages which such splendid successes have brought in their train are minor considerations, compared with the vast additional happiness, and the actual security of property it will

confer upon subjects and countries, which since the days of the bold and insidious Sevagee, have been subject to annual devastation and depopulation. In exchange for these, they acquire a mild paternal government, with an extension of agriculture and commerce, unknown in that part of India for ages. These will prove to be the moral effects and the ultimate benefits of being transferred to British rule; and the political result must be a large increase of revenue. But then, to cultivate this field, and reap these desirable fruits, the Indian governments must not be crippled by regulations which would deprive them of a local discretion in sudden emergencies, nor must there be an insufficiency of troops to maintain our predominance; least of all, should the miserable want of European officers be continued. The military events at Corry Gaum, and at Nagpore, are strong proofs of the hazards run from a paucity of European officers; and every man who has been in India can testify, that the hand of Providence was with us in these desperate encounters. The Company's servants since returned home will, it is to be hoped, point out the actual necessity of keeping our native corps most complete with officers; for, as Mr. Hastings wisely said, "We hold India by a thread, but if you draw it too tight it will break;" but I say, if you adopt regulations bordering on selfishness and parsimony, you thereby endanger the state. Mr. Prinsep reasons most truly, when he says: "The most obvious and striking benefits that present themselves to our view are the maintenance, and means of accumulation too, which the management of so large a concern affords, in its various departments, to many thousands of British subjects; and the annual accession to the national capital of numerous private fortunes, remitted to England, to say nothing of other funds supplied to British consumption, from income drawn in India." Further, as there is a constant influx of our youth to India, so the annual retirement of civil and military servants add wealth to the parent state. These are high considerations, and should not be forfeited to gratify a few unreflecting proprietors, or a misjudging portion of the British public; whether embarrassed manufacturers, overtrading speculators, or bewildered politicians. These are the sentiments of one who has resided some years in Bengal, and may be supposed to have collected some criteria for estimating the high merits of a Wellesley, a Hastings, a Moira, a Hislop, a Munro, an Elphinstone, a Malcolm, and a Jenkins: names which must be dear to India and to England, whilst the pages of history shall record their actions.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. S.

P. S. Stanton is now a Major, but I do not see that a C. B. has been the reward of his unequalled merits as an officer. What is this to be attributed to?

SKETCH OF THE SERVICES

OF

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE FAGAN.

We have just received the memorial of Lieut.col. Fagan, late Adj. gen. of the Bengal army, addressed to the hon. the Court of Directors, and time will not allow us to give more than a hasty sketch of its contents. It contains a general narrative of his services, from the period of his

arrival in Bengal in 1796 to the year 1816, when, indefatigable attention to the very arduous duties of his office having undermined his health, he obtained leave for ten months to take a voyage to sea, with a view to its restoration. After some months passed at the Cape of Good Hope, finding it far from being re-established, he was under the necessity of applying for a furlough to Europe. His residence in a congenial climate has once more restored him to health, and has been the happy means of giving back to the duties of his profession as zealous, capable, and useful an officer as is to be found in the Company's service, rich as it is in men of superior merit. Almost at the very outset of his career he lost an arm, at the memorable siege of Seringapatam, in which he had volunteered his services. His conduct then was such as to draw the attention of the Governor-gen. the Marquis Wellesley, a nobleman who, in addition to every high qualification which can distinguish a statesman, possesses the inappreciable tact which enabled him to discern and avail himself of merit wherever it was to be found.

He was soon after appointed by that nobleman to a staff situation, and in 1812 was nominated to that of Adj gen. which he filled until his departure from India, a period which included various important military operations, but particularly that of the Nepaul war, the original plans and subsequent direction of which, during the whole of its arduous course, devolved principally upon his office, under his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

Among the leading and important benefits which the Company's service has derived from the extensive and considerate views of Lieut.col. Fagan, we may record the present efficient state of the Bengal Commissariat, in praise of which too much can be hardly said, and which was formerly managed by contract, to the great detriment of the service and the Company's pecuniary interests. To him we are likewise indebted for the existence of the Company's stud, the abolition of which had been contemplated by Sir George Barlow, with a view to economy. The preservation of this establishment has been the means of giving vigour and facility of operation to our military force; and we cannot but consider the proper equipment of the cavalry of vital and paramount importance, as far as regards the predominance of our Indian empire.

The repeated harassing and predatory incursions of the Pindarrees along the western frontier of the Bengal Presidency shewed how much we were assailable on that side, and pointed out the necessity of acquiring the most exact information with regard to its local weaknesses, and its capabilities for defence. By the judicious selection of officers, from whatever branch of the service they could be procured—engineers, cavalry, or infantry—Lieut.col. Fagan obtained minute, scientific, topographical, and statistical surveys of the whole line of frontier, from the Indus to the northern limits of Cuttack, an extent of at least 1,200 miles. Thus has been accomplished, in a comparatively short space of time, a survey, which, connected on the north-west with what was ascertained by Mr. Elphinstone, and on the south-east with what was previously known, extends from the high mountains of Hindoo Koosh to the sea-shore at Jaggernauth; a range which, if we only include its more considerable sinuosities, cannot be estimated under 2,000 miles. The inestimable advantages of such exact and detailed information, cannot but have had the most decided influence in the brilliant success which has attended our widely extended and simultaneous operations during the late eventful wars. To Col. Fagan we are indebted for the reformation of the Medical Establishment, which combines whatever is required by a paternal and humane regard for the

preservation of the soldier's life, health, and well-being, and a just and liberal provision for the members of that meritorious body. But as a proof how much he was alive to whatever could in any way promote the real prosperity and permanence of the Company's government, by recommending whatever could be deemed useful, we will here only mention that he laid before Sir George Nugent, at that time commander-in-chief in Bengal, the original plan, which was afterwards adopted by the Bengal government, for the annual admission into the civil college of Fort William of a certain proportion of young military students, with a view to their receiving a solid course of instruction in the oriental languages. As none were allowed to join that institution but those who had a predilection for such pursuits, the most ample success attended this praiseworthy measure; and the Company thus had added to their most efficient servants many young men, who cannot fail of being of the highest utility in the extensive field of military and political duties. It was in reference to this very measure that we have the high sanction of that most amiable and excellent man, the late Lord Minto, who, in his annual address to the College of Fort William, in September 1813, expresses himself as follows:—"But the satisfaction derived from a result founded on that principle (the proficiency of the civil and military scholars of the college) is reasonably augmented by the reflection that the public interest is advanced, as well as the reputation of the college, by the oriental acquirements of its military students." And again: "But the general advantage of the state is, in my judgment, essentially promoted by the accomplishment of several of its military servants in languages which, besides fitting them for a more easy and perfect performance of their ordinary professional duty, and qualifying them for occasions which the military service frequently presents of conducting important affairs, requiring both personal and written intercourse with native chiefs and princes, qualify them also to undertake, with great advantage to the public, and much honour and benefit to themselves, political deputations and commissions not immediately connected with their military functions. The scope of their own personal views is by these means honourably extended, while the public fund of available talents and endowments is happily enlarged."

In support of what has just been advanced, we could record the splendid acquirements of an Ayton, a Brice, a Turner, a Sleeman, a Ruddell, and many other young military men of equally distinguished merit.

When the important advantages resulting from Lieut.col. Fagan's active and fostering exertions are the subject of consideration in their proper place, they will no doubt meet that applause and remuneration to which they are entitled: he has appealed to those who have never wilfully overlooked the merits of their servants. But there is one point to which we would call attention, namely, that—in the distribution of those honours and emoluments which have been conferred on so many brave and meritorious officers, from the rank of General to that of those commanding battalions and detachments, including Majors, and the Deputy Qr.mast.gens. of the forces attached to one of the divisions of the army—an officer of his merit should be forgotten, does appear extraordinary, and can only be accounted for, as he himself says, by the unfortunate state of his health and circumstances since he left India, which obliged him to absent himself from England, and seek the mild air of the south of Europe. It is to be remembered that he filled a most arduous situation, the unremitted duties of which have essentially contributed to impair his health: a situation second

to none in any light, except in its emoluments, which were necessarily reduced to a very limited amount, by the large establishment he had to support while attending the Commander-in-chief in the field.

Throughout a most extensive and diversified range of duties, his ardour and application to business have been unremitted; and the high state of efficiency of all the subordinate branches of the army has, no doubt, contributed much to the success of the Company's arms in India, and enabled the Commander-in-chief to direct with undivided attention the diversified operations of the large force employed in the late war, and has, consequently, given that unity and precision to its combined movements, so essential to the success of all military enterprizes. But the favourable and honourable estimate entertained by the government of Bengal of Lieut. col. Fagan's merits will be best learnt from the subjoined abstract of the general order issued by the Governor-gen. in Council, permitting him to return to Europe for the recovery of his health:—

"While the Governor-gen. indulges his regret at what the service has suffered in the relinquishment of the situation of Adj.gen. by Lieut.col. George Fagan, his Excellency must endeavour to diminish the effects of that loss by rendering the memory of Lieut.col. Fagan's official exertions an example and incitement to the army. The universal tribute of acknowledgment paid to the ability and indefatigable zeal of Lieut.col. Fagan ought to stimulate every officer to aim at attaining a similar character. This, however, is not to be acquired by ardour alone; recollection of the tone of Lieut.col. Fagan's professional energy should impress this conclusion on every one disposed to strive for equal reputation, that no talents, not even such as Lieut.col. Fagan possessed, will carry an individual to proud distinctions, unless he joins to them habits of application and a judicious direction of his genius. It is to the combination of these qualities that Lieut.col. Fagan has owed the high estimation in which his talents were held, and the sorrow now expressed that the service has ceased to benefit by them.

(Signed) G. YOUNG,
Officiating Secretary to Government
Military Department.

This honourable testimonial is of itself sufficient to speak volumes, and we think his case hardly requires to be made more publicly known. Rumour speaks of honours to be conferred at the approaching coronation; of course the brilliant services of the Indian army will not be forgotten: but in the distribution of favours to the distinguished individuals to be selected for honourable notice, we can only say, "*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

Lieut.col. Fagan has just returned to Bengal to complete the period required by the Regulations, and to promote his fortune, now more than ever made necessary by the cares of a large and rising family.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

(*Continued from Vol. IX. p.* 545.)

PART II.

NATIONAL MEMORANDA.

A PART of our limited engagement in the introduction to this sketch, was to give the dates of the more remarkable events in the reign of Geo. III.; reserving to the compiler an occasional liberty to enlarge the tenor of the narrative beyond the narrow channel of chronology, when a wave of simultaneous causes, or a confluence of rapid, effects require breadth and depth.

SECT. I.

Indian Retrospect.

The progress of the British Empire in India is coeval with the whole reign. For the sake of unity, therefore, we propose to confine our review to Indian affairs until the several branches of that subject be finished. Passing over the details of many weighty negociations and

splendid actions, the tables of results and their dates may be useful both to those who have the advantage of consulting ample histories of the corresponding period as far as the respective works have proceeded, and those who will find information even in a brief outline of the territories which have been acquired in India during the last sixty years.

TABLE I.—*Stages in the Company's Domestic History.*

Without reverting to privileges under old charters of institution and confirmation remaining in perpetual force: by the last prolongation of the East India Company's tenure of an exclusive commerce, granted by Parliament in 1744—to a subsisting term, which would not expire until 1766, fourteen years had been added, which left a term subsisting at the accession of George III. which, with three years' notice, would last until Lady-day 1783.

1762.—Government granted the Company £20,000 in lieu of furnishing a regiment to protect their settlements in India.

1763.—After the conclusion of the peace with France, the Company demanded from Government payment for the following disbursements on the national account.

Subsistence of French prisoners in India..	£260,687
Expenses incurred on the expedition to Manilla.	139,877
Hospital charges on account of His Majesty's forces.....	21,447
Making a total of....	£422,011

Of which they afterwards received from the Lords of the Treasury £28,366, leaving £393,645 deficient.

1766.—Almost before arrangements could be made for collecting the newly acquired revenues in Bengal, a claim was instituted on the part of the public to participate in the advantage of a presumed surplus of the general revenue of the Company's presidencies in India above the expenditure. By accounts laid before Parliament for five years, ending May 1766, although the surplus in Bengal was considerable, the deficiencies in Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen outweighed this; so that, on the total account, the excess of expenditure was £1,628,000. In 1767 a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Company. During the inquiry, the Company declared a dividend of 12½ per cent; Government hereupon introduced three bills, which passed into laws. Acts of 7th Geo. III., cap. 48. and cap. 49, made the qualification for voting in General Courts to depend on six months' possession of stock, and controlled the declaration of dividends. Cap. 57, bound the Company to pay to the public £400,000 for two years, in consideration of their territorial acquisitions.

1769.—A compact between the Company and the Administration was confirmed by Parliament, binding the Company to pay £400,000 per annum for five years, which was to cease if their dividends should fall to six per cent. On the other hand, by a gradual rise of one per cent., the dividends might reach 12½ per cent. as a maximum.

The Company sent out Commissioners for superintending their governments in India. The Aurora frigate, in which they sailed, is supposed to have been lost at sea, as unfortunately it was never afterwards heard of.

1770.—Act of 10 Geo. III. cap. 47, raised the penalty payable to the Company on India goods illicitly imported under foreign commissions to 100 per cent. The same act made such of the Company's servants as should commit acts of oppression in India, amenable to the court of King's Bench in England.

Ensuing dividend declared at 12 per cent. And up to Midsummer 1772, at 12½.

1772.—The Company were prohibited from building ships at home,

or employing ships built at home, until their tonnage be reduced under 45,000 tons; but they might build any vessel in India or the colonies, or charter any vessel so built.

Act of 13 Geo. III. cap. 9, restrained the Company for a limited time from sending out the five Commissioners to India just before appointed.

The Midsummer dividend is reduced to 6 per cent.

1773.—June 16. Lord North's two new bills for regulating the Company's affairs passed into laws. By 13 Geo. III. cap. 64, £500 shares of stock now ceased to qualify a proprietor to vote; 1,246 shares were disfranchised by raising the qualification for a single vote to £1,000. At this moment 487 proprietors had this qualification. The annual election of twenty-four new Directors having made the administration of the Company's affairs too fluctuating and unstable, it was enacted that they should in future remain four years in office, and six Directors go out by rotation every year.

The Company's dividends were restricted to six per cent., until the loan of £1,400,000, then advanced by Parliament, be repaid. By 13 Geo. III. cap. 63, the system of governing the territorial acquisitions in India received the first modification from the Legislature. For a notice of some of the points, see Table III. anno 1773.

1774.—From the auditor's accounts, made up at the India-house, of the revenues and disbursements of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen, from May 1766 to April 1774, the net surplus for the eight years was found to amount to £3,877,000. The surplus for Bengal, alone, exceeded £6,000,000; but the deficiencies of the other presidencies reduced the general balance.

1777.—The Company having now paid off the loan of £1,400,000 advanced by Government in 1773, raised their dividends from 6 to 7 per cent.; declaring the half-yearly dividend at 3½.

1779.—The Company having reduced their bond debt to minus £1,500,000, the public had become entitled to participate in the surplus revenues accruing in India. Parliament, however, continued to the Company the enjoyment of them entire, until the 1st of April 1780; the dividends made to the proprietors meanwhile not to exceed 8 per cent.

The Company this year expended a large sum in two patriotic and magnificent contributions to the naval force of the country. They gave an aggregate bounty sufficient to raise 6,000 seamen for the public service; and they built for his Majesty's navy three ships of 74 guns each, which were called the Bombay Castle, Carnatic, and Ganges. The House of Commons petitioned his Majesty to direct the Attorney General to prosecute George Stratton, Henry Brooke, Charles Floyer, and George Mackay, Esquires, for confining Lord Pigot, the Governor of Madras. They were tried, found guilty, and fined £1,000 each.

Dec. 1780.—By an act of 20 Geo. III. cap. 56, the Company were to retain the entire revenue of their territories in India until 8th April 1781.

Aug. 9.—The Company sustained a severe loss in shipping. The Godfrey, Hillsborough, Glatton, Royal George, and Mount Stuart, were taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain.

1781.—An account of the profits of the Company's trade, and the surplus of their territorial revenues, made up to 1st March 1781, was exhibited to Parliament. These amounted to £688,025 17*s.* 10*d.* After paying £400,000 to the public, according to a compact with Government, confirmed by two acts of parliament, the Company were authorized to divide the residue, £288,025 17*s.* 10*d.* among the proprietors: but they preferred em-

ploying it in trade, and this capital has been annually credited with interest in a distinct account under the title of the Separate Fund.

The Company to pay the above £400,000, by four instalments, as a compensation for all claims on the part of the public, until the 1st of March 1781. Their exclusive trade, and the possession of their Indian territories, to remain entire until the 1st of March 1791, and thereafter until Parliament should give three years' notice of an intention to discontinue them, and to pay off the capital debt of £4,200,000 due to the Company, with all arrears of interest, &c. Should their exclusive privileges be thus terminated, the act declares their vested right to remain a corporation, and to trade with their joint stock in common with other British subjects.

The public henceforward to receive three-fourths of the annual surplus of the net profits and revenues of the Company, which should remain after reserving a dividend of 8 per cent. computed upon the capital stock of £3,200,000. The fourth part of the surplus, together with a sum to be allowed for victualling his Majesty's ships in India, the Company were at liberty to apply in enlarging their dividends, by a gradual augmentation not exceeding 1 per cent. in a year, and the maximun to be 12½ per cent.

The Company to pay two lacs of rupees annually, for every regiment of the King employed in India at their request. To victual his Majesty's ships employed in India at their request; to be paid one-fourth of the expense during the war: after the peace to sustain the whole.

Notwithstanding many foreigners are included in the proprietors of stock, the Company's ships to be considered British ships.

To prevent British subjects from being concerned with foreigners in India, it is illegal to lend them money directly or indirectly.

1782.—The Company lost six ships in the course of this year: *viz.* June, the Fortitude, taken by the French; the Earl of Dartmouth, lost off Cape Nicobar; the Major, burnt at Calpee, in the Hoogly.—August, the Grosvenor, lost off the east coast of Africa; the Brilliant, lost at Johanna.—Oct. the Earl of Hertford, lost in Madras Roads.

Act of 22 Geo. III. cap. 51, gave the Company time to pay arrears of customs, with permission to divide meanwhile 8 per cent.

1783.—Act of 23 Geo. III. cap. 36, repealed the act of last year, and authorized the Company to borrow £500,000 upon bonds. Another act, cap. 78, postponed the payment of customs. Government advanced the Company £300,000 upon Exchequer Bills.

This year the Company sustained another heavy loss in ships, viz.; Jan. the Blandford, taken off Ganjam.—April, the Hinchinbrooke, lost in the Hoogly; the Duke of Athol, burnt in Madras Roads.—June, the Fairford, burnt at Bombay.—Aug. the Duke of Kingston, burnt off Ceylon.

1784.—Mr. Fox's India bill, after much opposition, passed the Commons, but was rejected by the Lords; which produced a change of administration.

By act of 24 Geo. III. cap. 25, the superintendence and control over all the Company's territories in India were vested in a Board of Commissioners, with powers nearly similar to those contained in the subsequent act of 33 Geo. III. cap. 52. This act also provided for the occasional erection of a special tribunal, consisting of three judges, four peers, and six members of the Commons.

The Company's losses of every description, occasioned by the war just ended, were estimated in ac-

counts laid before Parliament at £3,858,666.

By the commutation Act, the duty of 50 per cent. on teas, was commuted for a tax upon windows, and a reduced duty of 12½ per cent.

1786.—Act of 26 Geo. III. cap. 57, enlarges the powers of the Governor-Gen.; establishes new regulations for the trial of offences committed in India; and empowers the Governors on the part of the Company to seize the persons and property of interlopers, and proceed to judgment against them.

Another act, cap. 62, empowered the Company, for the extension of their commerce, to borrow money at 3 per cent., the whole annual interest not to exceed £36,266 16*s*. Another section enabled them to add to their capital stock £800,000, at the rate of £160 to be received for every £100 subscribed for, making the whole capital stock of the Company £400,000. With their hands thus strengthened, the Company reduced the interest on their bonds from 5 to 4 per cent., if the holders preferred this to receiving the principal.

Jan. 6.—The Halsewell was lost in the Channel.

April 4.—Mr. Burke exhibited his first charges against Warren Hastings, Esq., late Governor-general of Bengal. As we have given a memoir of Mr. Hastings (vol. vi. p. 561), with corrections and additions in a subsequent volume, it will be unnecessary to notice the stages or result of the trial in this article.

1788.—Doubts having arisen whether the Company were liable to bear the expense of troops sent to India, without a request from them, the act of 28th George III. cap. 8, declares that the Board of Control were empowered to order the expense of raising, transporting, and maintaining any number of his Majesty's forces, not exceeding 8,045 men, including officers; or of the European forces of the Company, not exceeding 12,000 men, including officers, to be defrayed out of the territorial revenues of India. Act of 28 Geo. III. cap. 29, empowered the Company to borrow £1,200,000 upon bonds.

The Company this season, to encourage British manufactures, enlarged their exports by 2,500 tons, and gave increased facilities to enable their marine commanders and officers, and the licensed merchants residing in India, to extend the permitted branches of private trade. On such a principle, the commerce with maritime India is capable of gradual but indefinite expansion, with corresponding profit to the country at large. But when a thousand inexperienced adventurers, unconnected, and governed by no enlightened regard to a common interest, rush with impatient avarice and blind competition, to glut for years the markets of another hemisphere, with a supply out of all proportion in excess above the demand, where is the country so rich and prosperous as to be able long to bear up against the united evils of such an infatuated course? So far from this prodigality of speculation increasing the demands for our manufactures, even a large proportion of the old annual orders are discontinued in consequence of this field for exportation being rendered unproductive by too many plants. Under this precarious system, stable and circumspect houses are undersold; and the new traders, whose ardour is only bounded by their misapplied and soon exhausted capital, and not long surviving credit, are paralized by the want of returns, and cannot perpetually repeat a circle of operations in which the severe disappointment of not making a sudden fortune is not often mitigated by recovering the prime cost of the article and the incidental charges of the voyage.

1791.—The House of Commons gave notice, that on the 31st March 1794, the debt owing to the Company with all interest should be

paid off, that Parliament should be at liberty to open the trade to India.

1792.—August 29, the Winterton was lost off Madagascar.

1793.—Since 23 Geo. III. cap. 22, the Company had sold annuities at 3 per cent, secured on the debt due to them by the public, to the amount of £2,992,440 5*s.* which were known by the name of India annuities.

These as well as the annuities still held by the Company, as the interest on the balance of the same public debt, were now transferred from the Company's management, to that of the Bank of England, and engrafted upon the fund called Three per cent. annuities. By this arrangement, that part of the original debt of £4,200,000 due from the public, which had been sold for the annuities transferred, was considered as paid off. The part remaining in the Company's hands, was to be repaid them at par before the Legislature could divest them of their exclusive trade.

The Company were further authorized to increase their present stock of five millions by opening a subscription for another million, the proprietors having a preference of subscribing to the amount of 50 per cent on their present stock; and if the subscriptions of proprietors availing themselves of this option exceed the proposed million, each sum to be reduced in proportion. The Company to reduce their bond debts at home to £1,500,000, nor afterwards to exceed it, unless sanctioned by the Board of Control.

1793.—Act of 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, for continuing in the Company for twenty years, the territorial possessions and for prolonging their exclusive privileges under certain limitations.

This act comprehended such provisions of former acts as had not been repealed. On the other hand, several clauses of this act have been repealed or modified by the subsequent act of 53 Geo. III. cap. 155.

1794.—By act 34 Geo. III. cap. 41, the Company were released from the obligation of keeping their bond debt within the amount of £1,500,000 and permitted to issue bonds to the amount of £2,000,000; and they were also empowered, with the consent of the Board of Control, to increase their bonds to the amount of £1,000,000 more, for the general purposes of their trade.

June 26.—The Company's saltpetre warehouses in Ratcliffe Highway were burnt.

By the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation concluded between America and Great Britain, on the 19th of Nov. 1794, it was stipulated that American vessels should have liberty to trade in all articles not prohibited in the British Settlements in India, and to pay the same duties as British subjects; but should only carry the articles exported by them from India to their own ports in America.

The Company in a loyal address to the King offered to raise and clothe three regiments of 1000 men each, for his Majesty's service during the war; but Government preferred their giving a bounty to seamen, a contribution to the state in which their patriotic zeal was accordingly displayed.

In the years 1792, 1793, and 1794, were conveyed to India, in the Company's ships 10,400 troops of their own and the King's. Among this number, the total mortality was only 194 men, and some of those returned "deceased" were lost by accident. This forms a contrast to the losses which have been incurred in Government transports in voyages of much shorter duration, and places in a striking point of view the safety and strength of the Company's shipping.

1795. August.—In consequence of the scarcity of grain which at that time prevailed in England, and the probability of its continuance, the

Court of Directors took up 5,000 tons of shipping to proceed to India for rice; and at the end of the year the Court, from a motive of further relieving the country from the dreadful effects of famine, the apprehension of it not having then subsided, engaged 5,000 tons more shipping to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for wheat. The Court also sent orders to India, authorizing the Governments there to permit country ships to load home rice, allowing them to take cargoes from England in return. From an account made up on the return of the ships sent to India and the Cape of Good Hope, it appears that the Company lost by this praiseworthy measure, on rice imported from India £150,800; and on wheat imported from the Cape of Good Hope £27,469 forming a total loss of £178,296.

1796.—To strengthen the navy, guarding the eastern coast and north sea, his Majesty's Government applied to the Company for such of their vessels convertible into men of war as they had at home. In consequence of which, fourteen of their largest ships were transferred to the use of the state, and made into fifty-four gun ships; some of which afterwards fought in the line of the memorable engagement under Lord Duncan, and one (the Glatton commanded by Captain Trollope) beat off and defeated five ships of the enemy.

The Company gave notice that they would allow interest at the rate of 5 per cent. upon all their outstanding bonds, though bearing an obligation of only 4 per cent. except those ordered to be paid off.

1798.—In consideration of the services rendered by Lord Hobart, during the period he was Governor of Madras, the Company granted him a pension of £1,500 per annum payable out of the territorial revenues in India, to commence from the time of his quitting the Government of that presidency.

1799. Oct. 4.—The thanks of both houses of Parliament were voted to the Earl of Mornington, Lord Clive, J. Duncan, Esq. Lieut.-gen. G. Harris, Lieut.-gen. James Stuart, Major-gens. Floyd, Bridges, Popham, Hartley, and Baird, and to the officers and soldiers who had been in the field against Tippoo Sultaun.

Nov. 13. The thanks of a court of proprietors were voted to the same illustrious individuals and meritorious army.

1800, July.—The ship Queen, Indiaman, accidentally burnt at St. Salvadore, Brazil.

Oct. 7. The ship Kent, taken by a French privateer, off the Sandheads, Bengal.

1800, July 20.—Act for the better administration of justice at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and for preventing British subjects from being concerned in loans to the native powers.

July 28.—Act establishing further regulations for the Government of the British territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same.

As an acknowledgment and gratuity for the eminent services rendered by the Marquis Wellesley, the Company granted him an annuity of £5,000, to issue out of the territorial revenues in India, for the term of twenty years, to commence from 1st Sept. 1798.

1801, March 17.—Mr. Henry Dundas having intimated his intention of relinquishing the situation of president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, the court of proprietors, as a token of their estimate of his unremitting exertions to fulfil the duties of that office, voted him an annuity of £2,000.

In consequence of the high price of grain throughout the kingdom, the East India Company, with the concurrence and approbation of his Majesty's ministers, had sent out in August 1799, directions to their government in India to afford every encouragement to individuals to

send rice, and other grain to England; engaging that the ships so employed, should be allowed to carry out in return cargoes, as formerly allowed to country ships; and on the 30th Sept. in order to encourage as large an importation as possible before the next harvest could be got in, the court sent further directions to India, authorizing such ships as brought three-fourths of their tonnage in rice, to bring also such other goods as are usually imported into this country, with an indemnification in case rice should be under certain prices on their arrival in England. They also offered to grant licences to any ships to be sent from England to India, for the purpose of bringing home rice, on very liberal conditions, but under the express stipulation that the ships should be cleared out from the Custom-house before the 1st Dec. 1800, or from any port in the East Indies before the 1st Sept. 1801. Large quantities of rice were in consequence imported from India, chiefly from Bengal; and between the months of June 1799 and August 1800, twenty India-built ships returned to India from the port of London, with cargoes of which the invoices amounted to £613,247 12*s.* 6*d.* and from the island of Madeira to £116,505 0*s.* 6*d.* and their repairs, outfit, and supplies in England to £202,877 12*s.* 3*d.*

1801, June 2.—A correspondence began between the India Board and the Court of Directors, respecting some paragraphs proposed to be sent by the Court to their presidency at Fort William, as strictly within the commercial department, but which the Board construed as involving political points. The paragraphs were designed to confine the private trade to the privileges conceded by the act of 1793.

July 23.—In a letter of this date the court acquiesce in the amended draft of the board, reserving their rights unimpeached. The subject was afterwards brought before parliament.

1802.—In this year after much deliberation, a final arrangement was made for the regulation of the private trade between India and Great Britain. It was determined by the Company that in addition to the 3,000 tons of shipping allowed by the 33 Geo. III., a further quantity of 5,000, or as much as might be wanted, should be assigned, and which should not be diverted to political or warlike purposes, but should sail, laden with private goods only, within the fine weather season. Except saltpetre and piece goods, all articles might be laden upon them. Light and heavy goods were to be assorted by the Company's officer, and as the Company were answerable to the owners for the freight, they were to lade the ships, if private merchants declined. These ships were to be built either in England or in India.

1803, Jan. 11.—The ship Hindustan was lost in Margate Roads.

In this year was continued a series of official communications between the Board of Commissioners and the Court of Directors, respecting the question, "whether or not the English merchants "resident in India, shall be allowed "to send their goods to the port "of London in their own ships?" This renewed correspondence lasted from Jan. 28 until March 25. Finally, the Government and the Company agreed upon a temporary arrangement for two years.

1804.—The splendid action of Capt. Dance, in repelling the French Adm. Linois, is mentioned in Table II.

The circumstance of so formidable a fleet, part of an armed navy, being defeated by a fleet of merchantmen heavily laden, was in an eminent degree honourable to the British naval character. The King conferred the honour of knighthood upon Capt. Dance; and the East India Company, with the

most liberal gratitude for the gallantry and good conduct evinced by the commanders, officers, and seamen, voted the following sums:

To Capt. Dance 2,000 guineas, and a piece of plate valued at 200 guineas.

To Capt. Timins, whose ship, the Royal George, bore the brunt of the action, being the leading ship, 1,000 guineas, and a piece of plate value 100 guineas.

To each of the other commanders 500 guineas, and a piece of plate value 50 guineas.

To the officers, petty officers, and seamen of the fleet, in the following proportions:

	Guineas.
Chief officers	150
Second ditto	125
Third and fourth	80
Fifth and sixth	50
Pursers and surgeons	80
Surgeons' mates	50
Midshipmen	30
Other petty officers	15
Boatswains, gunners, and carpenters	50
Seamen, ordinary seamen, &c.	6

The insurance companies in India likewise behaved with great liberality to them.

1805.—The Company's affairs being impeded by financial pressure from the operation of various causes, they applied to Parliament for the payment of a large balance, amounting to £5,570,336, stated to be due to them from Government on account of their advances for the public service in India. The account was referred to a select committee of the House of Commons, who reported, that after dividing the charges, &c. of the capture of Ceylon and the Eastern Islands equally between the public and the Company, deducting the ordinary expenses of the troops employed in Egypt from the gross charges of the expedition, and taking credit for the whole amount of charge against the Company advanced by the Pay-office, many articles of which, the committee stated, were objectionable, there was a clear balance owing to the Company of £2,300,000. Of this sum £1,000,000 was paid to the Company on account; and in 1806 another sum of £1,000,000.

1806.—Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 126, institutes the East India Dock Company, with powers to make docks and other works at Blackwall.

By act of 37 Geo. III. cap. 3, the Company were permitted to add £2,000,000 to their capital stock; of which power they did not avail themselves, preferring to borrow money upon bond as more advantageous to their concerns; they therefore applied to Parliament to enable them to issue bonds to that amount, and obtained the act of 47 Geo. III. cap. 41.

1808, April 26.—The Company presented a petition to the House of Commons, stating that the embarrassments in which their affairs were involved had not originated in any improvidence or mismanagement.

In the course of the last and present war they had incurred various expenses for expeditions from the continent of India to the French, Dutch, and Spanish possessions in the Indian seas, and to Egypt under the instructions of his Majesty's Government; which expenses were advanced upon the reliance that they were to be fully reimbursed by the public; and different sums had at different times been issued in respect thereof: nevertheless, they claim that a large balance is still due on that account.

They were on the 1st March 1808 indebted for customs and excise £770,000; and upon an estimate of their pecuniary transactions, from 1st March 1799 to said 1st March 1808, their payments will exceed their receipts by £2,433,185, not including in the receipts any part of the sum due to them from the public.

The financial pressure on their treasury had been produced by a combination of causes, viz.

1st. The vast amount of the debt accumulated in India, and the high rate of interest it bears, the effects of which have been to intercept the surplus revenue, and to occasion large drafts on the home treasury for payment of interest on the said debts, as well as payments for political charges appertaining to the Indian territory out of the home funds.

2d. The very large sum advanced for the expeditions from India before-mentioned, of which part had been borrowed in India at a high rate of interest.

3d. The deterioration occasioned in their affairs by the war in Europe.

4th. The large supplies in goods and bullion sent out to India and China between 1802 and 1806, exceeding the returns.

5th. The comparatively small investments which were sent home from India during the years 1803, 1804, and 1805.

6th. Anterior to 1802, sums under the 4th head, and during a period of 10 years, 1797 to 1807, the advances from the funds at home, for supplies sent to India and China, and for sums paid in England on account of political and military charges appertaining to the Indian territory, have largely exceeded all the returns received in the corresponding period from the said countries, which are indebted to the home concern upwards of £5,000,000 sterling.

This petition was referred to the select committee, who reported that there was £1,500,019 owing to the Company, a doubtful balance of considerable amount being still left open for discussion. £1,500,000 was paid to the Company under the authority of Parliament.

1809.—In this and the preceding year the Company sustained some heavy losses in their shipping, particularly in the homeward-bound ships from Bengal. The following is an authenticated list:

Walpole, off Margate, value of cargo	£11,706
Admiral Gardner, on the Goodwin Sands	37,897
Britannia, Company's own ship, including cargo	117,820
Travers, in the Bay of Bengal	14,558
Lord Nelson, parted, in company with the two next mentioned, from the fleet homeward-bound in Nov. 1808, in a violent gale of wind, not since heard of	63,468
Experiment	12,470
Glory	11,875
Calcutta, parted, in company with the three next named, from the fleet homeward-bound, in March, 1809, in a tremendous gale of wind, not since heard of	138,945
Bengal	135,601
Duchess of Gordon	100,540
Lady Jane Dundas	51,316
Europe, taken and carried into Mauritius	154,398
Streatham, ditto ditto	154,502
Asia, lost in Bengal River	43,011
Forming a total in two years of 14 ships, valued at	£1,048,077

1810.—Act of 50 Geo. III. cap. 114, authorized the Government to issue Exchequer Bills to the amount of £1,500,000, for the use of the Company.

1811.—The transfer of the debt owing in India, and bearing an interest there of from 8 to 10 per cent., had gone on in rapid progression, and Government seeing that the operation, though attended with temporary pressure, would be permanently beneficial to the Company's concerns, countenanced the great efforts necessary to complete the arrangement. Act of 51 Geo. III. cap 54, authorized the Company to make a further issue of

bonds, to an amount not exceeding £2,000,000.—The Company declared a dividend of 5½ per cent. for the half year commencing 5th January. In this year the new commission for the government of Madras occupied much of the attention of the Company and the King's administration, before the difficulties consequent on the past dissensions between the civil and military authorities at Madras could be adjusted.

1812.—A definitive treaty of alliance between the governments of Persia and Great Britain, on terms increasing the mutual advantages and security of both countries and their dependencies, was concluded by Sir Gore Ouseley.

1813.—Act of 53 Geo. III. cap. 155, continues in the possession of the Company all their territories in India, continental and insular, for a further term of 20 years, reckoned from April 1814. The exclusive commerce to China, with the trade in tea, is preserved to the Company. The commerce to other parts of India, and the Eastern Archipelago, is conditionally opened to the King's subjects in general. Upon application to the Court of Directors, the court are bound to grant licenses for ships intending to proceed as individual traders to the settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's Island. A special license is requisite to authorize private ships to proceed to any other place than the four Presidencies, which the Directors may grant or refuse; but the Act leaves the applicant an appeal to the Board of Commissioners, to solicit on the case the issue of the license.

The same Act introduces a church establishment for India, consisting of a bishop and three archdeacons.

Another part of it regulates the application of the Company's territorial revenues. They are to be devoted to these objects:—1. The military force. 2. The interest of the Company's debts in England. 3. The expenses of the establishments belonging to the Presidencies. 4. The liquidation of the Company's territorial debt, the bond debt at home, or such other purposes as the Directors, with the approbation of the commissioners, might appoint.

The same Act also makes provisions for the better administration of justice in British India.

For a full notice of events since the commencement of the "Asiatic Journal" to the year 1820, see Vols. I. to VIII. "Home Intelligence," and "Debates at the India House."

TABLE II.

Transactions with European Powers in India.

The accession of George III. happened in the middle of a war, which had commenced in 1756. The French had taken in 1757 the British factories of Ingeram and Bandermanlanka, and the town of Vizagapatam, on the eastern side of India, of which they thus acquired the entire command from Ganjam to Masulipatam. In 1758, they had captured Cuddalore, and compelled Fort St. David to capitulate, of which they destroyed the fortifications. On the other hand, the English, on the 5th of April, 1759, had taken by storm the town and fort of Masulipatam, a strong seat of the French power in India. In 1759, the French under D'Estaing, then on his parole, taken prisoner at Madras, and never exchanged, had taken the English factory at Gambroon, which they plundered and burnt.

1760.—Karical was taken from the French by Major Monson, on the 5th of April.

Count D'Estaing attacked and captured the British settlements of Natal, Tappanooly, and Bencoolen, on the west coast of Sumatra, committing all the ravages in his power. In the following year the English recovered and reinstated them.

1761, Jan. 16.—Pondicherry, the

capital of the French settlements in India, was taken by the English under Col. Cooté, after a tedious siege of eight months, and a maritime blockade by Adm. Stevens.

Feb. 10. Mahé, with its subordinate stations, surrendered to the British troops under Maj. Hector Munro.

1762.—War having been declared against Spain, an expedition was fitted out at Madras against Manilla, the principal settlement belonging to the Spaniards in the Philippine Islands. The fleet, under Adm. Cornish, sailed from Madras on the 1st of August, and arrived in Manilla Bay on 23d September. Col. Sir Wm. Draper commanded the troops. The place was taken by storm on 6th Oct. and the town and port of Cavité, with the islands and forts dependent on Manilla, were given up to his Britannic Majesty; and the inhabitants agreed to pay 4,000,000 dollars to preserve the town and their effects, for which bills were given. The conquerors resigned their prize, and the Spaniards ultimately evaded the fulfilment of the capitulation, and to this day the ransom has never been paid. A frigate belonging to the expedition took a rich galleon during the siege.

1763.—A treaty of peace terminated the war which had been carried on by the English and French in the East Indies, first as auxiliaries to the native princes, and afterwards as principals in hostility, for the space of eight years. All the French factories and settlements were restored; but France agreed to erect no fortifications in Bengal, also to acknowledge the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Subahdar of the Deckan.

1774. July 16.—The English having made a settlement at Balambangam, the Spanish authorities at Manilla insisted on their relinquishing it.

1778.—War was declared between England and France. On receipt of this intelligence in India, an expedition was fitted out against Pondicherry, which surrendered to the British forces on 16th October.

1779, June.—War was declared against Great Britain by Spain.

1780.—In November, war was declared against the Dutch. On receipt of the intelligence in India, Negapatam, their principal settlement on the coast of Coromandel, with all the subordinate places, were occupied by the British forces.

1783.—Peace between Great Britain and France. By the 13th article it was agreed that the settlements taken from the French during the war should be restored, with the addition of some privileges of trade, and liberty to dig a ditch round Chandernagore. They were also allowed some districts round Pondicherry and Karical.

1784, May 20.—A treaty of peace concluded with the Dutch,

Article 4. The States General ceded Negapatam with its dependencies to Great Britain, but the British Government promised to listen afterwards to any reasonable proposal for its restoration in exchange for some other territory.

5.—Great Britain restored Trincomalee, and all other towns, forts, &c. taken during the war.

6.—The Dutch promised not to obstruct the navigation of British subjects in the Eastern seas.

1787, Aug. 31.—To obviate any doubt as to the construction of the thirteenth article of the treaty of peace with France: by an explanatory convention "a safe, free, and independent trade" was secured to the subjects of France, "whether they should exercise it individually or as a company."

1789.—The English East-India Company contracted with the Spanish Philippine Company to supply them with the manufactures and produce of India, to a considerable amount, to be delivered at Manilla, and to be paid for in dollars.

1793, Feb. 1.—The French government declared war against Great Britain. On receipt of this

intelligence in India, expeditions were fitted out against the French settlements in Bengal and in the Peninsula, which all fell into the power of the English.

1795.—On receipt of intelligence in India, that war was declared against Holland by Great Britain, expeditions were fitted out against their settlements in India; Trincomalee surrendered Aug. 26; Malacca and its dependencies were taken Aug. 17; Cochin was taken Oct. 20, whence a force was detached against the Dutch fort at Quinton and the factory at Porca, which were delivered up. These captures left the Dutch without a single factory on the continent of India. Meanwhile a separate expedition sailed from England against the Cape of Good Hope, which was taken by the British forces, Sept. 16.

1796, Nov.—The British forces reduced Foul Point Madagascar, belonging to the French; likewise several other small places on the East side of that island.

1797.—An expedition was prepared against Manilla. The first division of the armament sailed to Penang, the place of rendezvous; but the accounts received from Europe, combined with the conduct of Tippoo Sultan, and the general state of the native powers in India, obliged the British Government to abandon the expedition. Several of the Company's ships had been fitted out to act as men of war; and the commanders and officers received the thanks of the Court of Directors, and gratuities in proportion to their rank, for their zeal and alacrity as far as the expedition proceeded.

1801, Oct. 1.—Preliminaries of peace with France. By art. 2, Great Britain agreed to restore to the French republic and her allies all the possessions and colonies occupied or conquered by the English forces in the course of the war; with the exception of Ceylon, which his Britannic Majesty reserved to himself in full and entire sovereignty. By the third article, the Cape of Good Hope was to be open to the commerce and navigation of the two contracting powers, who were to enjoy equal advantages.

1804, Feb. 14.—A fleet of homeward bound ships from China, consisting of sixteen sail, under the command of Capt. Nathaniel Dance, fell in with a French squadron under Admiral Linois, consisting of one ship of 80 guns, two heavy frigates, a corvette, and a brig, off Pulo Anore, in the China seas. Capt. Dance arranged judicious preparations for receiving them; on attacking the Indiamen the following morning, the French were so severely handled, that Admiral Linois hauled his wind and made sail to the eastward, and the Company's ships proceeded on their voyage.

1808.—The Danes having been compelled to yield to the French system of excluding England from the continental markets, a detachment of the Madras army took Tranquebar, the principal settlement of Denmark in India. About the same time Serhampore surrendered to the British forces.

1810.—The islands of Bourbon and of France, the only remaining possessions of the French in the Eastern Seas, were taken by expeditions from the British settlements; the former on 9th July, and the latter on 10th Dec. Thus an end was put to that predatory warfare by naval armaments which had been successfully carried on against the British trade in India for a series of years. The principal settlements in the Eastern Islands were also taken from the Dutch.

1811.—Holland being annexed to France, and troops having been sent from the latter country to take posession of Batavia, an expedition was fitted out from India against the Island of Java. Batavia surrendered on 8th August without opposition. The remaining part of the island subject to the Dutch Government was, after some resistance, reduced by the British army.

1814, May 30.—By the treaty with France, the colonies and factories taken from her during the war were for the most part restored. The isle of Mauritius was ceded to Great Britain.

Aug. 13.—An arrangement was concluded between the two powers of Great Britain and the Netherlands; the British retained the Cape of Good Hope, and restored the other conquests made from the Dutch in the East Indies. By the second article of the same treaty, the British Government accepted the Dutch settlement of Cochin in exchange for the island of Banca, which the British authorities had acquired in 1812, by a deed of cession, from the Sultan of Palembang, on condition of guaranteeing his independence.

For occurrences belonging to this head, since the commencement of the Asiatic Journal, the volumes published are referred to.

Table III.

Acquired Territories in India—Relations with Asiatic Powers.

1761.—Jaffier Ally Khan, who had been placed on the musnud of Bengal in 1757, was deposed, and his son-in-law, Cossim Ally Khan, elevated in his stead. Cossim ceded to the English a considerable extent of country, and confirmed all the privileges given by his predecessors.

1763.—The conduct of Cossim Ally Khan, the new subahdar, having been marked with ingratitude and perfidy towards the British Government in Bengal, a war took place between them. The Company's army defeated the Nabob in several actions, and became entirely masters of the province of Bengal.

(To be continued.)

JURISDICTION OF THE CONSISTORIAL COURT.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Address of the Lord Bishop, delivered on the opening of the Consistory Court at Calcutta, contains an outline of the branch of ecclesiastical law on which the jurisdiction of the court is founded. It is a matter for distinct record, as cases may frequently arise for future reference to the date of its origin, and to the principles of restraint and admonition by a spiritual superior, now for the first time introduced into British India.

This court was announced by public advertisement, dated Sept. 8, 1819, under the title of "The Consistory Court within, and for the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, in the diocese of Calcutta." *See Asiatic Journal*, vol. ix, p. 500.

Oct. 15.—The consistory court met at 10 o'clock in the morning in Garstin's Buildings, when the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop, accompanied by the venerable H. L. Loring, D. D. Archdeacon of Calcutta, proceeded to open and establish the Consistory Court for this Archdeaconry. Dr. Loring was sworn in commissary, and W. H. Abbott, Esq. registrar. The following gentlemen took the oaths as proctors, viz. R. W. Poe, Esq. C. Trebeck, Esq. W. A. Smoult, Esq. G. Hamilton, Esq.

For an account of the several ecclesiastical courts and their objects, we refer our readers to the constitutions and canons ecclesiastical, published in the larger editions of the Common Prayer.

The following is the substance of the Bishop's address to the court. "It may be expected, that before the court adjourns something should be said as to the nature and extent of its jurisdiction, and in reference to the objects to which its attention will be especially directed: and it is the more important that the court should declare itself generally on these points, as they can hardly be presumed, in the circumstances of this country, to be well understood.

"Much controversy has arisen since the days of the Reformation, as to the origin and limits of ecclesiastical jurisdiction: and even before that period, as is evident from various passages of our national history, the question was sometimes brought into discussion, in consequence of the inordinate claims of the Romish Pontiffs. With any thing which occurred previously to the legal establishment of the Protestant Church of England we are not now concerned. Its bishops hold

their jurisdiction upon principles recognised by a protestant legislature, and upon no other. The office of the consecration of bishops has been confirmed, with the book of Common Prayer, in four several Acts of Parliament; and in that formulary, every bishop is required to promise, that 'by the help of God, he will maintain and 'set forward, as much as shall lie in him, 'quietness, love, and peace among all 'men; and such as be unquiet, disobedient, and criminous within his diocese, he will correct and punish, according to such authority as he hath by 'God's word, and as to him shall be committed by the ordinance of the realm.' This language strongly marks the moderation and the abhorrence of extremes, which characterizes our national church. It claims not with the Romanists a divine right for all the authority with which its governors are invested; nor does it admit, with those abettors of independency, that spiritual authority, as exercised in our church, has no sanction whatever from the word of God. We do, however, acknowledge, and it is our duty to maintain, that the king is on earth the supreme head of the church; nor has spiritual authority, considered in itself, any efficacy in the restraint of disorder, except where it is acknowledged to bind the conscience: it has nothing external and coercive; it has no temporal and legal effect: it cannot proceed in form of law, but with the consent and sanction of the sovereign, and in this sense ecclesiastical courts are the King's courts, though not of the number of those which are so denominated.

"It is under this authority, and by an ordinance of the realm, that the court, which has been now established, assembles to exercise jurisdiction, and claims obedience to its decrees. His Majesty, by letters patent, has been pleased to grant 'to the bishop of Calcutta and his successors, by himself or themselves, or by his 'or their commissary or commissaries, 'full power and authority to exercise 'jurisdiction, spiritual and ecclesiastical, 'in and throughout the said sea and diocese, according to the ecclesiastical 'laws of the realm of England, in the 'causes and matters therein expressed 'and specified.' For the further accomplishment of his 'Majesty's gracious 'intention, and for aiding the bishop of 'Calcutta according to the laws and customs of the United Church of England 'and Ireland, in the due and canonical 'superintendance of ecclesiastical persons 'and affairs,' three archdeaconries were then founded, and subsequently a fourth, the archdeacons of which are declared to be, without further appointment, the bishop's commissaries: 'and, moreover, it is declared, 'that in all matters of correction, which are accustomed, according to the practice of the ecclesiastical 'laws of his Majesty's realm of England 'to be judicially examined and proceeded 'in before the said bishop and his successors, or his or their commissary or commissaries in the respective archdeaconries, in which the party to be proceeded 'against shall reside; and all such causes 'shall be proceeded in to final sentence 'in due form of law.'

"This court, therefore, claims for itself a jurisdiction complete and valid, so far as its objects extend. It is bound to administer the ecclesiastical law of the realm of England as applicable to these objects, whether that law be found in the ecclesiastical customs and immemorial usages, which have been denominated the common law of the church; in the canons, which are ecclesiastical enactments, made obligatory by royal authority, or in the statute-book, in which much is contained, having a direct reference to causes, which are of such a character, as fully to come before this court.

"It will now be proper to state, of what nature these causes will principally be. From a great part of the business incident to the consistory courts in England, this court is altogether relieved by the extensive jurisdiction granted by his Majesty's charter of justice to the supreme court of judicature at Calcutta. The causes here proceeded in will be causes of correction: and the most important of these, it is apprehended, will relate to the clergy. In this view of the subject, it is exceedingly to be desired, that the jurisdiction of the court may seldom be called into actual exercise: it were too much, indeed, to expect that its interference should never be requisite in this department of its functions; but to further an object, of which the accomplishment is so earnestly to be wished, it may be useful to point out some of those more prominent and probable occasions, on which the court may be required to interpose its authority.

"There has been ground of serious complaint in some parts of his diocese, upon the subject of the want of due attention in the keeping of the registers. Persons who affirm the ability to prove the baptism of their children at a specified time, and in the presence of specified witnesses, have not always been able to find any trace of such baptism in the registers of the station: and in some instances, although there was an intention of making the entry, yet from its not having been done at the time, names have been mistaken, and no entry has been found, which could at all avail for any purpose contemplated by the law in making this a part of the duties of the clergy. More than once I have been applied to, to suggest a remedy, which might avert the mischiefs likely to arise from such neglect; such

remedies are not easily supplied; it were much easier to avoid the occasions which produce the evil. But independently of this negligence, there has been in some instances a misconception of what is requisite to give to the register the validity of an original document; I mean the actual signature of the clergyman, by whom the ministration was performed. It seems to have been supposed, that a memorandum might be copied into the station register by some other than the officiating minister, and signed by the transcriber. Upon all such points, and indeed upon all others connected with his ordinary duties, it becomes every clergyman to inform himself, if he does not distinctly recollect the practice in England. The canon and the statute are both express upon this head; and the court, in consideration of the heavy injuries which may be expected to arise from such neglect, will visit the offence with such censures as the laws have authorised. The half yearly returns must also be punctually made to the registrar for the purpose of being recorded in the registry of the archdeaconry, and transmitted through the government to England.

"Another point, on which it may be proper to remark, is the obligation which binds every clergyman not merely to use the liturgy of the church, but to use it entire. As he is forbidden to make substitutions, or to add to it, so he is liable to censure if he presume to omit any portion of what the rubrics have directed to be used. It seems not always to be considered, that the rubrics have the validity of an act of Parliament, having been repeatedly so recognized; and if it were otherwise, it would be difficult to understand how any clergyman could fulfil his solemn declarations made before the ordinary, and repeated in the presence of his flock, that he 'will conform to the liturgy of the church of England, as it is now by law established,' if he omits any portion of it when the same sanction has been given to the whole.

"The court will not occupy further time by adverting at length to other matters of this nature, which may hereafter require its interposition; such as irregularity in the dress of the clergy, or absence from their stations without permission; to say nothing of complaints, which ought never to be contemplated, of a conduct which may subject any individual to general reproach. But one point merits the attention of the laity, as being highly important to the discipline of the church, and apparently but little considered; I mean the manner in which this court can take cognizance of any disorder or neglect of duty. It appears to be supposed, that the best mode of obtaining remedy for such complaints, is to give them a wide circulation in the way of rumour, or even to state them publicly in some of the journals; and not much better is the supposition, especially in a diocese of such vast extent, that the ecclesiastical authorities are bound to know of every irregularity, which may perhaps be abundantly notorious to the persons residing where it prevails. The consequence will be an imputation of negligence in the exercise of the authority by which all such grounds of complaint should be removed; and yet such imputation would in all cases be unreasonable, but more especially in a diocese where the actual inspection of the state of things is, for the present at least, impracticable, and never can be very frequent. The laity, however, it should be understood, have their parts to perform in the restraint of irregularities, by bringing them to the notice of the ecclesiastical authority in the proper course.

"In England there are three ways in which the consistory courts are authorized to proceed: either by inquisition, as when there is a public and prevailing rumour of some disorder, or persons worthy of credit bring it to the knowledge of the bishop or archdeacon, who then proceeds of his mere office; secondly, by accusation, as when a complainant comes forward, not as a witness, but as a promovant or prosecutor; and, thirdly, by denunciation or presentment; which last mode, however, is not applicable to this diocese, where churchwardens are unknown to the law. Still it should seem, that nothing is easier, even in this diocese, than to obviate any abuse or neglect, by either of the former methods, provided only there be a desire in the laity to see the evil removed; and this, though not specifically the duty of any, where there are not persons sworn 'to make presentment of all defaults, 'vices, and irregularities, committed 'within a parish, and known by them to 'be presentable by the ecclesiastical laws 'of the realm,' does yet become indirectly incumbent upon persons especially in station and authority, who have the glory of God and the well being of christian society at heart. And yet even in such instances, admonition, it is hoped, where the case admits it, will be found effectual, and will spare this court the pain of a formal and public censure. The court, however, will not entertain or encourage complaints which are evidently frivolous, or which, at most, demand the application only of private and paternal counsel.

"Commencing, then, under such auspices, and actuated by these views, this court presumes to implore on its endeavours the blessing of Almighty God, and trusts, that as its proceedings are directed solely to his honour and the good of his church, it will be found in due time to have been eminently subsidiary to true religion and virtue."

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Your three Persian nightingales, Fush, Shukhsee, and Gool-Turash, who have said or sung in your Journal for April and May last, may be loud in their notes, but are sadly deficient in time, so essential to all poetry and music. In short, they have converted the last line of the Persian couplet which forms the theme of their song into simple prose; this may be seen by the application of the measure:

مفاعلن	فعلاتن	مفاعلن	فعلات
mufaeloon	feilatoon	mufaeloon	feilat
∪ – ∪ –	∪∪ – –	∪ – ∪ –	∪∪ –

With this measure the first line corresponds, and is to be thus scanned:

zumane az	wuruke gool	misale roo'	e to sakht
∪ – ∪ –	∪∪ – –	∪ – ∪ –	∪∪ –

The second line, however, will not stand this test. As far as *ghoonche* inclusive it is correct, but *kurd* will never do, nor can any word of the quantity of pinhanush (mufaeloon ∪ – ∪ –) be admitted as the last word in a line of this measure, which requires feilat ∪ ∪ –. But remove the pronoun *ush* from the end of *pinhan* and make it precede that word in the form of *ora*, and change *kurd*, the active verb, into *shood*, the passive, required by the sense as well as measure, the line will then be perfect, as follows:

Wule ze sher	me to der ghoon	che shood ora	pinehan
∪ – ∪ –	∪ ∪ – –	∪ – ∪ –	∪∪ –

From the error before mentioned, Gool-Turash, in his translation, has been led to apply the word *sherme* (shame) to Nature instead of to the leaf, and thus to lose all the beauty of the allusion to the colour of the latter.

I here give the corrected lines in Roman characters, with a literal translation in prose, being no poet.

Zumane az wuruke gool misale rooe to sakht
Wule ze sherme to der ghoonche shood ora pinehan.

"Nature from the leaf of the rose formed a resemblance to thy face; but alas, the leaf, blushing from shame of thee, concealed itself in a rose-bud."

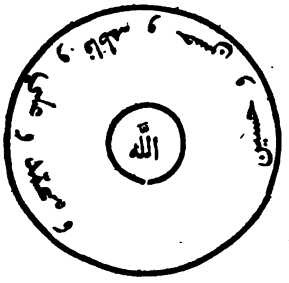
C. B. A.

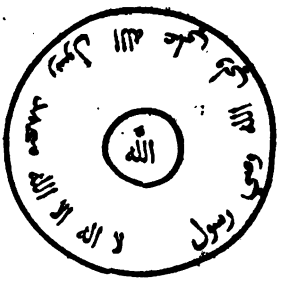
To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In page 189 of the fifth volume of the Asiatic Journal an account is given of the death of Vizier Ally, a man who deserved the appellation of the Tennis-ball of Fortune full as well as the Emperor Pertinax. As a finale to his history I enclose you a copy of the inscription cut on his tomb, and of which it is merely necessary to remark that, agreeably to the fanciful mode of computation in use among the Persians, the date of the year of his death, namely, the Hidjra year 1232, is formed of the words واي دريغا. The tomb itself is situated in the Mussulman burying-ground on the east side of the circular road at Calcutta, and is a miserable whitewashed building, about seven feet high, and somewhat in the shape of a mosque. A mud wall surrounding it encloses a space of about ten feet square, where a few rose-bushes have been planted.

Calcutta,
October, 1819.

*** We hope to be favoured with a translation of this inscription by some of our correspondents.





بسم الله الرحمٰن الرحيم

اللهم اغفر و ارحم و تجاوز عما تعلم و انت الاعز الاجل الاكرام

وزير هند وزير علي آصف جا

چو سوي خلد برين رفت زين سراي غرور

زديم غوطه بدرياي فكر تا آريم

بدست گوهر تاريخ نقل آن مغفور

بگوشم آمد ناگه بشور و شيون و شين

نواي و اي دريغا زجن و انس و طيور

كل من عليها فان و يبقى وجه ربك ذو الجلال و الاكرام

CAISSA.

(*Solutions to Problems in vol. ix. p. 576.*)

No. VI.

1.
B. K. Knight to adverse Q. Bishop's 2d. checking.
W. The Rook or Queen takes it.

2.
B. The second Knight makes the reprisal, checking.
W. Takes the Knight.

3.
B. The Rook takes the K. Pawn, checking.
W. The Knight or Pawn takes the Rook.

4.
B. The Queen makes the reprisal, checking.
W. The Pawn or Knight takes the Queen.

5.
B. the K. Bishop gives mate.

In the notation of this problem, the positions of the seventh and eighth pieces named were obscured by the transposition of the word *King's* to the eighth, and the word *Knight's* to the seventh line, which should change places; the positions will then stand thus:

"*A Rook at the King's 2d.*
"*A Pawn at Q. Knight's 3d.*"

This typographical error prevented our Correspondent "W. H. N." from attempting a solution of it. We have therefore had recourse to the original proposer's own.

No. VII.

1.
B. The Queen takes the Pawn, checking.
W. The King takes the Queen.

2.
B. Q. Rook checks, at adverse K. Bishop's 2d.
W. The Bishop takes the Rook.

3.
B. The K. Rook takes the Pawn, checking.
W. The King to his Bishop's 3d. square.

4.
B. The Rook takes the Bishop, checking.
W. The King takes the Knight.

5.
B. The Q. Bishop gives check.
W. The King removes.

6.
B. The Castle gives checkmate.

W. H. N.

1*st June*, 1820.

This solution corresponds at every step with that deemed the best by the correspondent to whom we are obliged for these derivations from a Sanscrit author. In communicating it, the latter remarks, that the Solution to the Seventh Position may be varied at the fourth move, both by the attack and defence, but without affecting the result. We beg leave to add, that the attack may be varied from the commencement, and checkmate given in the same number of moves, *e. g.*

Another Solution to No. VII.

1.
B. The K. Rook takes the K. r. Pawn, checking.
W. The Bishop takes the Rook.

2.
B. The Knight gives check.
W. The King removes.

3.
B. The Knight to adverse Queen's square, discovering check from the Bishop.
W. The King removes.

4.
B. The Rook gives check.
W. The Bishop interposes.

5.
B. The Rook takes the Bishop, checking.
W. The King removes.

6.
B. The Queen takes the Pawn, giving checkmate. *Edit.*

Solution to No. VIII.

1.
B. The Knight takes the Knight.
W. The Pawn takes the Knight.

2.
B. The Bishop to adv. K. Rook's 2d. square.
W. The Pawn on K. b. file pushes for Queen.

3.
B. Q. Knight to adv. Q. Bishop's 2d square.
W. The Pawn advances.

4.
B. The Knight takes the Pawn.
W. The Pawn to adverse K. b. 3d.

5.
B. The Knight to adv. K. Bishop's sq.
W. The Pawn to adverse K. b. 2d.

6.
B. The Knight gives checkmate.

W. H. N.

1*st June*, 1820.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

The London's Bank.—The following were comprised in documents published, under date 13th Jan. 1820, by the Marine Board, Calcutta.

Letter to the Board, signed "E. J. Gascoigne, Acting Master Attendant," dated Madras, 14 Dec. 1819.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honour to transmit you an Extract from the Log of the ships Barton and Lord Wellington, by which I consider both struck on the same shoal, and have no doubt of it being that called the London's Bank. From the account given by these commanders, this danger is in latitude 13 deg. 43 min. N. and about 8 or 10 miles off shore.

Extract from the ship Barton's Log, Sunday, 5th Dec. 1819.

At five A.M. saw land; Armegon Hill bearing W.S.W., our distance off shore about three leagues, in studding sails; at seven A.M. no bottom at 30 fathoms; at seven 30 A.M. sounded in 20 fathoms, steering S.E.S. six knots per hour; about eight A.M. unfortunately struck on a shoal, supposed the London's Bank, the shore then distant about three leagues, the water perfectly clear. We unshipped the rudder, the pintles being broke; the ship ran over immediately without further visible damage. Sounded in 11 fathoms, next cast 20 fathoms, and next succeeding cast no bottom; at 50 fathoms, ship running from E. to S. E. at three knots per hour, until near noon, when, having secured the rudder, the vessel completely manageable, making no water, bore up for Madras Roads. Noon, hazy weather, horizon much obscured. Latitude observed 13 deg. 38 min. N. About five P.M. came to an anchor in Madras Roads.

Abridged Notice from the Lord Wellington's Log.

Course S.S.W. At eight P.M. sounded, no ground at 45 fathoms; at 10 the same. At midnight, no ground at 40 fathoms. At two A.M. from 25 to 19 fathoms; at three, 16 fathoms, hauled out S.; course E.S.E. Course S.E. at ten, 20 fathoms; at eleven, 22 fathoms; at half-past the ship struck, course S.S.E. and S.S.W., sounded immediately, ground ⅔ less 3 fathoms; kept the lead going, and had the following soundings, *viz.* ⅔ less 3, 3½, 5, 6, 9, and 10 fathoms, then no ground, 20 fathoms; sounded the well and found the ship was making water—anchored.

DISCOVERIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. I.

COUNTRY WESTWARD OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

Govt. House, Sydney, 31 May, 1819.

See Vol. VIII. p. 549, for the introductory clauses.

MR. THROSBY obtained his Excellency's permission to explore those parts of the country which seemed to him likely to possess the desired facilities of intercourse; and undertook this expedition, notwithstanding the privations, difficulties, and dangers to which he was exposed, in traversing wastes and forests hitherto unexplored. On the 25th of April last he commenced his arduous tour, passing through the cow pastures, accompanied by Mr. John Rowley and two servants, together with two natives, as guides, and brought it to a happy termination on the 9th of May, by his arrival at the hut of Lieut. Lawson, on the Campbell river, within a short distance of Bathurst; the whole time occupied in this expedition being 15 days.

The necessity which Mr. Throsby appears to have been under of accelerating his progress through the country he was exploring, did not allow him to dwell minutely in his journal on the various productions or properties of the soil he traversed.

See as above, p. 550, for the grant of land to Mr. Throsby.

The Governor also, in acknowledgment of Mr. John Rowley's services on this occasion, will assign him two hundred acres of land in the same country; and to Joseph Wild and John Watt, servants to Mr. Throsby, who accompanied him in the expedition, and whose fidelity and exertions are particularly noticed and commended by Mr. Throsby, his Exc. will assign 100 acres of land each.

The services rendered by the two native guides, Cookoogong and Dual, and to which much of the success of the undertaking may be ascribed, being very meritorious, his Exc. will order a remuneration to be made to them in clothes and bedding; and will further appoint Cookoogong chief of the Burrah-Burrah tribe, to which he belongs, and over which he appears to have considerable influence, together with the usual badge of distinction. And on Dual his Exc. will confer the badge of merit, as a reward due to these natives for their respective exertions and services.

No. II.

PORT MACQUARIE.

Government House, Sydney, Thursday, June 17, 1819.

It is with feelings of much gratification that his Exc. the Governor is at length enabled to announce, that a safe capacious harbour has been discovered, and now accurately described, situated to the N.E. of Newcastle, from whence it is distant about 140 miles, and consequently about 220 miles in the same direction from Port Jackson.

This harbour, which was discovered by J. Oxley, Esq. Surveyor-General, on his reaching the coast last year from his tour of discovery in the interior, then obtained from him the name of Port Macquarie; and although, owing to his not having any boat at that time, he could not then ascertain the soundings and practicability of the entrance into this harbour, yet the general appearances were sufficiently favourable to induce him to form the opinion that it would prove safe; and from the circumstances of the surrounding country being well watered and fertile, and the large river Hastings discharging itself into the sea there, he concluded that a port so happily situated would be a valuable acquisition to this colony.

The official announcement, after stating that to enable him to pursue these ideas he had been provided with a vessel by the Governor, records his Excellency's approbation of "Mr. Oxley's intelligent, zealous, and indefatigable exertions," in making the subsequent survey; and of the "liberal and judicious assistance" rendered by Lieut. King, thanking both gentlemen for their joint accomplishment of this service to the colony. This document concludes: "The result of the survey having been as satisfactory as could have been expected, his Excellency is pleased to give publicity to Mr. Oxley's own clear and circumstantial Report on this valuable acquisition."

The Report.

Addressed "To his Excellency Governor Macquarie."—Dated *Sydney, June* 12."

Sir:—In obedience to your Excellency's commands, to proceed in the Lady Nelson, for the purpose of examining the entrance into Port Macquarie, and how far it would be practicable and safe for vessels of a certain description to enter it:

I beg leave to report to your Excellency, that I arrived off the entrance of the harbour on the 11th May, in company with his Majesty's cutter Mermaid, commanded by Lieut. King, who expressed his intention to forward, by the superior means possessed by his vessel, the views of your Excellency relative to the harbour. Both vessels anchored off the bar and channel, which we had the pleasure to find that we could enter with safety. Accordingly, the next morning they were warped into the harbour, and moored along-side a natural wharf on the south side of the port.

The examination of the harbour, and river falling therein, occupied us until the 21st, when having completed the service directed by your Excellency, both vessels quitted the port with perfect ease; the Mermaid pursuing her course to the northward, on her ulterior destination.

Port Macquarie is situated in latitude 31. 25. 45. South, and in longitude 152. 55. 54. East. It is a bar harbour, on which, however, there is at low water spring tides, at least nine feet; the tide rising from three to four feet. The channel is perfectly straight, and the tides set fine; so that no danger is to be apprehended from their operation. The chief danger to be avoided on entering is a sunken rock on the south side, having about three feet on it at low water; and it will be necessary, should the bar be settled, that this danger should be buoyed. The bar extends about 200 yards; the bottom a soft sand, when the water deepens to 2½ fathoms, and ultimately to three fathoms, when secure anchorage will be found inside the Beacon Rock.

When vessels arrive off the bar, should the wind or tide be adverse to entering the port, good anchorage will be found in from five to eight fathoms outside the bar, Tacking Point being shut in by Peaked Hill Point, when the winds are from the south, round by the west to north, the bottom a clear sand.

The winds from N.E. and S.E., if blowing strong, cause the water to break across; but as those winds are fair for entering, no danger is to be apprehended to vessels whose draft of water does not exceed nine or ten feet. Should, however, circumstances render it imprudent or impracticable to enter, the coast may be cleared on either tack, the indenture of the coast line not being such as to cause it ever to be a dangerous lee shore.

The port should be entered at or near high water, when, unless it blows very hard, it seldom breaks on the bar. The tide of the ebb runs with great rapidity, sometimes nearly four miles per hour, owing to the great quantity of fresh water in the Hastings river and the narrowness of the channel. The flood tide seldom exceeds 1¼ miles per hour. The tides are, however, very irregular in their operation, being considerably influenced by local circumstances. The port is perfectly capable to receive vessels of the class usually employed on the coasts of the territory, and is, in my opinion, far better and safer than many considerable har-

bours in Europe, and which are much frequented by vessels adapted to their navigation.

Within the port, water deepens to five and six fathoms, which depth continues for nearly ten miles, when the rapids of the river render it impracticable for craft drawing more than six or eight feet; which depth continues for six or eight miles further, when the falls commence; it may, however, when the river is ordinarily full, be navigable for boats a little distance further.

My report to your Excellency of the proceedings of the expedition of discovery, on its return in October 1818, will have put your Excellency in possession of the nature and description of country watered by the river Hastings, from its source until it falls into the sea at Port Macquarie. To that report I respectfully beg to refer your Excellency, as my opportunities of examining the country at that period.

Flint was before noticed, laying in large masses on the beach. The coal, as appears to me, may be worked without difficulty, as I think that a stratum of it pervades the whole of the south sides of the harbour, which stratum is again seen southerly as far as Camden Haven.

I herewith respectfully submit to your Excellency a plan of the entrance into the port, with a sketch of part of Hastings river, and for which I am principally indebted to the assistance rendered me on all occasions by Lieut. King, who, I am happy in reporting to your Excellency, fully coincides with me, as to the advantages that may be expected to result from the knowledge that the port has a navigable and safe entrance, thereby affording a communication with the fine country on both banks of Hastings river.

I have the honour to remain, with great respect, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN OXLEY, Surveyor-General.

SINENSIANA.

(*From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, No. VIII.*)

CHARACTERS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES.

These characters are taken from the *Court Calendar*, and the translation is literal.

1. Peking, or, Shun-teen-foo. The people are strong and brave; silent, famous for politeness and justice; plain, unceremonious, and moral, regenerated by their vicinity to the Emperor.

Paou-ting-foo. Literati not endowed with remarkable talents, an agricultural people.

Yung-ping-foo. The literati value their reputation; a frugal people, attentive to agriculture.

Teen-tsin-foo. A mixed people from every part of the country; gay and extravagant, some frugal.

2. Keang-soo—Keang-nin-foo. An expensive people, a great number of literati.

Soo-chow. The scholars are very polite, and the people taught to love each other. Their manners are pure, and instruction has a powerful effect.

Sung-keang-foo. The literati are studious, the people eminent for benevolence.

3. Gan-hwuy. A light unsteady people; economical, and of good appearance.

4. Keang-se. The literati are partial to classical learning, the people attentive to husbandry.

5. Che-keang.—Hang-chow-foo. Gems and rarities are here collected. Foreign and home trade are united. The people are genteel and elegant. The literati are very methodical.

6. Fo-këen—Fo-chow-foo. Inwardly sincere, and of a gay exterior; very attentive to business, and value economy.

7. Hoo-pe.—Woo-chang-foo. A mixture from every part of the empire. Every family observes its own customs.

MEMORABILIA OF HEANG-CHUNG.

A Statesman and General under the Ming Dynasty, A.D. 1460.

Chung's first entrance into public life was from the literary rank of Tsin-sze. He was attending on the Emperor Ying-tsung, when that monarch and his northern court fell into the hands of the Tartars, by whom Chung was doomed to the menial office of attending on horses. This duty, however, afforded him the means of making his escape; he stole two horses, and galloped off southward till both the horses were tired out, after which he travelled bare-footed seven days and seven nights, before he arrived at the territory in possession of the Chinese.

Chung next gave a display of his discrimination in a case in which he was the means of saving a number of peoples' lives. He was appointed to fill an official

situation in the province of Canton, where a rumour of pirates and banditti existed. It was reported to the military officers that several hundreds of banditti were carrying off whole families from a village; and the army was about to act against them, when Chung interposed, and said, it was perfectly incredible that banditti would burden themselves with whole families, the report must be some false alarm, which the event proved to be the case, and no lives were lost.

In the course of seven years he obtained considerable promotion. His post, however, was an unpleasant one, being infested by bordering banditti, who made descents for the sake of plunder. He stated to the Emperor that the object of these people was not murder, but plunder; that to destroy them entirely would wound the feelings of benevolence; and, on the other hand, to forgive them precipitately would excite feelings of disregard and a want of respect; all that he asked of the emperor was permission to act without reporting for awhile, which was acceded to. He then returned from court, and spread a report that he was going to raise a powerful army that would exterminate the banditti; which stratagem had the desired effect, viz. that of bringing the borders to submission, from an apprehension of impending danger.

Chung displayed his talents in ameliorating the condition of the people under his immediate government. The water for many miles around was brackish and unfit for use, which evil he remedied, by cutting aqueducts, which conducted better water from other districts. In consequence of this act of benevolence, the people sacrificed to him during his life time as a god.

When the Chinese troops struggled ineffectually against the bordering Tartar tribes, he wrote to the emperor, stating that the timidity of the Chinese soldiers arose from want of adequate authority in the generals. "The men fear the enemy," said he, "more than their own officers. Let it be decreed that all who *retreat* shall be put to death, and then their only chance of life will be in fighting the enemy." This proposal of his was acceded to.

Chung was afterwards appointed to act himself as a general, in which character he displayed great intrepidity and courage. He was engaged, in greater or less important battles, upwards of *three hundred times*, and was the means of suppressing very serious rebellions. He however discovered great severity, and but little regard for the lives of men, so that he was impeached to the emperor, and charged with having slaughtered unnecessarily several hundred thousands of lives.

He replied, "in former times Ma-yuen,* when fighting the battles of his country in Cochin-China, where he died in the service, was accused of collecting pearls for himself, when the fact was that he only collected pearl-barley to carry home to China. Tang-gae,† who had long served and deserved well of his country, was at last, under a false accusation, enclosed in a cage, and died by the hand of the executioner: the one never received emolument, and the other lost his life. It is my happiness to live under an emperor who can discriminate and prevent my becoming a succession to those victims of jealousy, malice, &c."—The emperor stood his friend on this occasion, and protected him. Again, however, a conspiracy of eunuchs and the principal minister affected his complete degradation, and he was reduced to the plebeian rank. The general murmurs of the court and of the country caused his restoration, and the fall of his principal enemy. He declined entering again into active service, but retired and spent twenty-six years in private life, when he died at the age of 82. He was a frank, intrepid, liberal-minded, and independent man, well skilled in military affairs, and diligent in the business of government.

A KING-CHEU OF KWAN-YIN POO-SAH.‡

A divine cheer of the very merciful, very compassionate Poo-sah of Nan-mo, who observes and hears the age, to produce divine excitation.

Nan-mo-fo; Nan-mo law; Nan-mo priest; Tan-che-to Ngan kia-lai-fa-to kia-lai-fa-to, kia-a-fa-to lai-kia-fa-to lai-kia-fa-to, So-ho, Heaven-net-goddess, earth-net-goddess, who separates man from difficulties, and separates difficulties from the body, may all calamities and distress be converted into dust.

Form for cleansing the mouth. Sieu-li Sieu-li Mo-ho-sieu-li Sieu-sieu-li Sa-po-ho.

Form for cleansing the body. Sieu to li Sieu to li Sieu mo li So po ho.

Periods for fasting:—The 8th of the

* Ma-yuen, on setting out on one of his expeditions was attended by a splendid assembly of all the officers of the court. When he bade them farewell, he suggested the following piece of good advice to them: "All men in honour are yet liable to be abased; as for you, gentlemen, if you wish to avoid degradation, keep a firm restraint upon yourselves in your high situations; endeavour to remember my plain address to you." The event turned out as he feared, with one of the leading ministers, "who being puffed up with his honors brought misery upon himself." When taking leave of his friends on his last expedition, he said, "I have long feared that it would not be mine to die in the service of my country." His army perished by the heat in Cochin-China, and he himself died in a mountain cave.

† Ma-yuen and Tang-gae both lived during the second century. (Vide Sing-poo.)

‡ A rule of imprecation of the observer of sounds, the universal deliverer.

1st moon; the 7th, 9th, 19th of the 2d; 3d, 6th, 13th of the 3d; 22d of the 4th; 3d, 17th of the 5th; 16th, 18th, 19th, 22d of the 6th; 13th of the 7th; 16th of the 8th; 19th, 23d of the 9th; 2d of the 10th; 19th of the 11th; 24th of the 12th.

Should an intercallary month occur, observe the same days as on the month preceding.

All who wish to hold and recite this *king*, are intreated a thousand times not to do those things which injure the heart. If they have, they must reform; if they have not, they must increase their diligence. They must exert themselves in filial piety; guard against lasciviousness; not eat cows or dogs.

When about to recite they must cleanse themselves and be sincerely respectful, and then afterwards, either before the altar of the Poo-sah perform the rites and silently meditate, or in a retired place to sit and silently meditate will be also well.

The rule for reciting this Chëu-king is, that the mouth-cleansing *king* be first recited three times; then recite the body-cleansing *king*. When the frame is purified, as these deluded people imagine, the heart may be cheered.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAFFRES.

The universal characteristics of all the tribes of this great nation consist in an external form and figure varying exceedingly from the other nations of Africa. They are much taller, stronger, and their limbs much better proportioned. Their colour is brown, their hair black and woolly. Their countenances have a character peculiar to themselves, and which do not permit their being included in any of the races of mankind above enumerated. They have the high forehead and prominent nose of the Europeans, the thick lips of the negroes, and the high cheek-bones of the hottentots. Their beards are black, and much fuller than those of the hottentots.

Their language is full-toned, soft, and harmonious, and spoken without clattering; their root-words are of one and two syllables, their sound simple, without dipthongs. Their pronunciation is slow and distinct, resting upon the last syllable. The dialects differ in the different tribes; but the most distant ones understand each other.

They live chiefly upon flesh, and grow very little corn; a sort of millet, the *Holcus Caffrorum*, is their only sort. Milk is a principle article of food with them.

They are a sort of semi-nomades: they do not change their dwelling-places frequently, and when they are changed it is unwillingly; but they settle themselves easily in a new place. They differ among each other in the degree of cultivation at which they are arrived: those most advanced in civilization are distinguished by their huts being stronger built, and by their less frequent change of place.

There are fewer men than women, on account of the numbers of the former that fall in their frequent wars. Thence comes polygamy, and the women being principally employed in all menial occupations.

Their clothing is skins tanned with some skill. Their arms are the assagay,* the kirri, and a shield. Poisoning their weapons is abhorred by them all.

As to their religion, they believe in an invisible God; but he is not worshipped, neither is he represented by any kind of image, or sought in any thing terrestial. They believe in magic, and in prognostics: they consecrate cattle; and the youths are circumcised when they are from twelve to fourteen years old.

They have no kinds of alphabetical characters, but appear to have some ideas of drawing. Metals are worked and engraved by them.

The Caffre is warlike and barbarous towards his enemies; disposed to be true to his friends, but distrustful even towards his own countrymen. In peace addicted to indolence; frugal and temperate, loving cleanliness and ornament, and respecting wedded faith. They have, in general, good natural understandings; but the most sensible are, notwithstanding, addicted to the grossest superstition.

A great number of tribes are included

* The other notes are by the author of the paper. Having compared with his elaborate description of the Caffres, a brief sketch of the same people previously circulated in India, by a gentleman who had become acquainted with them by long residence, we find a particular notice of one of the weapons named in the text to be the only point on which an extract can be made from the shorter paper, without going into substantial repetitions. "The assagay, a javelin about seven feet in length, pointed with steel, iron, or bone, and the weapon in which he places all his confidence, is the instrument with which the Caffre delights to practise his savage cruelty; the captive, whether man, woman, or child, is set up as an aim to his brutal sports, and the greatest emulation is excited, in thus torturing their prisoner, till he at length falls to the ground with innumerable wounds. The dexterity shewn in using the assagay is particularly remarkable; at a distance of from eighty to one hundred yards, nothing escapes the Caffre; the almost incredible agility and velocity of the antelope, is not even sufficient to shield it from the keen eye and well-directed shaft, launched from the vigorous arm of these savages."—*Edit. Asiatic Journ.*

among these people, every one of which is governed by its own particular chief, which dignity is hereditary. Examples of usurpers are, however, not rare. Their internal wars, not only of one tribe against another, but of rebellious captains against their princes, disturb their quiet continually, and prevent their making much progress in civilization. The population would otherwise, from the excellence of the climate, from the bodily strength of the people, and from the custom of polygamy, increase incalculably: indeed, this propensity to an increasing population is very often a cause of their wars; it creates a want of increase of territory, and that leads to encroachments upon their neighbours, which the latter must resist.

These may be called the characteristic features of the nation at large; while in the scale of manners the race is found to be less than half-civilized. The Caffres must be acknowledged a very distinct people from their next neighbours the Hottentots, inhabiting the inhospitable south-west corner of the great Peninsula of Africa. The latter are much lower in stature, poor in understanding and in speech, without government or laws, without any distinction of property: such a race are as distinct from the Caffres, as a Mussulman from a Briton. This difference would be wholly inexplicable, upon the supposition that these nations had, from the remotest times, lived in the neighbourhood of each other; and it is more than probable that both came originally from a very great distance. Perhaps Mr. Barrow, the person who first suggested this idea, goes too far when he supposes the Caffres to have wandered either directly from Arabia, or to be descendants of the Bedouin tribes. They appear to me of much more ancient descent. A people do not, in a few centuries, go so far back in civilization. We should still find traces of alphabetical signs; more decided remains of their former language and customs would be discernible.

It is true that the practice of circumcision, some slight knowledge of astronomy, their superstition, and the faint traces to be found in their words and names of being derived from Arabic roots, may seem nearly to remove all doubt; but these monuments only prove that the Caffres are descended from a regularly formed people, as they are now themselves, and as the ancestors of the Hottentots may have been. It is very probable that some great emigration first peopled the whole of the eastern coast of Africa; for it is not probable that the Caffres alone came hither from Arabia and Egypt. Many generations might have passed before this emigration took place; and nothing is adverse to the supposition that the people of the northern coasts of Africa, who were of Asiatic origin, may have been the immediate ancestors of the Caffres.* This idea receives considerable weight, from their physiognomy having so much less relation with that of the Negroes than with the Hottentots.

Would it be altogether contrary to sense, to seek for the ancestors of the Caffres among the Æthiopian nations, whose caravans travelled northwards even to Meroë and Arabia Felix? Might they not also spread themselves to the remotest parts of Southern Africa?† The enquirers into antiquity must decide how far such a supposition is admissible. I recollect, however, among the great ruins of Butua, mentioned by Barros, that the people described there answered very much to what the Caffres are now, as well as to the Agasymbæ of Ptolemæus. The similarity of some few Caffre words with the Arabic affords another presumption that they have a common origin; or perhaps it were to express myself more properly to say, that it is probable in the former intercourse of commerce these words were adopted by both nations.

The tribe of which I mean more particularly to speak, call themselves Koossas, or Kaussas, but to their country they give the name of Ammakosina. These people are exceedingly offended at being called Caffres;‡ and they have more reason to object to it, since in their language *f* is a sound that occurs but seldom, *ff* and *r* never. As to the outward form of the Koossas, the same may be said of them as has been said of the nation in general: the men are handsome, strong made, and their limbs exquisitely proportioned. They are in general from five feet six to five feet nine inches high; some are even considerably taller, as for instance, their king Geika; but few indeed are less. Alberti once saw a man not more than five feet high, but he was an universal object of ridicule among them. The skull of the Caffre is highly arched and well formed: his eye is lively, his nose not flat, but sufficiently prominent, and his teeth of the most brilliant whiteness. They hold themselves ex-

* Heeren, in his ideas relative to the political state and commerce of the most celebrated nations of antiquity, considers it as highly probable, that in extremely remote times there were considerable emigrations from Arabia, across the Red Sea, to the opposite coast of Africa. Circumcision prevailed among the Troglodytes, one of the most northern of the Æthiopian nations.

† I must again cite Heeren, who reconciles the pastoral lives of these people with their journies in caravans, in a very satisfactory manner.

‡ How much the name of Caffre is held in contempt over the whole colony may be understood, from the circumstance that the executioner's servant in the Cape Town, who is taken from among the blacks, condemned to work at the fortifications, is called the Caffre.

ceedingly upright; their step is quick and dignified; their whole exterior denotes strength and spirit.

The women are not less handsome, but much smaller, seldom exceeding five feet in height. A very sleek soft skin, beautiful teeth, pleasing features, expressive of great cheerfulness and content, and a slender form, make them even in the eyes of an European exceedingly attractive.—The dark colour of the skin, and the short black hair drawn together in little locks, somewhat detract from this agreeable impression, before the eye is accustomed to them.

Both men and women have the custom of colouring their bodies red with a sort of earth, or with iron rust. They mix this with water, and then rub themselves well till it is dried on, after which they smear it over with fat. This is not renewed every day, only once in three or four days. Very few of the Koossas are to be found tattooed, but among the more distant Caffre tribes this custom is not at all unfrequent.

The small-pox has, at various times, raged exceedingly in the country; and, from the effects, it is plain that it has done so in no very remote times: numbers of men, not more than thirty years of age, are now to be seen exceedingly marked with it. It was particularly prevalent in the years 1753 and 1754. Some believe that the infection was brought by some beads which they had purchased of a distant tribe; others are of opinion that it was taken from the crew of a vessel stranded upon their coast. I could not find, upon the most accurate inquiries, the least traces of any prevailing chronic diseases among them; and the answers they made, when I questioned them upon the subject of infectious ones, lead me to suppose that they are not liable to any except the small-pox. Another disease is here wholly unknown. A man who had resided for some time in the colony, in the district of Graaff Reynett, returning with it, was banished as soon as the dangerous nature of his complaint was discovered, nor was he suffered to reenter the country till he was entirely cured.

A very extraordinary circumstance which I had to remark among these people is, that I never knew one of them sneeze, yawn, cough, or hawk. I do not rest this entirely upon my own observation; the very same thing was remarked by our whole party. They never have colds or catarrhs, and it may be presumed, according to appearances, that they are equally free from the spleen and ennui.

Among the Koossas there is no appearance of any religious worship whatever. They believe in the existence of a great Being who created the world, but in their own language, as Vander Kemp assured me, they have no name by which he is called; they have, therefore, adopted one from the Gonaaquas, who call him Thiko. The Caffres, however, pronounce the word Theuke, which word Vander Kemp says signifies *exciter of smart;* I have heard some Caffres pronounce the word Thauqua.

It is only the chiefs and their wives who are buried. They are left to die in their huts; the corpse is then wrapped in the mantle, and the grave is made in the fold for the cattle. After the earth is thrown in, some of the oxen are driven into the fold, and remain there till the earth is entirely trodden down, so as not to be distinguishable from the rest. The oxen are then driven out, but they must not be killed. The widows of the deceased burn all the household utensils which they and their husband had used together; and, after remaining three days in solitude, purify themselves according to the usual manner. They then kill an ox, and each makes herself a new mantle of the skin; the place is after this forsaken by all its inhabitants, and never built upon any more, not even by another horde. Sometimes in the spots where chiefs have been buried bones are seen, but it is regarded as a very ill omen when their bones are disturbed, from any cause whatever. A chief, whose wife dies, has the same ceremonies to observe as another man, excepting that with him the time of mourning is only three days. The place in which the wife of a chief is buried is forsaken in the same manner as in the case of the chief himself.

The Koossas are brave and resolute, like all the other tribes of the Caffres, and often involved in wars with their neighbours; yet they cannot be called quarrelsome in their dispositions; they seem much more disposed to lead a quiet and pastoral life. When engaged in war, no man capable of bearing arms shrinks from the fight; and to fly in battle is considered as a disgrace never to be expiated. The neighbours with whom they are the most frequently at war are the Bosjesmans, on account of the depredations which the latter are perpetually committing on their cattle. As the Bosjesmans, however, never meet an enemy in the open field, but endeavour to shoot their poisoned arrows from some secure place of concealment, so the Caffres cannot come to fair and equal fighting with them; the warfare on both sides rather consists of petty conflicts between hordes. The enmity of the Koossas, and all the other Caffre tribes, against the Bosjesmans, knows no bounds. The latter are considered by the former in the light of beasts of prey, who ought to be extirpated from

the earth; and on this system they pursue them in the same way as they would wild beasts, putting to death every one that falls into their hands, of either sex, or of any age. If the robberies have been very frequent, they will seek out their hiding places, nor cease the pursuit till they have found the horde, and destroyed every one of them.

The wars of the Caffres among each other are commonly occasioned either by the rebellion of the chiefs against their common king, or by the desire of the latter to bring some separate tribe under his subjection, and make it tributary to him; or in contentions with regard to the extent of their territories, and about food for their cattle. But no one ever falls upon the enemy while he is unprepared for the fight, or without making a public declaration of war. For this purpose ambassadors are sent, who require submission; or, in failure of it, threaten an immediate attack. As a token of their inimical embassy, they carry in their hands the tail either of a lion or a panther.

This declaration made, all the vassal chiefs with their dependents are summoned to assemble. Every one must implicitly obey this mandate, and follow his leader: whoever does not, is in danger of having his whole property confiscated. As soon as the army is collected at the habitation of the king, a number of oxen are killed, that the warriors may be strengthened for the fight by eating abundantly of their flesh: at the same time they dance, and deliver themselves up entirely to rejoicing. The king presents the most distinguished and the most valiant among the chiefs with plumes of feathers from the wings of a sort of crane; these they wear upon their heads as marks of honour. They are then obeyed as commanders; but it is their duty during the fight to be seen at the head of their respective divisions; any one who fails forfeits his life irredeemably: among the followers too, whoever forsakes his leader is punished with death.

The army is now put into motion, taking with it as many oxen for slaughter as are deemed necessary for its support. When it approaches the habitation of the enemy, ambassadors are again sent to give notice of the intended attack, and repeat the declaration of the motives which have given occasion to the war. If the enemy declares that he has not yet collected all his people together, and is not prepared to fight, the attacking army waits with patience till he notifies that he is ready. A wide open place, without bushes and without rocks, is chosen as the field of battle, to avoid all possibility of an ambush, which is considered as wholly degrading. The two armies then raising a loud war-cry, approach in two lines till they are within about seventy or eighty paces of each other. They now begin throwing their assagays, endeavouring at the same time to turn aside those of the enemy. The king or commander-in-chief, whoever he may be, remains always in the centre of his line, and takes an active part in the fight. Some of the inferior commanders remain near him, the rest remain some at the heads of their divisions, some behind to prevent the troops giving way. By degrees the two bands approach nearer and nearer to each other, till at length they come hand to hand, when the assagays are no more used, but the kirri alone decides the combat. Sometimes, however, they do not come to these close quarters, but remain at a distance till they are obliged to give over, either by the coming on of night, or by the flight of one of the parties.

In the former case both sides retire to a certain distance, where a line of demarcation is agreed upon, and during the night negociations for peace are carried on: if these are fruitless, the combat must then be renewed till finally decided. If one of the armies has taken to flight, the commander alone is to blame: every thing depends upon his personal bravery, and his falling back is the signal for the whole body to do the same. A flying enemy is immediately pursued, and above all things, the conquerors seek to possess themselves of their women and children and cattle; of the latter a great part are immediately killed and eaten. If the vanquished party agrees to submit, his submission is accepted, on condition that he acknowledges his conqueror from that time forward as his sovereign, and solemnly promises obedience to him. When this is done, the women and children are sent back: the victors also return some of the cattle taken, though perhaps but a very small part, dividing the rest among themselves. This claim of the conquered to the return of some part of the booty rests upon a principle which is a common saying among the Koossas, "*that we must not let even our enemies die with hunger.*" When both parties are returned to their respective habitations, the vanquished, as a token of submission, send a present to their new king out of the little that remains to them. The conqueror treats his followers again before they separate, in the same manner as when they first assembled.

The fertility of this country, and the abundance of grass it produces, will sufficiently account for the pastoral, or semi-nomade life led by the inhabitants. There is no question but that if it were cultivated according to the European manner, it would be productive beyond any that has yet been known.—*Calcutta Journal, Aug.* 15.

ANECDOTES OF THE CAFFRE WAR.

When his Excellency the Governor (Lord Charles Somerset) left the frontier two years ago, he strongly recommended to those who should be inclined to settle in the Zureveld, to form small associations for mutual support and security, as it had been found by experience that the Caffres could not successfully attack parties likely to offer considerable resistance, and by this measure the necessity of flight, in cases of irruption, such as has lately occurred, would seldom have been either expedient or necessary, as such small posts might be defended against considerable numbers, till relief should be obtained. Many instances in the late occurrences tend to show the justice of the observation; none more forcibly than the successful defence made by Major Fraser's people, when his farm on the Kasouga was attacked; the defence of Theopolis by the Hottentots of the Missionary Institution, of which Mr. Ulbricht is the head; and the very gallant and successful resistance of the Hottentots of the New Moravian Institution at the Witte river. In each of these instances the Caffres had a considerable number of men killed, while not a man on our side fell.

But the proposition is more clearly illustrated by the defence of the small post of Riet Fontien, an act of as cool gallantry as perhaps ever was recorded.

Lieut. Everitt, of the Royal African Corps, commanded this small post, which was unexpectedly surrounded by upwards of five hundred Caffres: he had but four men with him at the time, and these he immediately ordered into his own hut, built of rushes, and secured the door; he cut two loop-holes for the convenience of firing, and determined not to waste a shot; the Caffres got possession of the huts the party had occupied, and from thence threw their assagays quite through the slender sides of the hut Lieut. Everitt's party had retired to. From time to time one or more rushed forwards with firebrands, to set fire to the retreat of this gallant band, but the attempt invariably cost a Caffre life. He thus kept an incessant fire for five hours and a half, when the assailing party thought proper to retire to the adjoining woods, leaving a considerable number of dead to bear testimony to the accuracy of Lieut. Everitt's aim; the Caffres succeeding in wounding one of this small party only. Lieut. Everitt had his mother under his protection, and it may be well supposed, that filial piety was no small stimulant to the unprecedented exertion. It will be observed, that he allowed only two loop-holes, by which means he prevented both waste of ammunition, and the possibility of an interval occurring in which he should not be prepared to fire. The Caffres continuing to hover round the place, this small party thought it prudent to retire in the night to Raittenback's Drift, where it arrived, including the wounded man, in safety.—*Cape Town Gazette, March* 20, 1819.

MEMOIR OF ROBERT KER, Esq.

Late of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, under the Presidency of Calcutta.

Subjoined to a notice of Mr. Ker's regretted demise, in the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of 9th Dec. last, is a short memoir, stated, in the editor's introduction, to be from the pen of a gentleman well qualified to appreciate his public and private career. As the author of this memoir remains to us anonymous, we have no other criteria to judge of his fitness for the office of a biographer, than the internal evidence which it supplies of an intimate acquaintance with the public and private course of Mr. Ker's life in all its stages, and the pervading indications which the style exhibits of more than ordinary correctness, purity, and elegance. Nevertheless, we have ventured to modify the terms of one expression, which we are sure must be wrong: "No man went "to the work of civil government with "so pure a desire of executing it well." The highest degree of commendation that can be true is substituted for this nauseous hyperbole. And for the ideas and principles conveyed by the reflections generally, we leave them to the reader's estimate of their soundness and propriety.

"The character of Mr. Ker, whether in public or in private life, was no common one. It is not fitting that such a man should die, and die in the public service, without some memorial of his worth.

"Mr. Robert Ker was the second son of Mr. Ker of Kersfield, in the county of Peebles. By his mother he was related to Sir Hugh Inglis, and through his interest obtained an appointment to the

Bengal civil service in the year 1791. He arrived in India in September of that year, and was appointed in the first instance to the Chittagong district, as junior assistant to Mr. Shearman Bird, then chief of that division. Upon the introduction of Lord Cornwallis's judicial system, in 1793, Mr. Ker was nominated register of the zillah, and had the singular good fortune to have the present Sir E. Colebrooke for his superior. Mr. Ker's grateful recollection of the advantages derived by him, from thus commencing his career, died only with himself; the last word nearly that he uttered was an inquiry after his early instructor. After some years spent in studying, under so kind and able a master, the languages and manners of the people, Mr. Ker was removed to Dacca, at that time a station remarkable for its social enjoyments, but proportionately dangerous in its temptations. Though entering with the elasticity of youthful spirits into the gaiety of his companions, and excelling in all the games and exercises requiring strength, agility or skill, he never lost sight of his severer duties, nor swerved from those principles of action by which he was resolved to regulate his conduct. The spirit of independence which so strongly characterized him through life, preserved him, though little careful in pecuniary matters, unshackled by pecuniary obligations.

"The embarrassments which rose in 1798, from the approach of the Burmese to the frontiers of Chittagong, and the necessity of effecting the settlement of the Aracan refugees, who had fled from the violence of that people, afforded to government a full opportunity of appreciating the public character of Mr. Ker, and Lord Mornington rewarded his services by an immediate promotion to the collectorship of the district. His next appointment marked still more distinctly the approbation and confidence with which that nobleman regarded him. On the dissolution of the commission appointed to settle the affairs of Cuttack, on its first annexation to our territories, Mr. Ker was chosen judge and collector of that province, and administered its affairs until advanced to the court of circuit. The government had seen enough of the character of Mr. Ker to estimate justly the value of his services among a new people, and he was consequently soon chosen for the provincial court of the western provinces, and continued at Bareilly until called down to be a judge of the supreme native court of India in 1814. The manner of his appointment is too remarkable to be passed over. It having been determined to add a fourth member to the court, it was deemed expedient to consult the judges themselves on the choice of their colleague. The unanimous opinion was in favour of Mr. Ker. In this office he continued for a period of four years, and amply justified the wisdom of the act which raised him to so exalted a station. Finally, he was called, in 1818, to undertake the restoration of order in Cuttack, after the insurrection in that province; and now having fulfilled the object of his mission, he has fallen a victim to his devotion to the public service.

"Mr. Ker left his native country at the age of 15, at a time when liberal education in Scotland was, in general, the privilege of more mature years, and for the most part confined to those who were destined for the learned professions. He entered the service, therefore, with few of the advantages which so high a calling demands; but he brought to it a force of talent, and a strength of character, that amply redeemed the want of early culture. By habit and principle a public man, eagerly alive to the obligations of his public duty, he felt it almost criminal to sacrifice those obligations in the pursuit of literary or scientific distinction; and eminently free from every false taint of pretension, he loathed the foppery that would seek the praise, while wanting the possession. His sole ambition, if a motive so entirely void of every selfish feeling can be called ambition, was to discharge well the duties that belonged to him, and to serve the people intrusted to his charge. To that object, all the serious efforts of his intellect were directed. Few men, however, not professedly devoted to literature and science, had a mind better stored with all that constitutes their real worth. From necessity self-educated, Mr. Ker might justly be termed a highly educated man, for his reading was various and extensive, and there was a soundness of spirit in his understanding that converted every thing which it grasped into usefulness. He was at the same time entirely free from the common failing of self-educated men: the disparagement of those who had enjoyed a better training. Eminently gifted with the sagacity and taste to fix a limit to the application of speculative truths, and keenly alive to the errors of speculative men, he yet eagerly availed himself of their aid, in the development of general principles, and justly despised the bigotry which would supersede the enlarged experience of nations and of ages, by the narrow practice of particular classes, and the trial of single, partial, or insulated measures.

"As the administrator of civil government to the people of India, he may justly be placed in the highest rank. No man had more diligently studied the principles of our singular system of domina-

tion, or the habits and character of the people. No man more rapidly anticipated the practical operation of our laws in individual cases, or the means by which they could be moulded according to the varied forms of local institutions. No man went to the work of civil government more embued with a pure desire of executing it well. Government had rarely a more obedient servant, for he felt the privileges of the civil service as so many additional obligations to a stricter discipline. It never had one more deserving of implicit confidence. It never had one who more thoroughly disdained to court its favour by unworthy means, or to seek its applause at the expense of his duty to the country. That was ever the first object; to that the prejudices and partialities of his superiors were unsparingly sacrificed; and if praise and favour came, they came to one fully sensible indeed of their value, but of far too high a spirit to pursue them illicitly.

"In his conduct to the natives of the country, Mr. Ker was strikingly excellent. He strongly felt that an aristocracy, like the civil service, needed not the tinsel of outward state; but that, if they failed in anxious labour for the public welfare; if they permitted themselves indolently to enjoy the advantages of office, or did not strain all their efforts to fulfil its duties; if, in short, they did not make good their claims to dominion by superior purity of principle, by more enlightened and enlarged views, and by an ardent devotion to the public service, our domination, however disguised, must be an intolerable tyranny. By him, therefore, high office was viewed merely as involving a high responsibility and solemn trust. The pride of power or vanity of distinction never seemed to cross his spirit. To the people he was uniformly easy of access, patient and conciliating. His influence over them was at the same time heightened by the genuine English habit of his conduct towards them. With an anxious attention to their prejudices, and the fullest allowances for the circumstances of their situation and modes of thinking, he felt strongly how childish the attempt to conceal the insuperable barrier which interposes between native and European manners, and how little credit for sense or sincerity the Englishman can gain by the relinquishment of his national habits and character, among a people, themselves so tenacious of ancient customs. In him, therefore, they uniformly saw the English gentleman, respecting their feelings, without disguising his own; intruding not on the sanctuary of their national prejudices, but holding sacred the institutions of his own country; they recognised at once the frankness and good faith with which he met them, a sagacity which would detect fraud, and an ingenuous openness that disarmed cunning; a truth of character in which they could implicitly confide, a decision which it was impossible to evade. Such were some of the qualifications which rendered Mr. Ker so just an object of reverence and attachment to the natives of the districts over which he had presided.

"Such qualifications, joined to the vast store of experience which he brought into use on every question before him, to the soundness of his general views, and the just perception with which he grasped the bearings of the system he administered, gave to him, in the courts of which he was a member, a weight and influence which has seldom been possessed by the most accomplished of their judges.

"For the last duty which he undertook, Mr. Ker was still more eminently qualified. To the people of Cuttack he had made himself known at a comparatively early period of his public career, and his name was still fondly cherished, after a long series of years. His appointment to the charge of that district, with full powers in every branch of civil government, while it afforded to him a highly gratifying proof of the generous confidence reposed by government in his character and talents, was hailed by the people of Cuttack as the harbinger of peace and order, and justice and security. It was undertaken by Mr. Ker, with a strong persuasion that it involved serious risk to his life; but though he was long in admitting the estimate which had been formed of his usefulness, he never hesitated to accept the office from any personal consideration. The public gain was even more than the most sanguine could have anticipated; and the friends who deplore his loss may console themselves in the thought, that if he fell a victim to his public duty, yet a province raised from decay into prosperity; the spirit of a people changed from that of disgust and dangerous revolt into confidence and affectionate attachment; private rights secured; the public resources restored; the national character vindicated, and a long series of misrule corrected and redeemed, by one year of wise, vigorous, and upright administration: these are the objects which the sacrifice has purchased.

"The private character of Mr. Ker was such, that those who knew him intimately have need of every motive of consolation to reconcile them to the loss: for never was one more formed to bind the affections of his fellow men.

"His disposition was singularly kind, generous, and liberal; his temper even and placid. The same total absence of selfishness and vanity that distinguished his public career, followed him into the retirement of private life. So strong was

his aversion to every thing like ostentation, or the assumption of a factious superiority, that nothing was so displeasing to him as the appearance of any deference paid merely to his official station, and no man could hope to be his friend who did not meet him as an equal. He was devoted to those whom he admitted to his friendship, with a warmth of affection which is rarely to be met at any age, and which more rarely still survives a long intercourse with the world. No man could be more benevolent to his fellow creatures, more ready to sacrifice his own wishes to promote their happiness, or more humane to the stranger who stood in need of his service. But his truth of character admitted no disguise, and his warmth of feeling made him look to social enjoyment chiefly, in an intercourse with those for whom he cherished, and could indulge feelings of kindness and of love.

"The affections and character of Mr. Ker, indeed, had to the latest period of his life all the freshness and ingenuousness of youth, and it was this charm, more than any thing else, that created among those who knew him well a feeling of fervour, tenderness, and devotion, to which it would be idle to attempt to give expression. Never, too, did the great powers with which nature had indued him evince themselves so much as in private conversation. The ready grasp of a vigorous intellect was, indeed, ever conspicuous, and there was a joyousness in his mirth, and a playful vivacity in his manner, of which even stranger associates could not resist the influence; but those only who were admitted to a familiar intimacy could fully estimate the vividness of his imagination, and the very poetry and creativeness of his fancy.

"But these private qualities, however endearing to his friends, were nevertheless but the ornaments of his public virtues. It is the solid worth of his public character, and the extensive usefulness of his public career, on which we should wish chiefly to dwell here; for it is by these that he will be judged and remembered."

Mr. Ker died off Saugor Island, on the morning of Friday the 3d Dec. 1819, on his way from Cuttack to the presidency.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

THE notice in the Asiatic Journal for April last (vol. ix. p. 385) of a subscription at Calcutta, for supplying this infant colony with several useful articles, has induced a correspondent to send us an extract from the first piece of intelligence which surprised the public at home with the discovery of the place, and the existence of its new inhabitants. A part of this revived account will be a suitable introduction to the progressive materials furnished by recent visitors.

Notice of the original discovery, and its confirmation by Sir Thomas Staines. This is derived from a London publication, dated Dec. 1815.

It is well known that in the year 1789, his Majesty's armed vessel the Bounty, while employed in conveying the bread-fruit tree from Otaheite to the West Indies, was run away with by her men, and the captain and some of his officers put on board a boat, which after a passage of 1,200 leagues, providentially arrived at a Dutch settlement on the island of Timor. The mutineers, headed by one Christian, twenty-five in number, were supposed to have made sail towards Otaheite. It has lately been discovered, first by an American captain, and afterwards by Sir Thos. Staines, of the Briton frigate, who made the casual discovery without knowing of the prior one, that after successively visiting the islands of Tubi and Otaheite, a part of the renegades, deserting their companions, and taking with them wives and six men servants, on a sudden proceeded by themselves to Pitcairn's Island, also in the Pacific Ocean, where they destroyed the ship, after taking every thing out of her which they thought would be useful to them. It was by accident that Sir Thomas Staines fell in with this island, which is not laid down in the maps, and great was his astonishment on finding that the whole of the inhabitants spoke very good English; they were the descendants of the deluded crew of the *Bounty*. A venerable old man, named John Adams, is the only surviving Englishman of those who last quitted Otaheite in her, and whose exemplary conduct and fatherly care of the whole little colony could not but command admiration. The pious manner in which all those born in the island had been reared, the correct sense of religion which had been instilled into their young minds by this old man, had given him the pre-eminence over the whole of them, to whom they looked up as the father of the whole as one family. A son of Christian's was the first born on the island, in 1815, now about twenty-five years of age, named Thursday October Christian, a fine young man, about six feet high. This interesting new colony, it seemed, now consisted of about

forty-six persons, besides infants. The young men were very athletic, and of the finest forms; their countenances open and pleasing, indicating much benevolence and goodness of heart; but the young women were objects of particular admiration: tall, robust, and beautifully formed. The island is abundant in yams, plaintains, hogs, goats, and fowls, but completely iron-bound with rocky shores, and landing in boats at all times difficult. Being once assured that Sir Thos. Staines's visit was of a peaceable nature, it is impossible to describe the joy these poor people manifested on seeing those whom they were pleased to consider as their countrymen.

Captain Henderson's Narrative.—The following description of the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, and their pursuits, is contained in a letter, addressed by Capt. Henderson, of the ship Hercules, to the editor of the Calcutta Journal, dated July 15, 1819.

In looking over Capt. Bligh's narrative of his voyage in the boat, I observe he says: "The secresy of this mutiny is beyond all conception. Thirteen of the party who were with me had always lived among the people, yet neither they, nor the mess-mates of Christian, Steward, Haywood, and Young, had ever observed any circumstance to give them suspicion of what was going on."

The conversation that I had with old Adams, while on shore at Pitcairn's Island, will set this at rest: but I shall give you the history of my intercourse with these islanders as it occurred.

We made Pitcairn's Island on the morning of the 18th of January, 1819, and I make it to lie in lat. 25° 58′ south, long. 130° 23′ west, nearly the same as Sir Thomas Staines. On getting within two or three miles of the shore, we observed a boat coming off, which was very small, being one given to them by an American that had touched at the island about eighteen months before. On approaching us, the first thing they asked was, whether we were a man of war or a merchantman, American or English? On being answered that we were a trading ship under British colours from India, they came on board, nine in number, and all young men.

After breakfast I went on shore, at 7 A.M., and was received on the rocks by old Mr. Adams, and all the other inhabitants of the island; but not before the islanders that were in the boat with me had given a shout or cry peculiar to themselves, to signify my being a friend. I delivered to Adams the box of books from the Missionary Society in London, and a letter from Adams's brother, who is still living at Wapping in London. I read this letter to him, giving him a description of his family, mentioning the death of one sister, and prosperity of another. This affected him much, and he often repeated that he never expected to see this day, or indeed one of his countrymen more.

I then ascended the rocks, and was led through groves of bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, plantain, and what they call the tea-tree, till we reached their village, forming an oblong square. Their dwellings are all of wood, and very ingeniously contrived, so as to be shifted at pleasure, and were uncommonly clean. They had also built one or two houses with second stories since the frigates were there.

The following particulars were related to me by Adams, respecting the mutiny of the Bounty, and I believe it to be correct, as old Adams said several times to me, "You shall hear nothing from me but the truth."

A few days after leaving Otaheite, while still to windward of the Friendly Islands, Christian and Capt. Bligh had a quarrel before Capt. B. went to bed. When Christian came on deck in the middle watch, he called one of the quarter-masters named Quintal, aft, and said he wanted to leave the ship, as the conduct of the captain was insupportable, and wished Quintal to assist in making a raft of the spare spars, as he was determined to leave the ship, and did not wish to distress the crew, or thwart the voyage by taking any body away with him. Quintal remonstrated, and said if he went all would go, and proposed to seize the captain and turn him off in the long-boat, which was agreed to by the whole watch then on deck, and put into execution immediately.

Adams was in his hammock at this time, as he belonged to the watch below, which was called up one by one, told what had taken place, and asked whether they would go or stay, leaving it entirely to themselves, no force being used to any one but Capt. Bligh.

They then went to one of the islands, Tubi, to make a settlement, but could not agree with the natives. The majority were then disposed to steer for Otaheite, and there they went, taking with them two of the natives who would not leave them.

When they arrived at Otaheite, the stores, sails, and all other moveable articles, were shared out among the crew. The Bounty fell to the lot of Christian and eight others, who after taking on board live stock, women, the two natives of Tubi, and two of Otaheite, left the island in the night, Christian not acquainting any person where he was going, until out of sight of the island. He then communicated his intention to his ship-mates, who approved of his determination, and they then steered for Pitcairn's Island,

where they landed all the useful articles from the Bounty, and set her on fire off the north-east end of the island, to prevent being discovered; but she drove on shore before she was entirely consumed, though there is not a vestige of her now to be seen. They carried their precautions so far, as even to destroy all the dogs, for fear the barking of these animals might at any future time betray them.

About four years after they landed on the island, one of their wives died, which was Williams's. The rest agreed to give him one of the black females, or natives of Otaheite, as a wife, to supply the place of his former one, and this caused the first disturbance on the island, and the consequent death of Christian and four others, viz. Brown, Martin, John Mills, and John Williams, as also two of the Otaheitans. Christian was the first, who was shot while at work in his yam plantation.

The next disturbance took place about three years afterwards, and arose from one of the remaining Otaheitans refusing to work: but he was killed before he could do much mischief, except his wounding old Adams in the right shoulder. He attempted indeed after this to knock his brains out: but Adams being a strong man, parried off the blow, having his left hand much shattered, and losing his fore-finger. Before he could repeat this blow Quintal dispatched the first Otaheitan, and the other, his companion, ran off to the woods; but coming back a few days afterwards, the women killed him in the night, while asleep, as they were afraid he might treacherously kill some of the Englishmen, to whom they were more attached than to their countrymen. Thus only four Englishmen were left, of whom one went mad and drowned himself, and two died natural deaths; "the last, about eighteen years ago, leaving me," says Adams, "to bring up their children, which I have done in the most christian-like manner my means would allow."—They say a prayer in the morning, one at noon, and another at night, and never omit asking a blessing, or returning thanks at meals.

Adams is now fifty-seven years of age: has three daughters and one son; the last is about fourteen years old. The whole of this little community are in number forty-five, including men, women, and children. Christian left three sons, who are now all alive on the island. They have had two births since the frigates were there; they were then forty-three, and not forty-eight, as stated by Sir Thomas Staines. Adams said, this must have been a mistake, as no deaths had occurred since the ships left them. They have plenty of fowls, goats, and hogs, on the island, and I left them a ram, two ewes, and a lamb of the South American breed; as well as some potatoes, wheat, and paddy, for cultivation; with such other useful articles as the ship afforded.

Adams reads the Bible to the islanders every Sunday evening; but he has not been able to get any of them to learn to read for want of a spelling book, of which he had only a few leaves. Their greatest want was implements for agriculture, mechanic tools, and cooking utensils, of which we could only supply them with our pitch-pot, one or two spades, and a saw, with a few knives and forks, some plates, a few pairs of shoes, and the reading glass of my sextant for old Adams, whose sight was failing.

There are five Otaheitan women, and old Adams, that alone remain of the original settlers. Two ships had been seen from the island before the frigates appeared; but although they were near enough to see the people on board them, and made signs to them from the shore, they did not land. There were no canoes built on the island at that time, so that they could not go off.

These are the principal facts with which my memory furnishes me at present, but I hope I shall be able to give you a better description of the island and its inhabitants when I return again to Calcutta.

The Tale of a Taheitan Woman.—The next account, considering the source from which it has emanated, is more curious than all the rest. In the time of publication, it was nearly simultaneous with Capt. Henderson's, having first appeared in the *Sydney Gazette*, New South Wales, on the 17th July, 1819. It was transmitted to a gentleman of Sydney by a correspondent writing from the Society Islands. We give the whole for a comparison with John Adams's story.

In some of the names by which she calls the nine Europeans who abandoned the other mutineers at Otaheite, and stole off in the Bounty to Pitcairn's Island, there is a palpable discrepancy. For example, by *John Main* she seems to intend *John Mills*, by *Isaac Madden*, — *Martin*, and by *Adam Smith*, *Old John Adams* himself. The island appears to have been a long while nothing but a secluded theatre for tragedy; however it may now be a seat of peace.

The following account I have just received from a Taheitan woman, who was the wife of Isaac Madden, one of the mutineers. She has been apparently a good looking woman in her time, but now begins to bear the marks of age. She is marked on the left arm A. S. 1789, which

was done by Adam Smith, to whom she attached herself at first, and sailed with him both before and after the ship was taken. She has lately arrived hither in the *King George* from Nugahiva, at which place she was left by an American ship, the captain of which took her from Pitcairn's Island to the Spanish main, and afterwards left her at Nugahiva. She has resided at Nugahiva about three months, and it is more than double that time since she left Pitcairn's Island.

"When Fletcher Christian cut his cable and left Taheite, the following persons were on board the Bounty: Fletcher Christian, John Main, Bill M'Koy, Billy Brown, Jack Williams, Neddy Young, Isaac Madden, Matt or Matthew, and Adam Smith—*nine Europeans.* Teirnua, Nain (a boy), and Manarii—*Taheitans.* Tarara, a *Raiateau*, and Oher and Titahita, *Tubuans.*—The *Taheitan women* were Manatua, Christian's wife; Vahineatua, Main's wife; Teio, the wife of M'Koy, who was accompanied by her little daughter; Sarah Teatuanirea, Brown's wife; Faahotu, Williams's wife; Terrura, Young's wife; Teehuleatuaonoa or Jenny, Madden's wife, before mentioned; Obuarei, Adam Smith's wife; Tevarua, Matt's wife; Toofaiti, Tararo's wife; Mareva, common to the two Taheitans; and Tinafornea, common to the two Tubuans.

In their passage to Pitcairn's Island they fell in with a low lagoon island, which they call Vivini, where they got birds, eggs, and cocoa-nuts. They also passed between two mountainous islands, but the wind was so strong they could not land.

When they arrived at Pitcairn's Island they ran the ship ashore. Fletcher Christian wanted to preserve the ship, but Matt said, "No, we shall be discovered;" so they burnt her. The island is small; has but one mountain, which is not high but flat, and fit for cultivation. They put up temporary houses of the leaves of the tea, and afterwards more durable ones thatched with the palm, as at Taheiti. They found the bread-fruit there, and all were busily engaged in planting yams, taro, plantains, and aute, of which they made cloth. The account this woman gives of their proceedings in this new country is very amusing to the Taheitans. Neddy Young taught them to distil spirits from the tea root. They made small canoes, and caught many fish. They climbed the precipices of the mountain, and got birds and eggs in abundance.

In the mean time many children were born. Christian had a daughter, Mary, and two sons, Charley and Friday. John Maine had two children, Betsy and John. Bill M'Koy had Sam and Kate. Neddy Young had no children by his own wife; but by Tararo, the wife of the Raiotean, he had three sons, George, Robert, and William. Matt has had five children, Matt, Jenny, Arthur, Sarah, and a young one that died when seven days old. Adam Smith has Dinah, Eliza, Hannah, and George, by his wife. The Taheitans, &c. have left no children. Jack Williams's wife died of a scrophulous disease, which broke out in her neck. The Europeans took the three women belonging to the natives, Toafaiti, Mareva, and Tinafarnea, and cast lots for them, and the lot falling upon Toafaiti, she was taken from Tararo and given to Jack Williams. Tararo wept at parting with his wife, and was very angry. He studied revenge, but was discovered, and Oher and he were shot. Titahiti was put in irons for some time, and afterwards released; when he and his wife lived with Madden, and wrought for him.

Titahiti, Niau, Teimua, and Manarii still studied revenge; and having laid their plan, when the women were gone to the mountain for birds, and the Europeans were scattered, they shot Christian, Main, Brown, Williams, and Madden. Adam Smith was wounded in the hand and face, but escaped with his life. Ned Young's life was saved by his wife; and the other women, and M'Koy and Matt fled to the mountain.

Inflamed with drinking the raw new spirit they distilled, and fired with jealousy, Manarii killed Teimua by firing three shots through his body. The Europeans and women killed Manarii in return. Niau, getting a view of M'Koy, shot at him. Two of the women went, under the pretence of seeing if he was killed, and made friends with him. They laid their plan, and at night Niau was killed by Young. Taheiti, the only remaining native man, was dreadfully afraid of being killed; but Young took a solemn oath that he would not not kill him. The women, however, killed him in revenge for the death of their husbands. Old Matt, in a drunken fit, declaring that he would kill F. Christian, and all the English that remained, was put to death in his turn. Old M'Koy, mad with drink, plunged into the sea and drowned himself; and Ned Young died of a disease that broke out in his breast. Adam Smith, therefore, is the only survivor of the Europeans. Several of the women also are dead. Obuarei and Tavarua fell from the precipices when getting birds. Teatuahitea died of the dropsy, and Vahineatua was killed, being pierced by a goat in her bowels when she was with child. The others were still alive when the women left.

The descendants of the Europeans, for there are no descendants of the natives, are very numerous. Of Christian's family, MaryChristian remains unmarried. Charley

Christian married Sarah, the daughter of Teio. She has borne him Fletcher, Charley, and Sarah, and was with child again. Friday Christian has got Teraura, formerly the wife of Ned Young. She has borne him Joe, Charley, Polly, Peggy, and Mary. All these descendants of Christian, together with Manatua, or old Mrs. Christian, yet survive. John Main was killed by falling from the rocks. Betsy Main is the wife of young Matt, and has borne him two sons, Matt and John. Sam M'Koy has taken Sarah Matt, and has by her Sam and M'Koy. Kate M'Koy is the wife of Arthur Matt, and they have children, Arthur, Billy, and Joe. Dinah Smith is the wife of Edward Matt by Teraura. She has a young son.

They have hogs and fowls, and are very diligent in cultivating the ground. They dress their food like the Taheitans, having no boilers. They make cloth, and clothe themselves like the Taheitans, the man with the maro and tibuta, the women with the paren and tibuta. They have sent away their still, the fruitful cause of so much mischief, in the American that called last; and they have obtained a boat from him, which greatly adds to their comfort. The women work hard in cultivating the ground, &c. This woman's hands are quite hard with work. They have a place of worship, and old Adam Smith officiates three times every sabbath. He prays extempore, but does not read. Their ceremonies of marriage, baptism, and at funerals, are very simple. It does not appear that any of the people have learned to read. The first settlers discouraged the Taheitan language, and promoted the speaking English. This woman, however, can speak neither English nor Taheitan, but a jumble of both. They speak of seeing two ships some years ago, which kept in the offing, and did not come near the island, except Master Folger, as they call him, and the two King's ships; they have seen no ship till the American that brought away Jenny. Jenny says they would all like to come to Taheiti or Eimao. We were thinking that they would be a great acquisition at Opunohu, along-side of the sugar works, as they have been accustomed to labour, for the Taheitans will not labour for any payment.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. X.

(*Continued from Vol. IX, p.* 569.)

IN the afternoon we passed the islands of Latta, and came in sight of Pulo Bouton. Close in with this island a suspicious ship was discovered, under Danish colours; the crew were at work to disguise her, by placing black canvas over the quarter, to make the people on board us suppose she had a poop: this artifice did not escape notice, and preparation was accordingly made for an encounter. A difference of opinion now took place between our captain and Lieut. L.; the former wished the sepoys to be kept out of sight until we were certain of the discovered sail being an enemy, and in that case for them not to appear until the musketry could take effect. At this time the stranger had made all sail towards us, and our ship had shortened sail to wait her approach the sooner, as the Friendship was not in a trim to run. The captain was firm in not letting the sepoys at present be shewn; however we were soon relieved from anxiety, by the strange ship pulling down the steering sails and standing away from us. Now all concurred in one opinion, and that was not to follow her. We continued our course, and before dark she was out of sight. It was not doubted but that the strange ship was an enemy, and some expected that she would turn and attack us in the night. We now passed on, with fine weather, between the Nicobar Islands and Junkceylon, until we came abreast of the Andaman Islands, when the weather became very unsettled, having constant gales, with heavy squalls of wind and much rain, which occasioned the loss of several sails that were blown from the yards, with much damage to the rigging. Owing to the thickness of the atmosphere, we had no observation of the sun for several days, so that the ship's situation could not be exactly ascertained; at the same time we were in shallow water, which rendered our state very alarming. We were compelled to carry a heavy press of sail, both day and night, to keep the ship off the Pegu shore. In the afternoon of the 6th of September, our apprehensions were at length relieved, by seeing to the leeward of us that dangerous reef called the Alguada or Nagada, which disclosed to the officers our exact situation. These rocks* lie near Diamond Island; we passed them at three or four miles distance, with thank-

* It is rather singular that the Travers Indiaman, belonging to the same establishment, should be totally lost at this place several years afterwards, and twenty-two persons drowned.

ful hearts to the Almighty for our preservation. The waves were dashing over the projecting reef in a frightful manner. Before morning we had cleared Cape Negrais, the south-western extremity of Pegu. The weather still continued boisterous; but we now had plenty of sea-room, having entered the great Bay of Bengal. It was reckoned the breaking up of the south-west monsoon, which finishes at the autumnal equinox; the north-east monsoon succeeds, and continues until the vernal equinox. Seamen expect bad weather at the change of each monsoon, and prepare accordingly.

We were greatly alarmed one evening by Lieut. L. on a sudden remarking, in conversation, that he perceived the scent of something burning in the ship; almost at the same instant the mate of the watch called out to the steward below to know what it was that caused such a smell of fire. We were all in the greatest agitation at the moment, and poor Lieut. L., from weakness of nerves, fainted; but we were soon happily relieved from further apprehension, by its being discovered that the person who had lighted the binnacle lamp had left a cotton rag in it, which acted like a slow match, and kept mouldering. As soon as this was removed, all was quiet again. When Mr. L. had recovered from the swoon, he acknowledged to me that it was a family failing; that his mother was the most nervous woman alive, and that he had often tried to conquer this affection in himself. It was observed, that it was a pity he had chosen the army for a profession. He replied, that it was the only school to eradicate the disease; that when the privateer fired the broadside at the Arniston, in Bencoolen Roads, he was standing with Capt. M. at the gangway, not at all suspecting such a salutation, and that he never in his life had more command of himself, and readily assisted in preparing the ship for defence. He added, however, that he had been attacked in the same nervous way on board the Arniston, when she was struck with lightning. He was a mild, gentlemanly, well-informed young man.

We now drew near the Sand-heads, formed by the rapid streams poured out from the great river Ganges, with its hundred mouths; the river Hoogly, where Calcutta stands, being only a small branch. On the morning of the 10th, we got ground at fifty fathoms, and before night the soundings gradually decreased as we approached to ten fathoms. The weather continued very bad, while the ship was repeatedly tacking to keep off the dangerous reefs, and firing guns, and burning blue lights during the night.

The next day we were not more successful, but continued beating about. Towards evening the ship was in shallow water, having only seven fathoms; the flood setting in, impelling her fast towards the reefs, compelled us to anchor. This we did most opportunely; for when it was low water we were but a short distance from a quick-sand, left alternately dry, and alternately washed by the waves rolling over it furiously. Our condition may be conceived by those who have been exposed to similar dangers.

The ship was anchored on a lee-shore, in a hard gale of wind, during a dark and howling night, with heavy squalls and much rain; the captain, mates, and seamen were constantly putting mats and ropes round the cables, to prevent their being chafed at the hawse-holes. Meanwhile, the ship frequently pitching a sea over the forecastle, the hatches were battened down, to keep the water from getting below. Occupied by these labours and precautions, we rode within half a mile of this dangerous sand, on which, had we been driven, there was little likelihood of any person on board being saved; the few who might escape the numerous sharks and alligators, had they reached the shore, would most probably have fallen a prey to tigers.

Kind Providence permitted the ship to ride in safety during this awful night, and next day we had the satisfaction of seeing a pilot vessel at anchor in the channel, behind the sand-bank. This proved to be Mr. Parry's schooner. The proprietor came on board himself, and took charge of us, desiring his pilot vessel to lead on. He kindly brought some Bengal sheep, poultry, and vegetables. He informed us that many ships had been taken by French privateers off the Sand-heads lately, and amongst others, a pilot vessel which they used as a decoy. In consequence of this, the pilots were very cautious in approaching any ships. We proceeded, and crossed the eastern sea-reef, and anchored in the eastern channel during the night. We were fortunate in getting Mr. Parry; he was a worthy good man, and knew his business well; he had sent all the junior pilots to town, in different vessels, and as his limited time was out, he intended taking the ship up to Calcutta himself; he said that the distance to town from the point where he came on board was upwards of two-hundred miles. There is perhaps no part in the world where professional pilots suffer more anxiety than those of this station; so perpetually are they exercised by the shifting of the sands. Sometimes a hard gale of wind, or rapid tide, will wash away a sand, and deposit it a shelving bank in another place; the pilot having a clear channel one month, may

find himself obliged to take a fresh survey, in conducting a ship through the same passage the next month; still, notwithstanding every device of circumspection many ships are annually lost. At day-break a wreck of one was seen on Saugor sand, which had struck there a short time before. The persons employed in this service have every encouragement; for when they arrive at the situation of branch pilot, their emoluments are upwards of twelve hundred pounds per annum. They rise by seniority, but the occasional attainment of accelerated promotion as a reward for distinguished conduct leaves a field for emulation. There are about twelve vessels employed, each having a branch pilot on board, besides about ten juniors, who are termed masters, mates, boatswains, leadsmen, and volunteers. There are generally two vessels looking out at a time; which number is kept up by reliefs, or augmented, if necessary.

Next morning we proceeded towards Saugor Island. All eyes were directed to the shore, thinking we should at least see a dozen tigers guarding the beach, but not one appeared. Our pilot informed us, that a fine young man, who was third mate of a Danish ship, had been lately devoured by one of these dreadful animals. He went on shore with a party to cut wood; having in an hour collected a sufficient load from drift timber lying on the beach, Mr. Parry cautioned them not to approach the jungle. Being armed, however, they thought they might with safety enter the woods, where this young man was seized by a tiger. The horrid roar of the beast frightened the others so much that they were prevented using their muskets, each man running to the boat as fast as he could. When their panic had subsided some wanted to return, but this was overruled, when they reflected that their companion must ere then have been destroyed; and the party returned on board the Dane with the sad tale. The pilot concluded by saying, that scarcely a season passes but some Europeans are taken away by tigers, in consequence of fool-hardiness; while many natives are devoured amidst the perils of their necessary avocations.—Saugor Island appeared an impenetrable forest, with much jungle wood and shrubs; the only clear part was at the Sandy beach.*

We now crossed over to Kedgeree, and saw a neat-looking house, which belonged to the post-master. Some ships were lying off this station. We were visited by the dawk, or post-boat, for the conveyance of letters to town. Several country boats came alongside with plantains, pine-apples, oranges, pumelnoses, bread, eggs, &c. which met a ready sale amongst our people, who had plenty of money from the sale of birds, &c. There appeared a number of straggling villages on the Kedgeree side, which looked like little thatched sheds, or mud cabins. We now passed up the river Hoogly, and anchored for the night off Hawks' Channel, so named from the Hawk Indiaman passing up that way to avoid an enemy's frigate, during the American war.

Next morning we observed a number of beautiful deer grazing near our anchorage. This surprised us, as the place abounded with the tigers; Mr. P. told us he had seen upwards of thirty in a herd near the same place. A gun loaded with grape-shot was fired at them; they instantly bounded into the jungle. Several alligators were seen this morning, and one was pointed out to me, but I could only observe a black floating log, which had it not sunk, and again rose to the surface of the water, I should not have imagined it to possess life; they generally kept close to the bank of the river. Mr. Parry told us, that the best swimmer would have no chance, if he had the misfortune to fall overboard, as the river abounded with sharks as well as alligators. A dead fowl, which was thrown overboard this morning, was instantly dragged under water. About nine o'clock we proceeded up the river, the deepest water being near the eastern shore. We had a near view of the jungle and underwood, but saw no living animal other than birds. Notwithstanding the great heat which prevails at this season, the boughs of the trees are clothed with a beautiful evergreen; as the old leaves drop off, they are replaced by a succession of new ones, so quick and abundant is vegetation in this country. The beauties of the scenery presented to our eyes, might have been augmented by the rains that had just subsided; the dry season was just commencing. At this time the stream runs almost constantly towards the sea, in consequence of the great rains that had fallen, the effect of which, in causing the freshes, or constant accessions to the ordinary volume of water, lasts for some time. It was not expected we should reach town before the next spring tides; however, as the wind was favourable, we soon passed Culpee, which appeared a poor village. We next approached Diamond Harbour, where several Indiamen were lying taking in cargoes for Europe. We saw a number of square buildings, occupied as saltpetre warehouses; the hospital, and the harbour-master's house, appeared to be respectable edifices.

(To be continued.)

* The date of this stage in the voyage is September 1800. An attempt is now making to clear Saugor Island.—*Edit.*

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Travels in various Countries in the East; being a Continuation of Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey, &c. Edited by the Rev. Robert Walpole, 4to. London, Longman, 1820.

A VOLUME with so comprehensive a title as that of the one before us, is better adapted for reference than for regular perusal. The contents are so various, that the reader's attention is divided and perplexed, and no lasting interest can be felt where the subject is not one and indivisible. A complete analysis would be a tedious process, and critics can better perform their duty to the public by laying before it particular parts of moment. Under these impressions we opened the present volume of travels, and also hoped that it would contain more full information, both on the Grecian and Turkish state of Asia Minor, than what has hitherto been offered to the curiosity of the public. That country has never been explored with that minuteness of investigation which its ancient importance claims. The inquirer into the philosophy of old times knows, that the western shores of the Lesser Asia furnished some of the brightest members of the Academy and the Portico. The student of the inimitable Xenophon has marked the mild character of the people of the plains, and the ruthless savageness of the mountaineers of Taurus: and in following the history of Greece, few matters call for more regard than the state of Asia Minor, because the Grecian and Persian colonies in that country were continually the cause and the pretence of war between the Greeks and the great king. The character of the colonists was hermaphroditical and anomalous, and it is curious to trace the course of eastern opinions and manners from the early civilized people of the south to the more tardy sons of the north. The breathing marble is scattered through every part of this vast region:

"Temples and theatres, baths and aqueducts,
Statues, triumphal arches."

A modern traveller, the late professor Carlyle, who observed too cursorily the wonders around him, says, that in many places, especially in the neighbourhood of the ancient Laodicea Combusta, Olba, and Celenderis, he absolutely *trod* upon Grecian sculptures, inscriptions, altars, and columns, for *miles*. In different parts of the journey he found quantities of the most beautiful marble sarcophagi, lying scattered on the ground. He found the remains of several temples also, with a sufficient number of their pillars remaining to ascertain the dimensions of the buildings. At Celenderis, a mausoleum of beautiful Corinthian architecture is still standing almost entire, surrounded by catacombs, Mosaic pavements, and sarcophagi. The magnificent hopes which these remarks naturally give rise to, are chilled however by the observation of Colonel Leake, the companion of Mr. Carlyle, that, "none of the remains which I saw seemed to be of a very remote period, even of the Roman empire." He is speaking of Konia, the ancient Iconium, a place somewhat to the south of Laodicea Combusta.

The papers in the volume before us expressly on the subject of Asia Minor are the itineraries of Colonel Leake, and the journey of the late Mr. George Brown, from Constantinople to Syria, in the year 1802. The former gentleman has published his tour from Constantinople to the coast of Cilicia, in order to contribute something to the formation of a detailed map of the country;

and indeed such acquisitions as have been made to a knowledge of that country have been principally geographical. Most of the southern and eastern coast has been surveyed. But on the shores of Phœnicia, (Phœnicia the parent of commerce) in these days nothing but desolation reigns. In ages past, when the British Channel was unploughed, the Aulon Cilicius was covered with ships. But now, a traveller descending from the hills of Taurus to Celenderis, descries one vessel only, and that, the one which is to transport him to Cyprus. He who journeys through Asia Minor, meets with difficulties which he does not experience in following the beaten track through Græcia Antiqua. The governors of the various districts of the former country live but in imperfect allegiance to the throne of Constantinople, and therefore an imperial firman is not at every place regarded. In the latter country, the majority of the people are Christians, and the intercourse between the European and the native is more free than when the native is a Muselman.

In European Turkey, the inhospitality of the Mahometan system is somewhat tempered by its proximity to civilized Europe, and its conscious weakness, and the great excess of the Christian population over the Turkish; but in Asia Minor, the Christian must always feel that he is merely tolerated. The Turks are sensible that the country is still their own, and that they are a step further removed from those Christian nations whose increasing power keeps pace with the decline of their own race, obliging them to look forward to their expulsion from those regions which they usurped from the Greeks when the Christian states were comparatively feeble, as to an event that must some day be fulfilled; while in the eyes of civilized Europe it is one of the most wonderful political phænomena of the present day, that countries so favoured by nature are still suffered to remain in their hands.

Of the subjects of Colonel Leake's observations, we shall select such as relate to more interesting matters than mere geographical details. We will wander with him through the ruins of a city venerable in religious eyes, as the place where, in the fourth century, orthodoxy established her triumph, and where the nations of Europe, in subsequent times, repelled the stream of Turkish hostility.

The ancient walls (of Nice), towers, and gates are in tolerably good preservation. Their construction resembles that of the walls of Constantinople, with which they are coeval. In most places they are formed of alternate courses of Roman tiles, and of large and square stones, joined by cement of great thickness. In some places have been inserted columns, and other architectural fragments, the ruins of more ancient edifices. Of the towers, those on the edge of the lake, and on either side of the different gates, are the largest and most perfect. We remark, also, the remains of two walls which projected from the main *enceinte* into the water, intended, undoubtedly, to exclude, when necessary, all communication under the walls, along the edge of the lake. Some of the towers, like those of Constantinople, have Greek inscriptions, which have been published in the *Inscriptiones Antiquæ* of Pococke. The ruins of mosques, baths, and houses, dispersed among the gardens and cornfields, which now occupy a great part of the space within the Greek fortifications, show that the Turkish Isnik, though now so inconsiderable, was once a place of importance, as indeed its history, under the early Ottomans, before they were in possession of Constantinople, gives us sufficient reason to expect. But it never was so large as the Grecian Nicæa, and it seems to have been almost entirely constructed of the remains of that city; for the ruined mosques and baths are full of the fragments of Greek temples and churches.

Our readers probably know that the raised mound was a form of honouring the dead common both to Greece and Asia: that in the former country we see none of those great excavations in rocks which arrest the traveller's attention in Asia and Syria; but that many of them were executed by the late inhabitants of Asia Minor. In the valley of Doganlu, south of Doryleum, many remains exist of the care of man for the repose of the dead. The valley is about a mile in length, and a fourth of that distance in breadth. It is embosomed in a forest, and singularly variegated with rocks,

rising perpendicularly from the soil sometimes 150 feet, and bearing the shape of ruined towers and castles. Within, are sepulchral chambers containing excavations for coffins and niches for cenerary vases. On one of those tombs is an inscription. It is only in front that doors, windows, &c. are excavated, the back and the sides of the rocks are generally in their natural state.

We now come to Mr. Browne, a traveller whose merits the world has been slow in acknowledging. The truth is, that his book of travels in Africa was written in a cold, dry, uninteresting manner, and as in works of that description the reader looks for entertainment as well as instruction, the African tour was not generally esteemed. The public, too, questioned the sanity of a man whose admiration of oriental life was so strong, that at the end of his volume of travels, after an elaborate comparison between the Eastern and European nations with respect to wisdom, morality, and happiness, he gives his decided preference to the former. A lofty and virtuous ambition was the master passion of his soul, and disdaining all vulgar roads to fame, he sought glory amidst the burning sands of Egypt, and the snows of Bactriana. Folded together with his will, which he made and left in England before his last departure, was found a copy in his own hand writing, of a remarkable passage of Pindar, highly expressive of the real force of his character, and of those awfully deep feelings which no one could discover under the usual gravity and coldness of his manners. This passage, with the usual common condescension of critics to the wants of the ladies, we shall lay before our readers in an English dress.

In the paths of dangerous fame
Trembling cowards never tread;
Yet since all of mortal frame
Must be number'd with the dead,
Who in dark inglorious shade
Would his useless life consume,
And with deedless years decay'd
Sink unhonour'd to the tomb?
I that shameful lot disdain,
I this doubtful list will prove.
West's Translation of Pindar.

Mr. Browne, as well as Mr. Burckhardt, assumed the dress of a Muselman when that disguise was necessary for his object as a traveller, and of his admirable firmness and ability, the following story is, we think, an interesting proof.

I embarked in a small boat with several passengers for Larneka, in Cyprus, which in Turkish is called Tûsla, from the adjacent salt-works. None of the company departed from the rules of civility and mutual forbearance, with the exception of a Derwish. The monastic order, called Nakshebendi, to which he belonged, was one of the strictest; yet many individuals who are members of it may be said to unite great profligacy, vulgarity, and ignorance, with pretensions to superior sanctity; and gross worldliness and servility, with extraordinary professions of devotion and self-denial. This man talked incessantly in a very forward and irrational manner; and occasionally threw out hints that he suspected me to be a Christian; declaring at the same time how much he despised and hated infidels. His pointless satire I bore for some time very patiently, reserving my reply for a proper occasion. Being one day together at the table of the Custom-house officer, the Derwish suddenly left off eating, and looking directly at me, said, "*La illah ila ullah;*" to which I instantly replied, in a cheerful tone, "*We Mohammed abduhu we rasoulouhu,*" and I immediately added; "I congratulate myself, father Derwish, on hearing the sacred profession of Islam drop from your tongue; but I should be still better pleased at learning that the faith had place in your heart. God built the Islam on five things; but of the five you possess not one. You receive alms, and never give: your knees are bent at table, but never on the carpet of prayer: you abstain from food only when no one will give it to you: your ablutions are performed with dust, when they ought to be performed with water: and your pilgrimage has only been from the Tekié to the brothel: you drink no wine, but you are drunk with opium: and your embroidered cap, instead of being a crown of sanctity, is a mark of folly. With such morals, any marriage that you could contract, would not be a marriage, but a repetition of the sensuality to which you are accustomed; and if any one of the true believers in this place should consent to give you his daughter in marriage, I am content to bear all the obloquy that you can utter for a week to come." It may

be supposed that I did not venture to talk in this strain without having previously ascertained in what degree of estimation the Derwish was held by the rest of the company; and far from taking his part, they acknowledged by their loud laughter the justice of my reproof.

It will be curious for the observer of the character of men of genius to know that although Mr. Browne's intellect was of the highest class, yet in his boyhood he was sluggish. We ourselves remember to have heard his mother (the widow of an eminent wine-merchant on Tower-hill) say, when he was six years old: "We have had Mr. Newberry in every shape, and yet William George does not know his letters." It will be curious also to trace his love of travelling. His education for many years was private. He was at the usual age removed to Oriel College, Oxford; but his talents were not much known or encouraged. Nevertheless he acquired the usual portion of classical lore, and a more than usual portion of general knowledge. His friends wished him to enter the church: but a certain restlessness of temper made him wish to become a soldier. That idea soon was abandoned, on account of the general dissimilarity of his habits to those of a military life. He studied law for a while, but soon resolving to satisfy himself with his patrimonial inheritance, he gave himself up to general studies. A few years of hard labour carried him over most of the fields of science, and his mind craved for new objects. The world then rang with Bruce's travels into Abyssinia, and a perusal of that book called forth all the seeds in Mr. Browne's mind of enterprize and ambition. The wasted lamp of knowledge might be replenished; his free spirit might range uncontrolled; and the never-dying garland of honour was within his reach. We will not say that he was dead to the usual charities of life: we will suppose that the struggle between ambition and filial piety was strong and agonizing: we remember that his resolution of travelling almost broke his mother's heart. His first journey was an enterprize which Alexander, in a very high state of power, had thought worthy of his ambition. When he was in Egypt, the Macedonian hero explored the desert, and communed with the oracle of Jupiter in the land of Ammon.

Having determined on proceeding to the interior of Africa by the Egyptian route, Mr. Browne left England at the close of the year 1791, and arrived early in January at Alexandria. After gratifying his curiosity during a residence in that city of near two months, he took a journey westward into the desart to explore the unknown scite of the temple of Jupiter Ammon. With this view he proceeded, by a very circuitous direction, and along the sea-coast, to the Oasis of Siwah; where his attention was attracted to the remains of a remarkable and very ancient edifice of Egyptian architecture. As tradition was entirely silent concerning these ruins, they afforded a ready subject for any hypothesis which the imagination of a discoverer might suggest; and few travellers in Mr. Browne's situation would have found it difficult to satisfy themselves that they had succeeded in the object of their search. He gave, therefore, an unquestionable proof of great candour and sincerity, and of that calm and dispassionate tone of mind which was one of his peculiar characteristics, when he determined, whether rightly or not, that the building in question was *not* the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

He visited also what are called the cataracts of the Nile. The noise of these cataracts, according to Cicero, is so tremendous, that persons who lived near them have lost the sense of hearing. But Mr. Browne, as well as Pocock before him, found that the noise was scarcely audible. Assuming the oriental dress and character, he visited those great quarries between Genné and the Red Sea, of which Bruce has given so striking a description. These quarries furnished the materials for many of the great Egyptian monuments, and of innumerable statues, columns, and obelisks to the Romans. Even modern Rome has drawn much of her granite, porphyry, and verd antique from

these exhaustless quarries. And now, such is the contrast and mutability of earthly things, that these quarries are the refuge of banditti or wandering tribes. Very few spots of Egypt were unexplored by Mr. Browne. In consequence of the political situation of Nubia, he was much limited in his endeavours. Accompanying the usual caravan in the spring of the year 1793, he penetrated so far into Africa as Dar-Fur, a considerable Muhammedan country lying west of Abyssinia and north of the sources of the White River. A dangerous illness that seized him gave birth to the wish of a return to Egypt; but for nearly three years the Sultan and his ministers refused; and during this time nothing could be more deplorable than Mr. Browne's lot.

In a burning climate, without books or amusements, without society, and almost without resources, surrounded by dangers, and in utter hopelessness of escape, it is wonderful that he did not entirely sink under such an accumulation of sufferings. That his health and spirits did not altogether desert him; still more, that he was able to collect much curious and minute information respecting the diseases, the natural history, the agriculture, the manners and language of the country in which he was thus detained, can only be attributed to that force of character, and invincible serenity and firmness of mind, for which he was doubtless very remarkable, and which place him on a level with the most distinguished travellers.

Among the expedients he adopted to relieve his *ennui*, there is one which deserves to be mentioned. He purchased two lions, whom he tamed and rendered familiar. One of them being bought at four months old, acquired most of the habits of a dog. He took great pleasure in feeding them, and observing their actions and manners. Many moments of langnor were soothed by the company of these animals.

The great object of the last years of Mr. Browne's life, was a journey to Samareand, the ancient capital of Tamerlane, and to the central regions of Asia, countries which have been rarely visited by Europeans. In the spring of 1813, he left Smyrna, and proceeding in a north easterly direction through Asia Minor and Armenia, stayed a while at Erzerum, and arrived on the 1st of June at Tebritz on the frontiers of Persia. At that place he rested for several weeks, and then took his departure for Teheran, which in the vicissitudes of honours is the present capital of Persia. The sad remainder of his tale must be told in the words of the biographer.

He passed on the second day through a part of the Persian army which was encamped at the distance of 36 miles from Tabriz. What subsequently happened can only be known from the testimony of those who accompanied him. After some days, both the servants returned with an account that, after advancing to a place near the river Kizil Ozan, about 120 miles from Tabriz, the party had been attacked by banditti, and that Mr. Browne had been dragged a short distance from the road, where he was plundered and murdered, but that they were suffered to escape. They brought back with them a double-barrelled gun and a few other effects, known to have been in Mr. Browne's possession. At the instance of Sir Gore Ousely, soldiers were immediately dispatched to the spot described; with orders to bring back Mr. Browne's remains, and to make a strict search for the murderers. On their return, they reported to the government that they had failed in both these objects; but that they had fully ascertained the fact of Mr. Browne's death, and had found some portions of his clothes, which, having been made at Constantinople, were very distinguishable from those generally worn in Persia. They added, that they had been unable to discover any traces or remains of the body, which was believed to have been abandoned to beasts of prey. Notwithstanding this report, the search for his remains appears to have been afterwards continued; and some bones, said to be those of Mr. Browne, were brought to Tabriz; which, having been deposited in a cedar chest, were interred, with due respect, in the neighbourhood of the town. The spot was happily chosen near the grave of Thevenot, the celebrated French traveller, who died in this part of Persia about a century and a half before.*

Every exertion was made by the English Ambassador to ascertain the circumstances

* The traveller here alluded to is "the accurate Thevenot," mentioned by Mr. Gibbon (Hist. vol. iii. p. 17, 8vo.), who has been sometimes confounded with the well known compiler and publisher of Travels of the same name. He is said to have introduced the use of coffee in France. He died in Persia in 1667.

of this melancholy transaction, but wholly without effect. Considerable doubts were entertained with regard to the fidelity of the servants; and some suspicion appears to have fallen on the Persian government. It is certain that Mr. Browne's appearance at Tabríz had excited great attention; and that inquiries had been made by persons in authority, respecting his objects and destination; and in particular, whether he was a military man or engineer. The Persians also, at this time, were at war with the Turcomans, and would naturally view with great jealousy the commencement of any European, and especially any English, intercourse with nations east of the Caspian. But these circumstances are too slight to give any colour to so serious a charge as the above suspicion implies; nor can any particular hypothesis be required to account for the commission of an act of outrage and cruelty by the lawless tribes who inhabit the Persian frontiers. Mr. B.'s preparations for his journey at Tabríz were very public; he was reported to be possessed of considerable property; and the Turkish dress which he wore rendered him particularly obnoxious to the bigotry and violence of the Persians.

When we opened this volume, we hoped to have found some account of his route from Smyrna to Persia. But no such narrative exists, and the principal memorandums of his feelings and opinions regarding the East, relate to a journey which he made from Constantinople through Asia Minor, in the year 1802. All his remarks on manners are interesting from his ability and acuteness in discrimination, and thinking as we do with Burckhardt, that the Bible will never be thoroughly understood so long as we are not minutely acquainted with every thing relating to the Arabian Bedouins, we call our reader's attention to the following remarks.

In my visits to the Turkman tents, I remarked a strong contrast between their habits and those of the Bedouin Arabs. With the latter the rights of hospitality are inviolable; and while the host possesses a cake of bread, he feels it a duty to furnish half of it to his guest: the Turkman offers nothing spontaneously, and if he furnish a little milk or butter, it is at an exorbitant price. With him it is a matter of calculation, whether the compendious profit of a single act of plunder, or the more ignoble system of receiving presents from the caravans for their secure passage, be most advantageous. The Arab values himself on his *hasb we nasb*, that is, his ancient pedigree: the Turkman on his personal prowess. With the former, civility requires that salutations be protracted to satiety; the latter scarcely replies to a *Salam aleikum*.

The dress of the Turkmans consists of a large striped and fringed turban, fastened in a manner peculiar to themselves; or sometimes of a simple high-crowned cap of white felt. A vest, usually white, is thrown over the shirt; the Agas superadd one of cloth; and in general, and in proportion to their rank and wealth, they approximate to the dress of the capital; but the common people wear a short jacket of various colours. A cincture is indispensably required, in which are fixed an enormous yatagan * and a pistol. Many of them wear half boots, red or yellow, laced to the leg. The dress of the women is a coloured vest, and a piece of white cotton cloth on the head, covering part of the face. They are masculine and active, performing all the harder kinds of labour required by the family. Their features are good, but not pleasing. The men are generally muscular and well proportioned; tall, straight, and active. Their teeth are white and regular; their eyes are often extremely piercing; and there is an air of uncommon boldness in their countenances and mode of address. Their complexions are clear, but sun-burnt. In a word, they have every thing that denotes exhaustless health and vigour of body. A general resemblance is visible between them and the populace of Constantinople; but the latter appear effeminate by the comparison. Every action and every motion of the Turkmans is marked by dignity and grace. Their language is clear and sonorous, but less soft than that of the capital; expressing, as may be conceived, no abstract ideas, for which the Turkish is indebted to the Arabic alone; but fitted to paint the stronger passions, and to express, in the most forcible and laconic terms, the mandates of authority. Their riches consist of cattle, horses, arms, and various habiliments. How lamentable to think, that with persons so interesting, and a character so energetic, they unite such confirmed habits of idleness, violence, fraud, and treachery! From the rising of the sun till his disappearance, the males are employed only in smoking, conversing, inspecting their cattle, or visiting their acquaintance. They watch at night for the purpose of plunder, which among them is honourable, in proportion to the ingenuity of the contrivance, or the audacity

* A sword with a broad pointed blade, concave, and cutting with one edge, which is nearly straight, or rather inclining inwards, in a contrary direction to the sabre.

of the execution. Their families are generally small, and there seems reason to believe that their numbers are not increasing.

He visited also Antioch, once the opulent and refined mistress of Syria, and the skeleton of whose ample walls attest its ancient magnificence. The myrtle and other odoriferous flowers on the plain, and the silk manufactories of the city, present ideas to the mind of elegance and luxury. Quarries of free stone are found in the adjacent mountain, and the readers of the romance of the middle ages remember that in the first crusade the warriors of Europe, while besieging Antioch, dug immense stones from neighbouring rocks, and accumulated them in such piles before the gate of the bridge, that the people of the city were in that city effectually barricaded. In the present days there are about 150 Greek, 20 Armenian, and 40 Jewish families resident in Antioch. We do not know the number of Muselmans.

This volume altogether is not so interesting as the former one.—Many of the papers might have been withheld from the public without loss. The narratives of Dr. Sibthorp contain nothing either rich or rare. Such parts, particularly, as relate to Mount Athos, ought to have been cut out by the reverend editor, for the same subject has been more learnedly and more pleasingly treated of by Dr. Hunt, whose papers are contained in the memoirs relating to Turkey. Mr. Hawkins's paper on the tar-springs of Zante deserves a comment. They have been mentioned generally by every traveller, from Wheler down to Dr. Holland, but have never been specifically described until now. They are interesting to the geologist on account of the infrequency of the phœnomena, and to the classical scholar, because in these days the traveller may still dip his myrtle bough into the water and draw out the liquid mineral, and enjoy the reflection that he is verifying the description which Herodotus made of the place two thousand years ago. The springs are situated in a morass of an oval form of about a quarter of a mile in its longest diameter. A superabundancy of water, proceeding from aqueous springs around, and the inclosure formed by surrounding hills, subject the vale to the malaria. The morass is composed of a perfect peat without bitumen in its composition. The two springs which produce bitumen discharge water also. The bitumen most probably oozes in very small portions out of the rocky substratum. The quantity annually extracted from the largest spring is said to be about twenty barrels. It has the same degree of fluidity as honey. It is never used in its original purity; but if mixed with pitch it is adapted for boats. Its corrosive quality renders it unfit for cordage.

In here closing our review of the second volume of this miscellaneous collection of travels, we mean not to say that we have exhausted its contents. The learned reader will find Mr. Cockerell as good a guide through the labyrinth of Crete, as Theseus in old time found Ariadne: and the man of taste will consider Mr. Wilkins's conjectures respecting the sculptures in the Parthenon. Nothing can be more honourable to the present age than the advances which are daily making towards a perfect knowledge of the ancient and present state of those countries which flourished in science and arms, in ages when the west was covered with savages and forests. The notion of classical writers that Egypt derived her arts from Ethiopia, has of late received interesting corroboration by the researches of Burckhardt, that many temples of Nubia are of higher antiquity than those of Egypt. Another point of agreement between ancient and modern writers may be noticed. Of the Chimæra or everlasting fire on Mount Olympus in Lycia, the fruitful subject of Grecian allegory, Methodius writes that the fire rises

spontaneously near the summit of the mountain from the earth below. Around the fire grows the lignus, a plant so flourishing, green and shady, that it appeared rather to spring from a fountain. Maximus Tyrius speaks of the fire as being quiet and regular. Capt. Beaufort assures us that trees, brushwood, and weeds, grow around this crater; and the guide told him that the fire was never accompanied by earthquakes, and it ejected neither stones, smoke, nor noxious vapours. But it is with the eyes of religionists that we principally regard the East. Not that our hopes equal that of Michaelis, that the stones on which Moses ordered the law to be engraved may be found in some future time in Palestine. But much knowledge is still sealed. Many of the questions to Niebuhr and the other Danish travellers in Asia remain unanswered. They relate to the elucidation of the Scriptures: they are interesting, and they may be important. A perfect knowledge of the divine law must be the work of ages, because the vices of man have obscured its lustre. "Truth," as Milton with great sublimity observes, "once came into the world with her divine Master, and was a perfect shape most glorious to look upon: but when he ascended, and his apostles after him were laid asleep, there straight arose a wicked race of deceivers, who (as the story goes of the Egyptian Typhon and his companions, how they dealt with the god Osyris) took the virgin Truth, hewed her lovely form into a thousand pieces, and scattered them to the four winds. From that time to the present the sad friends of Truth, such as durst appear, imitating the careful search that Isis made for the mangled body of Osyris, went up and down, gathering them up limb by limb, still as they could find them."

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY.

EXAMINATION, MAY 26, 1820.

ON Friday, the 26th May, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the college at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the result of the general examination of the students at the close of the term.

The deputation on their arrival at the college proceeded to the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him and all the professors and the oriental visitor.

Soon afterwards being joined by the Right Hon. Lord Binning, and several other visitors, they proceeded to the hall of the college, the students being previously assembled, where the following proceedings took place:—

The list of the students who had gained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read, also a list of the best Persian and Deva-Nagaree writers.

Mr. John Venn delivered an English essay, "On the connection of Commerce with the moral, literary, and political improvement of nations."

The students read and translated in the Sanscrit, Bengallee, Hindustani, Arabic, and Persian languages.

Prizes were then delivered according to the following list:—

List of Students who have gained Medals, Prizes of Books, and other honorary Distinctions, at the Public Examination, East India College, May 1820.

Students in their fourth term.

John Venn, medal in classics, ditto in mathematics, ditto in law, and in sanscrit, by vote of college council; prize of books in political economy, prize in Hindustani, and prize for the best English essay.

George Udny, medal in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Robert North Collie Hamilton, first Arabic prize of books, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Lawrence Kennaway, prize in Bengallee, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Stewart Paxton, prize in political economy, and with great credit in other departments.

Students in their third term.

Joseph Alexander Dorin, prize in mathematics, ditto in Persian, ditto in Arabic, ditto in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Edward Vernon Schaleh, prize in clas-

sics, ditto in Bengallee, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Richard Paternoster, prize in Sanscrit, ditto in Deva-Nagaree writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Edward Peploe Smith, prize in Hindustani, ditto in Bengallee writing, ditto in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Henry Lushington, prize in political economy, and with great credit in other departments.

Robert Keith Pringle, prize in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their second term.

Augustus Prinsep, prize in history, ditto in Bengallee, ditto in Hindustani, ditto in English composition, and with great credit in other departments.

James Fraser, prize in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

Charles Boileau Elliot, prize in classics, ditto in law, and with great credit in other departments.

Simon Frazer, prize in mathematics, ditto in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their first term.

Edward Hume Townsend, prize in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

Andrew Dyce, prize in Hindustani.

Henry Young, prize in mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.

Arthur Steele, prize in English composition, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Edward Cockburn Ravenshaw, prize in Bengallee, ditto in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

William John Graham, prize in classics, and with great credit in other departments.

George Francis Brown, prize in Persian writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

John Stanley Clarke, prize in drawing, and with great credit in other departments.

The following students were highly distinguished:

John Warden,
Francis Franco,
Walter Elliot,
Henry Allan Harrison,
William Chamier,
William Augustus Neave,
Philip Stewart,
John Abraham Francis Hawkins,
Richard Udny.

And the following passed with great credit:

Henry Ricketts,
Charles Pelham Villiers,
Philip William Le Geyt,
James Augustus Irwin,
William Henry Babington,
William Henry Benson,
William Lavie,
James Patton,
George Gough,
Alexander Nesbitt Shaw,
William Wyndham Malet.

Twelve best Bengallee writers.

Mr. Smith, (prize,)	— Malet,
— Dorin,	— Ricketts,
— Hamilton	— S. Fraser,
— Irwin,	— J. S. Clarke,
— Shaw,	— Kennaway,
— Venn,	— G. F. Brown.

The best Deva-Nagaree writers.

1.	Paternoster,	3.	Townsend,
2.	G. F. Brown,	4.	Babington,
	W. Elliot,		Hanson,
	S. Fraser,		Lavie.
	Venn,		

Twelve best Persian Writers:

1.	G. F. Brown,		Graham,
2.	Hamilton,		Hornby,
3.	Franco,		Kirkland,
4.	Harrison,		Young,
	Kennaway,	12.	Chamier,
	Malet,		Glass.
5.	Warden,		

The rank of the students leaving college was then read; it was also announced, that "such rank was to take effect only "in the event of the students proceeding "to India *within six months after they* "*were so ranked.* That should any student delay so to proceed, he should only "take rank among the students classed at "the examination previous to his departure for India, and should be placed at "the end of that class in which rank was "originally assigned to him."

Rank of the Students leaving College this Term, as settled by the College Council, 26th May 1820, *according to which they will take precedence in the Hon. Company's service in India.*

BENGAL.

1st Class.

1. John Venn,

2d Class.

2. Robert North Collie Hamilton,
3. George Udny,
4. Lawrence Kennaway,
5. John Gordon Deedes,
6. Henry Ricketts,
7. Stewart Paxton,

3d Class.

8. Charles Fergusson Thompson.

BOMBAY.

2d Class.

1. John Warden,
2. Charles Gore Houlton,
3. John Hurdis Ravenshaw,
4. James Hilaro Farquharson,
5. William Willes,
6. Nathaniel Hornby.

3d Class.

7. George Bird.

MADRAS.

3d Class.

Henry Williams.

It was afterwards announced, that the next term would commence on Thursday, the 3d of August, and that the students were required to return within the first four days of it.

The chairman (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) then rose and addressed the students:

He stated, that he had infinite satisfaction in announcing that the term had been marked by a propriety of demeanour and conduct creditable to the college.

It was not, however, to be denied that there had been a considerable variation in the display of application and talent; he therefore could not doubt but those who had attained so high a literary reputation, would continue strenuously to support it by regular and persevering industry. He exhorted those who were finally to leave the college, and who had not paid such decided application to their studies, to embrace the opportunity which would be afforded them on their voyage, and to emulate the example of those who had pursued a more honourable course; that on their arrival in India a further field would be open to them, both for retrieving lost time, as well as for the exertion of more successful application.

With respect to the students who had to return to prosecute their studies, it was his confident hope that it would be the happiness of those who might on future occasions fill the situation he then held, to find that they had emulated the conduct of that portion who had so highly distinguished themselves.

With this feeling, he said, he had only to wish them every happiness, and heartily to bid them farewell.

Among the visitors to the college on this occasion were:—The Rt. Hon. Lord Binning, Mr. Dowdeswell, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Vanderheyden, Dr. Fleming, Mr. Christian, Mr. Smith, jun. Mr. Reid, jun. Mr. John Fraser, Major Cameron, Mr. Strachey, Rev. Mr. Stanley, Mr. Sims, &c.

Wednesday the 19th and Wednesday the 26th of July are the days appointed for receiving petitions at the East India House from candidates for admission into the college for the ensuing term.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE EXECUTION OF THE KILLEDAR OF THE FORT OF TALNEIR.

(*Printed by Order of the House of Commons.*)

No. 1. *Dispatch from Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, dated Camp at Talneir, 28th Feb.* 1818.

In my dispatch of the 23d inst. I apprized your lordship of my having taken possession of the fort of Sindwah, and of my intention to pursue my route to the southward on the following day. Having descended the Sindwah Ghaut without molestation from the Bheels, I reached the Kurrone on the 26th inst., and moved towards the Tapty at this place yesterday. On the march I received an intimation that the killedar of Talneir had determined upon resisting the occupation of his fort by the British troops; and this, on my arrival before the place, I found to be correct, as he had already commenced a fire from a few guns and a number of matchlocks from the walls, upon our advanced parties.

On this I directed a reconnoissance to be made by the Quarter-master-gen. Lieut. col. Blacker, and the officers of engineers, with a company of light infantry; the deep ravines round the place prevented its accessibility on the service by the cavalry picquets. I sent at the same time a letter to the killedar, warning him of the consequences which would ensue from his rebellion, if persisted in; to this I received no answer, but I afterwards learned that it had been delivered to him.

The reconnoissance being completed, I directed the 10 six-pounders (including the horse artillery guns) and 2 five-and-a-half-inch howitzers, with some twelve-pound rockets, to be brought into position, so as to knock off, in as great degree as such limited means would admit of, the defences of the gateway. These opened with admirable effect about 11 o'clock from the heights on which the pettah is situated, from about 100 to 300 yards distant from the walls, the enemy keeping up an occasional fire from his guns, and a sharp one from his matchlocks, by which several casualties occurred.

A second reconnoissance having been made by Lieut.col. Blacker, who advanced

to the outer gate for the purpose, I determined upon storming it, in the hope that, at all events, a lodgment might be made within; 2 six-pounders were accordingly brought, under cover, close to the gateway; and the flank companies of H. M. Royal Scots and Madras European reg., under Major Gordon of the former corps, supported by the rifle battalion, the 3d light infantry, and the picquets, under Major Knowles, were brought from camp for this purpose.

Meantime the killedar, alarmed at these preparations, and at the effect of the batteries, sent to solicit terms. He was desired to open his gates, and to surrender himself and his garrison unconditionally; which he promised to do. Some delay, however, taking place, and the day beginning to decline, the guns and Europeans were brought up to the first gate, which was, however, entered by the Europeans at the side by single files, without requiring to be blown open; the next gate was found open, and at the third the killedar came out by the wicket, with a number of banyans, whom he had on the previous evening forced into the fort from the pettah, and surrendered himself to the Adj.gen. Lieut.col. Conway. The party advanced through another gate, and found the fifth, which led into the body of the place, shut, and the Arabs within still insisting upon terms. After some delay, the wicket of this gate was opened from within, and Lieut.col. Macgregor Murray and Major Gordon entered by it, with two or three officers and 10 or 12 grenadiers of the Royal Scots who were leading. I lament to state to your lordship, that this gallant band was immediately attacked by the treacherous Arabs within, before adequate aid could be given from the wicket; in a moment they were fired upon, and struck down with spears and arrows. The intrepid Major Gordon and Capt. Macgregor resigned their invaluable lives at this spot, and Lieut.col. Murray was wounded in several places with daggers, before he had time to draw his sword to defend himself. I have no common satisfaction, however, in acquainting your lordship, that this brave officer is doing well, as are also, I am happy to add, Capt. O'Brien, Assist. Adj.gen Lieut. Anderson of engineers, Lieut. Macgregor of H. M. Royal Scots, and Lieut. Chauval of the 2d Madras Native reg. who were wounded; the two former at the batteries, the two latter at the wicket. When the attack commenced at the inner gate, the outer one was directed by Lieut.col. Conway to be blown open, while the fire from the batteries covered the assault; 30 or 40 of the leading grenadiers having in the mean time succeeded in getting through the wicket, the garrison took shelter in the houses in the fort, whence they still opposed an obstinate resistance; but the remainder of the storming party having by this time got into the place, the whole of the garrison, consisting of about 300 men, of whom a considerable number were Arabs, were put to the sword: a severe example, indeed, but absolutely necessary, and one which I have no doubt will produce the most salutary effect on the future operations in this province.

The killedar I ordered to be hanged on one of the bastions immediately after the place fell. Whether he was accessary or not to the subsequent treachery of his men, his execution was a punishment justly due to his rebellion in the first instance, particularly after the warning he had received in the morning.

Our casualties, besides the irreparable loss sustained in Major Gordon and Capt. Macgregor, your lordship will perceive by the accompanying return of killed and wounded, are much less numerous than might have been expected, from the desperate nature of the service on which the troops were engaged. The conduct of the whole of the general, personal, and divisional staff, on this occasion, merited, as usual, my highest approbation and best acknowledgments. I have the honour to refer your lordship to the enclosed transcript of my general order of this date, and to be, with the greatest respect, &c.——
(Signed) THOMAS HISLOP, lieut.gen.

No. 2. *Extract Letter from Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop to the Marq. of Hastings, dated Camp at Talneir, 1st March* 1818.

I am sanguine in the hope, that the example of Talneir will give a new tone to the discontented; and, aided by the proclamation of which the enclosure is a translation, be the means of saving many lives in the course of the service.

No. 3. *Proclamation by Sir T. Hislop, in Camp at Talneir.*

Whereas peace having been established between the British Government and the Sircar of Mulhar Row Holkar Bahadar, there is no cause for enmity between these states: and whereas Mulhar Row Holkar Bahadar has ceded to the British Government his right and lands south of the Santpoora-range of hills, including the hills themselves, and for which the ministers have made over to me Chuee Chittles, or orders of surrender; it behoves all persons, the subjects of Mulhar Row Holkar, immediately to comply with the commands of their sovereign, and to evacuate all the forts and towns in the said territory, which they will be at liberty to do, with their private property.——
At this time Toolseram Alama, the killa-

dar of the fort of Talneir, having refused to obey the order of his master, and to deliver up the above fort to the British troops, after being told of its transfer to that government, placed himself and his garrison in the condition of rebels, and subjected himself and all his troops to the punishment of death. It is contrary to the wish of the British government to molest in any way the subjects and servants of its ally Mulhar Row Holkar; but at the same time let it be perfectly understood, that whatever Comavesder or other person presumes to disobey the orders of that government, in delivering at once his trust, agreeably to the commands of his sovereign, will suffer the same fate as has befallen Toolseram Alama.—By order of his excellency Sir T. Hislop, (Signed) J. BRIGGS, Acting Political Agent to the Gov. gen.

No. 4. *Extract Letter from Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop to General the Marquis of Hastings, dated Camp Palakeira, 7th March* 1818.

The good effects which the example of Talneir was calculated to produce are now distinctly visible in this country. The Killedar of Chandon has signified his intention to give up the place to the British troops; the Killedar and garrison of Galnah have evacuated that fort, which is at present occupied by the inhabitants of the Pettah; and Amulnair, which lay nearly on my line of march, and which at one time I had an idea of reducing, was found to be ready to be given up, had I had time or troops to take possession of it; but the more important object before us precludes all deviation at present from its immediate pursuit.

No. 5. *Letter from the Marq. of Hastings to Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart. and G.C.B., dated Camp near the Gogra, 29th March* 1818.

SIR:—I have the honour to acknowledge you excellency's annunciation of your having taken the fortress of Talneir.—The vigour and policy of your determination to reduce that place must necessarily meet my praise. It is an additional proof of the judicious energy which has marked your excellency's conduct throughout this service.—That such valuable men as those officers who fell on the occasion should have perished through an act of atrocious perfidy, augments my sorrow at their loss. Painful as it was to your excellency to exercise severity in such a case, you have the consolation of being satisfied, that you have by such an example diminished the probability of much wanton waste of blood in future.—I have, &c. (Signed) HASTINGS.

No. 6. *Extract Letter from the Marq. of Hastings to Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop, dated 3d April* 1818.

I have already, in my despatch No. 21, of the 29th March, had the honour to convey to your excellency my approbation of your proceedings at Talneir. I have learned with much satisfaction, from your despatch of the 7th March, the submission of the remaining fortresses ceded by Holkar in Candeish; a result which has undoubtedly been materially produced by the example justly and wisely made by your excellency of the garrison of Talneir.

No. 7. *Extract Despatch from the Governor-gen. in Council to the Court of Directors, dated July 18th* 1819.

Sir Thomas Hislop has been called on to furnish further explanations respecting the execution of the Killedar of Talneir, and we have the honour to submit a minute by the Governor-gen. on the same subject.

No. 8. *Copy of a Minute by the Governor-gen., dated July 7th* 1819.

In obedience to the orders of the Hon. Secret Committee respecting occurrences at Talneir, we have written to Sir T. Hislop for a minute statement relative to the execution of the Killedar. Till that explanation shall arrive, I can only represent what was my impression from the particulars which did come before me; but as even that degree of information may be desirable for the Hon. Committee, I lose no time in explaining it.

The Hon. Committee would seem to have adopted a conception that the Killedar had surrendered on some implied engagement for his safety, and that he even facilitated the entrance of the British troops into the fortress. The letter of Sir T. Hislop, evidently written in great haste, might possibly have led me to a similar misapprehension, had not other letters, which had been dispatched by officers present at Talneir, arrived at the same time. All those concurring accounts negatived the supposition that any plea, even constructive, existed to exempt the Killedar from the known consequences of unsuccessfully standing an assault. It appeared to me that the Killedar was thoroughly apprised of his situation; first, by the promulgation of the article of treaty assigning the territory to the Hon. Company; and secondly, by the special order of Holkar for the surrender of the fortress; notwithstanding which, he forced Sir T. Hislop to the risk of carrying the place by storm. It was undeniable, that the fortress was taken by assault, the defenders of the outer

works having been driven from the rampart by our fire, and entrance being gained through a breach made by our cannonade against the jams of the gate. The Killedar then advancing to supplicate mercy, after having resisted till the place was actually carried, and opposition was no longer practicable, could not take him out of the fatal predicament in which he had wilfully and knowingly placed himself. The application of the penalty lay with Sir T. Hislop; and the humanity of his excellency's character claimed for him credit, that nothing but what he deemed a most serious exigency could urge him to the infliction. The forfeiture of pretension to quarter when troops stand an assault has been established by the laws of war, to prevent garrisons from wantonly subjecting besiegers to the heavy loss likely to be suffered by troops exposed in advancing to breach; a slaughter in which a garrison would, from false points of honour, always be tempted to indulge, if impunity could be obtained by throwing down their arms when defence proved ineffectual. It is to preclude unnecessary bloodshed, that the rigorous rule is acknowledged by universal military consent. When what had passed appeared to be strictly within the letter of the law, the Hon. Committee would probably think it would have been unadvisable for the Governor-gen. to throw a taint on the reputation of Sir T. Hislop, by raising a question as to the real amount of necessity for the severity. The greater or the lesser urgency of the considerations which constituted that necessity must at least have been disputable. A decision on that head was the immediate province of the officer who had the awful responsibility of effecting the submission of the districts with the least possible expenditure of his own troops; and it would have been an injurious return to an individual who had just rendered eminent services, to fix an apparent blot upon his conduct, by setting afoot investigations which might be expected to prove causeless, and which in that case would entail on the superior the charge of proceeding with indelicacy, if not with more essential injustice.

This exposition is professedly from incomplete materials; yet I may say, that I have no reason to imagine more particular insight would alter the tenor of the reasoning which I have taken the liberty to submit.—(Signed) HASTINGS.

No. 9. *Despatch from the Governor-gen. in Council to the Court of Directors, dated Oct.* 9, 1819.

HON. SIRS:—In continuation of the subject of our letter of July 11th, we have the honour to transmit a copy of a despatch from Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop, containing the detailed explanations required by your Hon. Court, respecting the execution of the Killedar of Talneir. —We have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) HASTINGS, G. DOWDESWELL, J. STUART, J. ADAM.

No. 10. *Despatch from Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart. G.C.B., to the Governor-gen. in Council, dated Sept.* 10, 1819.

MY LORD:—I have had the honour to receive, through Mr. Chief Secretary Metcalfe, a copy of a despatch addressed by the Hon. Court of Directors to your lordship in council, under date the 24th Feb. last; by some of the resolutions contained in which, their thanks, together with those of the General Court of the United Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, conformably with the unanimous votes of those bodies respectively, have been communicated to me, in testimony of their approbation of my services during the late war in this country, and particularly in the action fought at Mahidpore on the 21st Dec. 1817, by the force under my personal command.

So distinguished a mark of approval as above signified, calls upon me individually in this place respectfully to request, that your lordship in council will do me the favour to transmit to the Hon. Court of Directors, and to the General Court of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, the expression of my most grateful acknowledgments for the high honour thus conferred upon me, which I shall never cease most warmly to appreciate; at the same time I must beg leave to solicit your lordship in council to add thereto my assurances, that to the high state of discipline, combined with the undaunted valour of the officers and soldiers of the 1st and 3d divisions of the army of the Deckan, which composed the force employed on this particular occasion, is solely to be ascribed the victory of Mahidpore, of which such distinguished notice has been separately taken. The only merit to which, on that occasion, I venture to lay claim, rests on the great good fortune which enabled me to seize the opportunity of personally leading such a gallant body of troops against the enemy. It no less behoves me here to repeat my admiration of the famed achievements of every division which composed the army, placed by the supreme government under my special command, and thereby to do justice to the gallantry, abilities, and zeal of the several officers to whose immediate guidance their services were intrusted.

The despatch above acknowledged having been referred to me by your lordship in council, for such explanation and elu-

cidations as I may wish to submit to the hon. Court, the points to which my attention has obviously been drawn, is the qualification with which the vote of thanks of the General Court to me was accompanied; viz. "that this court "wishes it to be understood as not giving "any opinion relative to the circum-"stances attendant upon the capture of "Talneir, until further information re-"specting it, than is afforded by the pa-"pers now before the court, shall be "furnished;" and to the remarks of the Court of Directors on the subject of the execution of the Killedar; I shall therefore proceed to afford your lordship in council, for the information of those hon. Courts, a detail of all the circumstances which led to the measure.

I must here premise by observing, that a very erroneous view of the case in question has been taken at home, and that the misconceptions are imputable altogether, I am free to confess, to my despatch to your lordship of the 28th Feb. 1818, written at Talneir immediately after the assault of that fort, when I was most pressingly engaged in forming arrangements for the earliest possible prosecution of further operations, the more essentially demanded by the information which at that moment reached me, of the advance of the ex-Peishwa towards the Godavery. It had become of the highest importance, critically situated as Candeish then was, that the utmost promptitude should be observed by me towards intercepting Bajee Row, and that object calling for my sole attention, I was of necessity obliged to leave the drafting of the despatch to other hands. The capture of the place being only of a secondary class of operation, did not seem to require that I should have occupied myself individually at that moment with a report of it; and as your lordship was intimately acquainted with the disturbed condition of Candeish, and the obstacles which presented themselves to my occupation of that province, it appeared equally unnecessary for me, at such a season, to address your lordship on those points: my directions, therefore, were simply, that the despatch should be concise, as to the reduction of the place; and I have since regretted to find, that it was signed and forwarded without receiving that attention which, under a less urgent state of affairs, it would undoubtedly have had. My regret is the more acute, because the conduct of the Killedar has been so represented as to produce a wrong impression; and I rejoice in the opportunity now afforded me of submitting facts collected from the most authentic sources, which will place the whole transaction in its true light, and must remove every idea that may have prevailed prejudicial to the correctness and justness of the proceedings my public duty imperiously called on me to adopt.

I have not thought it proper, on such an occasion, to confine the information which the hon. Court has called for, to my own personal explanation alone; but, confident that the more the transaction is examined, the more clear the imperious call for it will appear to the conviction of every impartial man, I have required from those public officers who were prominently employed during the service in question, statements, founded on the best of their recollection and solemn belief, of the circumstances alluded to in the despatch, which may have come to their knowledge or under their observation; and one of these officers being now in Candeish, a very considerable distance from hence, has occasioned the transmission of this address to your lordship being delayed to the present date.

The statements above alluded to, and accompanying,* are from Lieut.col. Blacker, the quarter-master-gen. of the army; Capt. Briggs, the political agent of your lordship with my head quarters in Candeish; Lieut.col. Conway, the adjutant-gen. of the army; and Lieut.col. Macgregor Murray, the dep. adjutant-gen. of his Majesty's forces, who accompanied the storming party. I beg the hon. Court may be referred to these documents as containing a mass of information which cannot fail to make them thoroughly acquainted with every particular connected with the reduction of Talneir, and which will show that the Killedar did not surrender himself to Col. Conway, as has been inadvertently stated, and that he never made any condition of surrendering the fort whatever; that a fair time was allowed him to discontinue his unlawful hostilities; that he did not avail himself of it, but carried on the utmost resistance in his power to the last, to the serious injury of my troops, and ultimately reduced me to the necessity of taking his fort by storm; that in the heat of that operation he fell into our possession, when he was fully aware his life had been forfeited, and when no expectation whatever was held out to him that it would be spared.

The hon. Court will probably before now have become possessed of a full knowledge of the spirit of opposition and rebellion which prevailed in Candeish at the period in question. That province, as your lordship is aware, was disturbed by chieftains in possession of its forts and strong holds, inimical to the new state of things, determined not to abide by the treaty of Mundissoor, but to throw off their allegiance to their sovereign by refusing obedience to his mandates; and in

* See Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14.

this same spirit the Killedar of Talneir would not recognize the order I possessed from Holkar to assume the occupation of that fort.

Your lordship's political agent at my head quarters, from his official station, had made himself acquainted with the feelings, plans, and objects of these chiefs. It appeared that they were attached and allied to the former government of Holkar, which had been entirely changed after the battle of Mahidpoor, and were in determined hostility to the existing government; that the sovereign and his ministers had lost all authority over them; that the object of these Killedars was to keep possession of Candeish, to which Holkar had relinquished all claim by his cession of that province to the British, for the assumption of which I possessed his warrants; that they had the support of our enemy the ex-Peishwa, who was in the vicinity of Candeish with a large force; and that Ram Deen, a chief who had also withdrawn himself from his sovereign, Holkar, was in full march to join them with 4,000 horse, and 2,000 infantry and some guns, for the purpose of aiding them in their lawless proceedings, and of violating the treaty which had been formed with the British power.

It is thus evident that these Killedars, among whom was that of Talneir, were in a direct state of open rebellion; were actuated by their own personal views of keeping to themselves a country which belonged to us; that they acknowledged no authority whatever; and having placed themselves at the head of bodies of Arabs in opposition to all government, in a province which was at the time overrun with predatory horse, plunderers and maraunders, they could come under no other denomination than as the leaders of banditti, and were punishable as such.

Such was the state of affairs on my reaching Candeish. The inhabitants of the country, however, were aware of the cession of which I had come to take possession, and acknowledged the British authority. On my arrival at Sindwah, the Killedar of that fort, who was not of the confederacy, satisfied himself of my power, and yielded up his fort; but, shortly after this, it was reported to me by the zemindar of the country I was then passing through, that the Killedar of Talneir, which was the next fort on my route, was determined to resist the orders for him to give up his fort, which he understood I had from Holkar: and on proceeding further the accuracy of this report was proved; for the sick with the advanced guard of my army, whose line of march unavoidably lay under the fire of the place, were actually fired upon. On inquiry, I found that the Killedar had known of the cession some time before, but had made every preparation to commit hostilities. The public functionaries and inhabitants of the town met me on the road a few miles from the place, and gave this information, stating at the same time their own entire submission to the British authority.

Notwithstanding this unwarrantable attack on my troops, at a period of entire peace with Holkar, when the detachment was peaceably proceeding on its march with the sick of the army, and afterwards on the main body with my head quarters when it came up, every opportunity was given to the Killedar to withdraw himself from the criminal league into which he had entered, and to obey the orders of Holkar, which had been recognized at Sindwah, and were acknowledged by the people of the town and country. A letter was prepared by my orders to his address, and intrusted to the care of one of my public hircarrahs, drawing his attention to the peace of the British with Holkar, and of the cession made by it, informing him that Holkar's order for the surrender of the fort of Talneir was in my possession, and calling on him to send out some person to examine and recognize it before noon, and then to obey it; and being myself sensible, as before stated, of the plans of the Killedar, and the confederacy he had entered into, he was further expressly apprized, that if he refused obedience to his sovereign's order and resisted, he and his garrison would be considered as rebels, and treated as such.

The well-ascertained rebellion of the Killedar, the small body of troops then composing the British force under my personal command, not exceeding 2,000 regulars of every army and as many irregular horse, and the formidable opposition it might have to encounter from the combination of the several Killedars, if not checked, as well as from the ex-Peishwa and his army, and Ram Deen and his force before noticed, and eventually from other disaffected chiefs who had deserted Holkar's government, and were then plundering his dominions in Hindoostan, rendered this threat at that moment a measure of expediency; and to provide against any ill treatment the deputation might receive, as preventing the delivery of the letter, another man, an inhabitant of the town, voluntarily accompanied the bearer of it, to whom the contents were twice read, and who was made to understand them well, with directions from me, in the event of the hircarrah not being allowed by the Killedar to deliver the letter, he was to present himself to the Killedar, as officially deputed by me, and clearly to give to him a message corresponding with the letter, and to inform him, that the letter he had refused to receive was precisely to that effect, and to require his answer.

The only return to this communication from the Killedar was the continuance of his fire, and the detention in his fort of the persons who had been deputed by me.

Some hours afterwards, and just before the place was finally carried by assault, the hircarrah returned, stripped of his clothes and robbed, and stated that he had escaped from the fort when the garrison were retiring from the outer-works, and that the Killedar would not receive his letter. It subsequently appeared that his companion had been successful in fulfilling his duty, and had delivered distinctly the message corresponding with the contents of the letter, and executed his commission perfectly.

It was at between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning when these persons were sent into the fort by me, and when the Killedar received my communication requiring him to cause his own people to examine and recognize the order from Holkar before noon; that time expiring, and receiving no answer, or any return but his fire, it was evident that he intended to continue his resistance.

At about 12 o'clock, by which time four hours had been allowed to the Killedar to consider and desist from his lawless proceedings, our batteries opened for the first time. The determination on my part then was, to carry the fort by assault, if necessary. The enemy's fire had done considerable injury to my troops, some of whom were killed and wounded by it, and there was every prospect that more casualties must occur before the day was over, the whole of which resulting, not from an action with a public enemy, but from the unprovoked and criminal fire from a person who had placed himself at the head of a body of Arab foreigners, not contending for his country's rights, or having any legal end to gain, but acting in violation of every law, and of the treaty of his sovereign, against whom he was rebelling.

The Killedar had now subjected himself to all the severity of the laws of war; he had disregarded the ample time and warning given him, and he had done my troops irreparable injury; therefore the Adjutant-gen., to whom my orders were then furnished, was instructed that nothing less than unconditional surrender would be received; that the lives of the garrison should be guaranteed; that no promise whatever could be given to the Killedar for his, but that he would be held personally answerable for his acts.

It appeared from the Adjutant-gen.'s report, that a man came out from the fort at about 3 o'clock, and inquired whether terms would be given, and that the reply of the Adjutant-gen. corresponded with his orders; and there being no appearance of surrender for upwards of an hour afterwards, the detachment selected for the assault, commanded by Major Gordon of H. M. Royal Scots, moved forward. After they had got through two of the gates, and were advancing through the wicket of the third, several people, who were supposed to be banians escaping, came out of it at the same time. The storming party did not pause in its progress, and these people it appeared were subsequently placed under a guard.

The fort was very soon carried after the horrid treachery at the last gate, by which Major Gordon and Capt. Macgregor, both of H. M.'s Royal Scots, were murdered, and Lieut.col. Macgregor Murray most desperately wounded with daggers and spears, as well as some other officers and men killed and wounded. It was only now found by the Adjutant-gen. that the Killedar had left the fort, and discovered that he was among the people above alluded to; and so far from any surrender having been made at the time that those persons came out, the impression on the Adjutant-gen., who was passing by, was, that they were some banians endeavouring to avert the consequences of the storm by an escape, and which seemed not improbable was the intention; for had the Killedar, at such a late moment, when the troops were rapidly pressing forward, intended to surrender, he would have come out openly, and made himself and his intentions known, instead of concealing himself in the way he did. He is represented at this time to have had no apparent distinguishing marks of dress whatever about him.

The circumstances to which I have just alluded could not, of course, have come under my own personal observation. My final orders were given, as above stated, to the Adjutant-gen. on ordering the assault, after which the troops advanced to the attack, and my information as to what passed during it could only have been gained, subsequently, by the reports officially made to me. The Adjutant-gen., as well as the other officers, reported at the time what they have now committed to paper, and therefore the hon. Court must be referred to Col. Conway's statement for the detail of the circumstances relative to the Killedar for which it has applied. The hon. Court will also find in Lieut.col. Murray's statement a full account of what occurred at the last gate; from which it will be seen that the garrison showed no disposition to surrender, and brought on themselves the dreadful consequences which followed their treachery, and, however much they are to be lamented, were inevitable. Deprived of their officers, I may say by assassination, the soldiers were without any authority over them to control their furious exasperation and thirst for revenge. The

Killedar was however not charged with having been directly accessary to this treachery, though he was fairly responsible for all the acts of his garrison whom he had instigated to resistance; and his separating himself from them just at the instant of imminent danger did not lessen his own personal responsibility.

I have endeavoured to place the hon. Court in possession of the circumstances connected with the capture of Talneir, and I trust that I shall have been successful in demonstrating that the resistance of the Killedar of that fort was quite unjustifiable in every point of view, and that all possible indulgence was shown to his lawless measures; indeed more than justice should have permitted. He subjected himself by the laws of war, in standing an assault after the patience observed towards him for many hours, to a refusal of quarter, and he might have been instantly proceeded with accordingly; but an opportunity was given him of being heard, and a summary investigation was held on him in his presence, as provided for in less extreme cases involving capital punishment. He also was answerable with his life for the lives he had taken among my troops, viewing him in a state of rebellion to his sovereign, and violating the treaty he was bound to respect; his infraction of it could not be imputed to his sovereign, because Holkar was at peace with us, and had commanded him to obey it; he had committed hostilities without any commission from his sovereign, and was a public marauder, and the consequences he entailed on himself thereby, were similar to those to which a pirate would be exposed. The injury done to my troops under these circumstances, I had a right, by the laws of war, to do myself and them justice for, by my own power, on the spot, when his person was secured: the Killedar was acting altogether independently of Holkar, whom he would not recoguize, and was pursuing his own schemes. To the whole of these grounds I request your lordship will refer the hon. Court, in reply to the 16th paragraph of their despatch.

The hon. Court in the preceding paragraph of their letter having alluded to the case of Mundella as one similar, it behoves me to explain, with due deference, for their information, that never were two cases less analogous. The Killedar of Mundella was acting in persevering obedience to his sovereign's orders, and in strict allegiance to him and his government was defending his fort; he also was under the immediate restraint and coercion of chiefs sent by his master: but the Killedar of Talneir was actuated by very different motives; he was opposing, not obeying Holkar's orders, and had entered the fort for that express purpose only 15 days before it was taken, with all the artifices he could collect, at a time when it was generally known in the town of Talneir that Holkar had made peace with the British, and had by treaty ceded the fort; and I will submit, that as the inhabitants acted on this information, it cannot be supposed that the Killedar was ignorant of it; there was not, therefore, the most distant evidence, or the most remote ground for surmise, that he was acting like the Killedar of Mundella, under private orders from Holkar, or under the immediate restraint of any chief sent by him; on the contrary, the very reverse was positively proved.

At the investigation I attended, and was assisted by your lordship's political agent and the adjutant-gen. Evidence was taken in the Killedar's presence, by which it appeared that my communication sent to him in the morning had been delivered, and understood by him and several others in the fort; that he was perfectly aware of the cession of Holkar, and that it was publicly known; that he was intreated by several persons not to resist in such a cause, but that he was resolved to do so till death; his resistance, and exposing himself to an assault, was therefore regulated by his own free will; he was sensible of his guilt, and had nothing to urge in his favour. The result of the inquiry was, the unanimous opinion (after the witnesses had been heard, and the Killedar had been asked what he had to say in his defence, to which he replied, nothing,) the whole of his proceedings became subject to capital punishment, which every consideration of humanity and justice urgently demanded should be inflicted on the spot.

But although the deluded man had so completely forfeited his life, and justice to the manes of my brave officers and men, who had fallen victims to his lawless hostility, called for some atonement, still my anxious desire was to save him from execution; for it is ever the most painful part of an officer's duty to be driven to an act of severity. Impelled with these feelings of mercy to a reduced being in my possession, a struggle supported them for a time, but they were overpowered by considerations of humanity due to others, which it must have been deemed unpardonable in me to have neglected. The hostile combination in Candeish against the British authority, already described, was daily increasing in strength, and required an immediate check; the small force at the time with me was totally inadequate to reduce the several rebellious fortresses; a continuance of the plans of resistance, assisted by the ex-Peishwa's army, then in the neighbourhood, and bodies of troops commanded by other

chiefs expected, must have occasioned the loss of many lives, and the most disastrous consequence might have occurred to the British force; a timely and just example of one of the confederacy was consequently indispensable, and the killedar of Talnier having been proved to be a fit subject for it, I had no alternative but to make a painful sacrifice of my private feelings to the cause of humanity and my country; and the necessity of example being the concurrent opinion of the officers with whom I consulted, the execution was reluctantly ordered.

The punishment decreed against the killedar was priscribed by the laws of war and of nations; its infliction was adopted because mercy could not, under the circumstances of the case, be extended; and the good effect the example produced, in the cause of humanity and to the public interests, became, as it were, instantly apparent. The confederacy of opposition to our lawful possession of Candeish was dissolved; the several killedars, till now in resistance, yielded to Holkar's order, and in obedience to it delivered up the formidable posts in their possession; the Peishwa betook himself to flight; Ram Deen disappeared, and not another life was lost in the assumption of the cessions of Holkar: whereas, had not an example been made at the critical juncture that it was, incalculable bloodshed would indubitably have ensued; and, criminal as the killedar of Talneir was in every way, an omission of example might justly have been ascribed, by an authority familiar as your lordship was with the state of public affairs, to a want of that judgment and decision which they required should be exerted on such an emergency.

In my hands your lordship had been pleased to place the entire charge of the rights and interests of the British government in Candeish; the adoption of the measures which were necessary to secure and maintain them consequently devolved on me. Your lordship is fully sensible of the peculiarly difficult and delicate situation in which I was placed with the very small force then accompanying my head-quarters; and as the whole of my proceeding during that service, immediately preceding the relinquishment of my command in the Deccan, whereby the province of Candeish, formidable from its obstacles to our possession, was reduced to the British power within a very short space of time, have been honoured with your lordship's unqualified approbation, I rest satisfied that the same consideration will not be denied them by the Hon. Court and the authorities in England.—I have the honour to remain, &c. (Signed) T. HISLOP, Lieut. gen.

No. 11. *Questions to be replied to by Lieut.col. Blacker, C. B. Quarter-master-gen. of the Army.*

Q. 1. State what you recollect to have occurred on the march from Kurrond towards Talneir, on the morning of the 27th Feb. 1818; such occurrence having reference to information received at the time relative to the state of the fortress of Talneir?—*Answer.* On approaching within about a couple of miles of Talneir, I was surprised to hear the occasional discharge of cannon in front, and was shortly afterwards met by a report that the head of the column of baggage was stopped, in consequence of a fire from that fort. At nearly the same time I was overtaken by a message from his Exc. Sir T. Hislop, desiring my attendance. I accordingly returned, and was informed by his Exc. that he had received intelligence the garrison proposed to make resistance, and desired to know whether the line of our route was clear of them. I informed Sir T. Hislop that the only road to the ground of our encampment proposed for that day passed close under their walls, and that the ground itself would be under their fire, as it was only separated by the breadth of the Taptee river; I likewise told Sir T. Hislop that the army could not adopt any other route, without passing under the fire of the fort or countermarching.

Q. 2. You are requested, in the next place, to state the measures which were immediately adopted, consequent on the information received, and those in the execution of which you were subsequently personally employed throughout the day.—*Answer.* I received orders to reconnoitre the place, as well with a view to the attack of it as to the encampment of the army during that operation. An approach to the north-west angle of the fort appeared best calculated for acquiring the desired information, and I proceeded in that direction, escorted by the cavalry advanced picquets, and attended by Ensign (or Lieut.) Anderson of engineers. It is necessary to explain here, that the fort of Talneir is surrounded by a hollow of considerable breadth, beyond which is the town, composed of several assemblages of houses separated from each other by ravines, 50 or 60 feet deep, that connect directly or indirectly with the hollow surrounding the fort. The part of the town from whence I wished to examine the fort was, like every other part, separated from the plain by ravines, and was occupied by a party from the garrison, who opened a sniping fire as I approached. Perceiving the cavalry picquets could be of no service under these circumstances, I directed them to be drawn up, out of the reach of fire, and requested

Lieut.col. Mackintosh, who happened to be present, to return to the commander-in-chief, and ask for a company of light infantry to dislodge the enemy from the houses. On receiving this reinforcement, I proceeded with it against the point in question, and was accompanied by Lieut. col. Macgregor Murray. The enemy abandoned the houses; and under shelter of them I was enabled to examine the nature of the fort, and of the approaches to it, whilst the enemy kept up a snipeing fire from the walls. The result of this satisfied me there was no artillery on the western face of the fort; on which side, therefore, as the country was tolerably open, and the water conveniently situate, it would be proper to form the encampment, but that the north-east angle would be the proper point of attack. I therefore examined the road leading through the ravines to a commanding position in that direction, and returned to his exc. to make my report. In doing so, I gave it as my opinion that the show of opposition made by the enemy was merely for the purpose of extorting terms, and that with their small numbers they would not risk the consequences of an assault, if they saw serious preparations for that purpose. The commander-in-chief having resolved on the attack of Talneir, directed the immediate formation of the encampment; on which duty I deputed Assist. Quarter-master-gen. White. I then conducted the troops and guns destined for this service, by the route I had previously examined, to a high point of the town, immediately opposite the north-east angle of the fort, within breaching distance for heavy artillery; and from hence his exc. gave his orders for the establishment of batteries to the right and left, in such situations as appeared most favourable. The enemy continued to fire from the walls at the men in the batteries, by which several were killed and wounded; but little impression appeared to be made by our shot in the tower at one o'clock. Escalading was out of the question, on account of the extreme height of the walls, and I therefore took his excellency's orders to reconnoitre, as nearly as practicable, the gate, and the tower, against which our fire was principally directed, in order to ascertain what further proceeding should be advisable. I concerted my line with Major Noble, the commandant of artillery, who engaged to direct his fire for my protection against the defences adjoining the parts to be reconnoitred: and I proceeded by a circuitous path, which brought me unobserved into the hollow nearly opposite the gate. I was attended by an officer and about ten light infantry, to prevent me from being cut off by any sudden sally. A small ruin gave the first shelter to the party, within less than 100 yards of the gateway; and from hence, by a rapid advance, I gained the gate, and it being very much injured, I was enabled to observe the interior through the openings between the planks, and imagined I saw a mosque against the opposite wall, which promised cover from any fire of the place. Being soon discovered, I was obliged to quit the gate, and made for a ruined archway close to the tower attacked. I was here rejoined by the party of light infantry, who again found cover; and from this position, within the distance of 40 yards, was enabled to observe distinctly the effect of every shot, which in fact entered the soft retaining wall, as if it were a solid butt for practice. After my return to the batteries, Major Noble accompanied me to a commanding point further to the left, where there was a good position for a new battery, bearing directly on the outer, and on one of the inner gates, distant less than 200 yards. Whilst he was bringing guns into it I proceeded to camp, to make my report to the commander-in-chief, who, after giving the orders before noticed, had gone to his head-quarters. His exc. was convinced of the fruitlessness of the attack against the north-east tower with such light ordnance as we possessed, and adopted the proposition of attempting the gates. I returned to the batteries, and delivered to the Adjutant-gen. a message from his exc., desiring that a storming party might be formed, and another order to the commandant of artillery, desiring that his fire might be confined to the gates and to such parts of the defences as offered any annoyance.

Whilst the storming party were getting ready and on their way from camp, I was engaged, in exploring a road, by which two guns might be advanced for the service of blowing open the gates, and these were brought down by hand under a small escort, along a circuitous hollow way, to the point from whence I had before advanced to the gateway. When the storming party arrived, towards 4 o'clock, they were conducted to the same point, and there they waited about half an hour further orders. All fire from the fort had now been silenced, and not only the storming party and guns advanced in security to the gate, but many other troops, and a crowd of followers, in the hopes of participating in expected plunder. After the entry of the storming party by the side of the gate, a gun was brought up, and I was engaged in superintending the operation of blowing it open and in directing the exertions of a party of pioneers in aid of that service. The object of demolishing the first gate, after the storming party had entered, was to get the gun on to the next gate, which might be closed. After the storming party had gained pos-

session of the place, a considerable time elapsed before the several gates could be cleared; and on the commander-in-chief entering the fort the garrison had been put to the sword. I accompanied his exc. on this occasion, and on passing between two gateways, the place where the Killedar was under a guard, Sir Thomas told me that he was to suffer death, and deplored a necessity which he said was sometimes unavoidable. After examining the interior, I accompanied Sir Thomas to the top of the bastion (tower) where the Killedar was to be hanged, and remained there until he was brought up for execution; when Sir Thomas descended, observing we had better avoid so distressing a spectacle. When on the tower, Sir T. Hislop expressed a regret that the capture of the place should have cost so many lives, and I replied by recalling to his consideration, that after the descent of the ghauts the place was unavoidable; and that as Candeish was full of fortresses, which it was now to be inferred were as hostilely inclined, it was probable the present service, however deplorable on account of the loss, would, in its operation, be the saving of many lives. (Signed) V. BLACKER,

Qr. mr. gen.

No. 12. *Letter from Capt. Briggs, Political Agent to the Governor-gen. to Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart. G.C.B.; dated Aug. 6th*, 1819.

SIR:—In conformity with the tenor of the letter addressed to me by your excellency's Military Secretary, dated the 19th July, which I have just received, I shall proceed to state, as well as I can recollect, a detail of all the circumstances in which I was personally employed, or which fell under my observation on the 27th Feb. 1818, regarding the execution of the Killedar of Talneir.

On the arrival of the army at Kurrood on the 26th, I heard from Nahr Sing Rowal, the zemindar of that place, that the Killedar of Talneir had resolved to resist the order of surrender which he understood you had from Holkar's court. Little attention was paid to this report, but I believe I mentioned it on my return from the town to your exc.; but as it is the custom of the natives to talk idly and without information, it made no impression on my mind.

On the following morning, when riding with your exc., we heard the sound of cannon about 5 miles from Talneir, and in a short time afterwards some of the inhabitants came running out, saying, that the Killedar had made preparations for the defence of the place, and was determined to resist, but that the inhabitants of the town were prepared to receive the authority of the British government. I then proceeded to examine these persons, as to the cause of the Killedar's conduct. They were asked if the peace with Holkar (which had been signed on the 6th of the preceding month) was not generally known, and whether the cession of all the forts and territory south of the Satpoora hills was not also spoken of. They replied that both circumstances were currently talked of in the town, and believed; but that the Killedar had, within the last 15 days, got all the artificers of the town into the fort; that he had repaired the defences, and constructed and amended the gun-carriages; and that he had given out that he would not give up the place. After arriving within sight of the fort, the Quarter-master-gen. Col. Blacker came up, and reported what had taken place on the approach of the advanced guard; the firing from the guns of the fort still continued. Your exc. then directed me to write to the Killedar, informing him of the peace, and of the cession made by Holkar, and requiring him to send out a person from the fort before noon, to receive and acknowledge the order of his sovereign Mulhar Rao Holkar; that in failure of this he would be considered as a rebel, and he and his garrison treated as such.

Being aware that the Killedar would probably hold out, on the plea of not having been formally informed of the cession, and in order not to receive this information that he would refuse to admit the messenger intrusted with it, the letter was distinctly read over twice to one Mahomed Hassum, an inhabitant of the town, and he was desired to relate the contents of it to the Killedar, having first repeated them to me. A hircarrah, named Rama, was charged with the letter, and Mahomed Hassum accompanied him; it was now between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. Your exc. now made dispositions for attacking the place. The engineers, and a reconnoitring party under the Quarter-master-gen. went on, and some time after the troops having arrived, measures were taken to invest the fort; the enemy continuing to fire on every one who approached. No answer was given to the letter; and the field pieces were placed in position to enfilade the works of the gateways, by which some men were wounded. No disposition for a surrender or accommodation being shown on the part of the garrison, the guns opened, and in the course of an hour or two the defences of the fort were laid open, and the fire of the enemy from the works about the gateways slackened a good deal, and I understood it was your excellency's intention to storm the place at 4 in the evening.

I followed your exc. to the lines between 2 and 3 o'clock, and returned, I think, about 5. At this time I was met

by the hircarrah whom I had sent in with the letter in the morning; he had been stripped of his clothes, and robbed of some money he had about him, and had made his escape just as the garrison retired from the gateways into the fort. I joined your suite near the outer gate, where the artillery were engaged in blowing it open; the storming party, however, had got beyond it and were crowded within the gateways. After waiting anxiously for a quarter of an hour, we heard a smart fire of musketry in the fort, and some minutes afterwards Holkar's flag was pulled down and the British flag hoisted. Shortly after the Killedar was brought a prisoner to you, and I believe by Lieut.col. Conway, C.B., the adjutant gen. He approached, and made a salam. I was then desired to ask him, what he had to say for his conduct? to which he replied, "Nothing; I am guilty, I am guilty." He was directed to be taken to the rear, and placed under a guard.*

We then entered the place; and between the third and fourth gateways a number of persons, among whom was Mahomed Hassam, the townsman who had been sent into the fort with my messenger in the morning. Lieut.col. Conway was then called, and you requested me to ask Mahomed Hassum what the Killedar had said, when he delivered to him the message which was contained in the letter; he replied, that he, Mahomed Hassum, was a traitor and a villain, and ordered him to be confined. Ragoonat Pant Pattia, the Desmook of Talneir, was then examined before the rest of the zemindars and some banians, who corroborated what Mahomed Hassum had said; they moreover stated, that they had thrown themselves at the Killedar's feet, begging for God's sake that he would listen to reason, and send some one out to negotiate for the delivery of the place; but he replied, he would fight till he died.

Your exc. asked Col. Conway and myself, if we thought the Killedar guilty, and that he ought to be hanged? I give it as my opinion, that it was of importance that he should be made an example of, and that he deserved to be hanged.

As I was influenced, in giving this opinion, by other motives than those merely connected with the siege and storm of the place, I conceive it a justice due to myself to state what those motives were. In the situation I was placed, I was naturally well acquainted with the general state of our affairs, and with the secret springs of action that were likely to influence persons placed in the situation of the Killedar of Talneir.

The war, which was at this moment raging in all parts, was now proved to have originated in a general confederacy of Mahrattahs. The battle of Mahidpoor had destroyed Holkar's power, and the peace of Mundisoor had shorn him of two-thirds of his territory; and it was notorious that the authority of the child Holkar, or his present minister Tattia Jogue, was little regarded. Ram Dass, the Sur-Soobah of Candeish, which had been ceded by the treaty of Mundisoor, had been compelled to advance 75,000 rupees to the government, which he had not realized from the revenue of his country: he was nephew of Ballaram Sett, the late minister at Holkar's court, who had been murdered a short time before, and had been succeeded by his enemies. The Killedar of Talneir was the dependant of the Sur-Soobah Ram Dass, and brother to Ballaram Sett. The general feeling of every Mahrattah was in favour of the Peishwa. This prince's army, at this period, was, we believed, stronger than ever; he had three distinct divisions in Candeish; at Toorkeira, at Soangheer, and at Nusseerabad. Ram Deen, an officer of Holkar's who had quitted the court party after the battle of Mahidpoor, was also in Candeish, and was in full march, with 4000 horse, 2000 infantry and 4 guns, towards Chandoor, the seat of Ram Dass's government. Other divisions of Holkar's army in Hindoostan were still in open revolt and plundering the country, and there was every reason to suppose that Holkar's officers in Candeish intended to resist the articles of the treaty of Mundisoor, and to make common cause with the Peishwa; and although the war with Holkar was at an end, there was every probability that a division in favour of the Peishwa would be made by the resistance of his officers in Candeish to his authority, and to the occupation of the country ceded to us. The conduct of the Killedar of Talneir seemed to afford favourable opportunity of making an example to deter others from joining in this premeditated plan; and I was of opinion that, considering the warning he had had, and the certainty of his having wantonly caused the bloodshed of so many men, that he merited the punishment.

It is unnecessary to add, that the news of the fate of the Killedar was succeeded by the immediate evacuation of all Holkar's strong holds in Candeish, and of the departure of Ram Deen from Chandoor, and the separation of his interests from those of Ram Dass, if they meditated an union, which seemed at that time more than probable.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) JOHN BRIGGS, (late acting) pol. agent to gov. gen. with the army of the Deccan.

* The writer was afterwards present at the interview. This is stated to prevent misconception. (Signed) T. Bishop.

No. 13. *Letter from Lieut.col Conway, C.B., Adj.gen. of the army, to Lieut. gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart. G.C.B., dated Aug. 14th 1819.*

SIR: I have had the honour to receive your secretary's letter of the 2d inst., transmitting to me, by your excellency's desire, certain queries under your signature, with directions to reply to them in the fullest manner, according to my solemn belief, and to the best of my remembrance. I have accordingly the honour, in obedience to your excellency's commands, to state as follows:

Q. 1.—You are requested to state what were the instructions which I gave to you on my leaving the batteries to go to camp about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th Feb. 1818, when operations were carrying on against the fortress of Talneir in Candeish?—*Answer.* When your exc. returned to camp, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th Feb. 1818, I had the honour to receive your commands to carry on the operations against the fortress of Talneir during your excellency's absence; my instructions were generally to prosecute the measures you had adopted and directed to be carried forward. You also did me the honour to give me discretionary orders to adopt any necessary measures likely to promote the object in view, but not to grant any terms of surrender to the garrison other than unconditional surrender; and you distinctly and positively prohibited the Killedar being included in any such terms, in consequence of his criminal conduct having obliged you to threaten him with death, if he should persist in placing himself in opposition to the forces under your command. The Killedar did persist, fired upon our troops, and even refused to communicate with your excellency's messenger. He was not serving his master, because Holkar was at peace with us, and had ordered the fortress to be delivered up to the British authorities; he could not, therefore, be acknowledged as a public enemy, but had, in an unqualified manner, assumed offensive operations against the forces under your command, on his own responsibility, and to suit his own views and purposes, without being warranted in his proceedings by any acknowledged power or authority. He was therefore not only a rebel against his own master, but had assumed the character of a public marauder, to disturb the tranquillity of the country and excite convulsions in a ceded province the army was about to enter.

Q. 2. Be pleased to state if you had an opportunity of obeying those instructions during the time I was absent in camp; and if you had, with whom did you communicate: was there any message passed between you and the Killedar; and if there was, state it?—*Answer.* During you excellency's absence I endeavoured to obey, to the fullest extent of my ability, those parts of your instructions which related to the military operations. I never received any message direct from the Killedar; but two men came out from the fort, and inquired upon what terms I would admit their surrender. My answers were in strict obedience to your excellency's instructions, *viz.* that I could listen to nothing but unconditional surrender. They inquired if their lives would be spared; my reply was, certainly, the terms implied it, and that the garrison might depend on their personal safety, but that the Killedar could not be included in such engagements. I sent Major Hugh Scott (since dead) to camp, to report these circumstances to your Exc., and to ask if you had any further orders on the subject, and I think that one of the men who came out from the fort accompanied him. Major Scott did not return to me with any message.

Q. 3. If any communication did take place between you and the garrison, be so good as to state the distinct nature of it, and the time which, to the best of your remembrance, elapsed after that occurred, and that at which the troops advanced to the assault?—*Answer.* I have stated, in my reply to the former question, the exact nature of the only communication that took place between me and the garrison. It was probably about ½ past 3 when Major Scott left me to proceed to camp; about this time a reinforcement of 4 flank companies of Europeans, under Major Gordon of H.M. Royal Scots, arrived in the batteries, according to the instructions your exc. had given to that officer; and as it was then late in the day, and as I had every reason to think, from the conduct of the garrison and former experience, that they were not sincere in their wish to surrender, and that the object with them was to gain time, and escape under favour of the night, I considered it necessary, without further delay, to move down to the assault, and to attack the fort at the gateways. We advanced about 4 o'clock, or probably ½ past 4.

Q. 4. You will be so good as to state, likewise, at what time and where you first saw the Killedar, whether he was brought to you or came voluntarily, and what conversation, if any, passed between you and him at that moment; was he single or accompanied by other persons, and to what motives did you ascribe his having separated himself from his garrison?—*Answer.* We had forced the outer gate, and entered it by files; the second gate was found open, and I think it was at the third gate I first saw the Killedar; he, with about 15 other men

was passed by the enemy through the wicket of the principal gate; they were not armed, or had the least appearance of soldiers. I did not indeed suspect the Killedar was amongst them; indeed, the impression on my mind at that moment was, that they were banians or merchants, who were escaping from the garrison to avert the consequences of the storm. I held no communication whatever with the Killedar, or any of them, but gave orders to some officer near me to place them under a guard, and to secure them; indeed I should not have given them another thought at the moment, but that I observed a non-commissioned officer make a cut with his sword at the person who afterwards proved to be the Killedar; my indignation, and the fear of any outrage following such an example, obliged me to stop for a few moments. I struck the soldier with the cane in my hand several times, and expressed my abhorrence of so treacherous an act. I saw in a moment that the prisoners were safe under custody of a guard, and without holding any communication with them I proceeded to the head of the column. When I came to the last or principal gate, I held a parley with some of the garrison through the key-hole of the wicket. I urged them to open their gates, and surrender the garrison at discretion, always excepting the Killedar, who I insisted must be resigned to his fate. Some of the men of the garrison told me the Killedar was not in the fort; and here I learned, for the first time, he was among the men who had passed out. Much discussion took place amongst the garrison; at last they consented to open the wicket, but in doing so there was much opposition, and evidently two opinions prevailed in the fort; but finding them opening the wicket, I desired Major Gordon to prepare an officer and 50 men to take possession of the gateway, intending, as soon as it was occupied, to draw off the storming party, with a view to preserve, order. Major Gordon proposed to go himself into the fort with the party, to which I of course consented; he passed in through the wicket, as did Lieut. col. Macgregor Murray and one or two soldiers. It is impossible at this distance of time to be very minute as to numbers, but certainly there were but few individuals within the wicket when the horrid act of treachery was committed by the garrison of Talneir. I cannot say that the few individuals who were within the wicket were killed; they were murdered. Col. Macgregor Murray alone survived, and he was dragged from the gateway covered with wounds. At this moment, of course, much confusion took place, but the gallantry of our troops soon put us in possession of the fort, and the treacherous garrison were put to the sword without distinction.

Q. 5.—At the inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the resistance of the fort of Talneir, at which you were present and assisted, with Capt. Briggs (the Governor-general's political agent attached to my head quarters), in my presence, state what was the purport of the evidence given on that occasion, by the persons who were called upon to give it, and say who those persons were; state likewise whether the Killedar, when he was called on for his defence, urged any thing in support of his conduct, and if he did, what did he say?—*Answer.* Immediately after the events which have been described, the Killedar and the other prisoners were brought before your exc. Capt. Briggs (the Governor-general's political agent) and myself assisted your exc. in a short but very deliberate investigation of the Killedar's conduct. I should venture an opinion, that on such an occasion, under all the circumstances of the case, a more patient investigation could not have been resorted to. The evidence against the Killedar delivered by Mully Heisham and other inhabitants of Talneir, went to prove, that he came from Chandore by his own accord, without the order of any legitimate authority whatever, and placed himself at the head of the garrison of Talneir, to oppose the orders of his master, the interests of the British government, and the treaty existing between it and Holkar; he thus placed himself in hostility against the forces under your command; and his example, had it not been checked by the forfeit of his life, would have produced convulsions throughout Candeish, a province studded with forts garrisoned by Arabs, and standing between the forces under your immediate personal command and the Peishwa's army, which was the eventual object of your pursuit. The evidences distinctly stated, that your excy's. communications had been received, and were explained to the garrison; that the Killedar had refused all attention to them, and even to reply to them. The Killedar himself had nothing to urge in his defence; on the contrary, admitted the criminality of his conduct.

Q. 6.—State what was your opinion resulting from the above-mentioned investigation when it was finally concluded?—*Answer.* It was unequivocally my opinion, that by the laws of war the Killedar of Talneir had justly forfeited his life, for having placed himself in hostility against the British government. I viewed him as a freebooter, unlicensed in his proceedings by any legitimate authority. I considered him responsible for the gross act of treachery committed by the gar-

rison he had, of his own accord, and to suit his own views and purposes, placed himself at the head of. I felt confident that every principle of duty towards our own troops, of humanity towards the inhabitants, and the garrisons of the province of Candeish we were about to enter, required that your exc. should fulfil the threat you so judiciously held out; and that, painful as I saw the decision would be to you, yet that the example was necessary, to prevent the lives of our soldiers being lavished before every fort, or wall and place we might have to pass, and to save the bloodshed, which I feel confident would have resulted, but for your decision upon this occasion. Under this view, and from the evidence which left on my mind no doubt of the guilt of the Killedar, I recommended to your exc. in the strongest terms to order his execution. You did so, and he was hanged. The immediate surrender of the strong fortresses of Chandore and Galnah, which we knew to be preparing for hostility, were the first consequences of this example: we marched through Candeish without opposition, and it was subsequently ceded to the authority of the British government, with comparatively trifling opposition. There can be no doubt that had your exc. not have consented to this example, and allowed the garrison of Talneir to surrender on any or the usual terms, we should have been opposed step by step; that we should have suffered the loss of some of our gallant troops before every place we came to; and that the garrisons would have surrendered, in every instance, as soon as we were prepared to assault them; and that they would have retired from one to the other, leaving us to combat them over and over again.—I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjutant-gen. of the Army.

No. 14. *Letter from Lieut.col. Macgregor Murray, C.B., Dep. Adjutant-gen. of his Majesty's Forces, to Lieut. gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart. G.C.B., dated Aug.* 3, 1819.

Sir: Having been commanded to report, for your excellency's information, what passed at or within the fifth or inner gate of the fortress of Talneir, on the afternoon of the 27th Feb. 1818, I beg permission to refer to an extract of the despatch to the most noble the Marq. of Hastings, apprising his lordship of the capture of that place.

"The party advanced through another "gate, and found the fifth, which led in- "to the body of the place, shut, and "the Arabs within still insisting upon "terms. After some delay the wicket of "this gate was opened from within, and "Lieut.col. Macgregor Murray and Major "Gordon entered by it, with 2 or 3 "officers, and 10 or 12 grenadiers of the "Royal Scots, who were leading. I la- "ment to state to your lordship, that this "gallant band was immediately attacked "by the treacherous Arabs within, be- "fore adequate aid could be given from "the wicket: in a moment they were "fired upon, and struck down with spears "and daggers; the intrepid Major Gordon "and Capt. Macgregor resigned their va- "luable lives at this spot, and Lieut.col. "Murray was wounded in several places "with daggers, before he had time to "draw his sword to defend himself."

The Arabs still insisted upon terms. It remained doubtful whether the storming party, on reaching the last gate, were to receive the submission, or to encounter the resistance of the enemy; and, in this state of uncertainty, resulting from the equivocal conduct of the garrison, it became obviously requisite the assailants should prepare for the latter alternative, by effecting a lodgment within the gateway, as their position in the passage leading to it would have been absolutely untenable under fire. This object, it is not presuming too much on the character of British troops to conclude, would have been fully attained, by the establishment of 4 or 5 officers, and 10 or 12 grenadiers, within the wicket; as a body of that strength, in a narrow space, with both flanks covered, might have maintained its ground against superior numbers until reinforced from the support without, which was near at hand; but the fact is, the enemy did not suspend their attack until the head of the assaulting column formed within the gate; Major Gordon, one grenadier of the Royal Scots, and myself, having been the only individuals, as far as is consistent with my recollection, exposed to their first onset.

On our entrance, the garrison received us with the most furious gesticulations, raising their matchlocks, and calling out mar! or kill! As it is unusual for staff officers to draw swords, unless when expecting to be personally engaged, mine was in the scabbard, and I was in the act of showing it to an Arab, to evince the absence of hostile design on my part, when he plunged a dagger into my side. At this instant another Arab seized Major Gordon's sword, who having been pulled forward, and turned round in struggling to retain it, some of the enemy came between us, and I saw him then for the last time. The grenadier was shot dead; and, after receiving several dagger and sabre wounds, one of which cut through the tendon of my right arm, and deprived me of my sword, I fell close to the wicket, whence Capt. M'Craith, at the risk of his life, pulled me out with one

hand, parrying with the other the blows aimed at me after I was down.

I have been since informed, Lieut.-col. M'Intosh and Capt. M'Craith, by a sudden effort, contrived to keep the wicket open, which the Arabs endeavoured to shut behind me, till a grenadier of the Royal Scots thrust his firelock through to prevent its closing; and that, on my being dragged out, a few shots fired in by the soldiers cleared away the enemy from the gateway, so as to enable the storming party to advance, headed by Capt. Macgregor, who was shot, and his brother Lieut. Macgregor severely wounded, immediately after they had entered. I have also heard there were 3 or 4 grenadiers within the wicket with Major Gordon and myself, but I only know of the one whom I saw killed.

The difficulty of getting through the wicket, owing to its construction, and the smallness of the party actually within it, will account for our being overpowered before those without could render us any assistance; the transaction I have transcribed having been the work but of a moment.—I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) E. T. MACGREGOR MURRAY, D.A.G. H.M. Forces.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 21.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of transacting a variety of business.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) acquainted the court, that agreeable to the by-law, cap. 1, sec. iv. certain papers that had been laid before Parliament were now submitted to the proprietors.

The papers consisted of resolutions of the court of directors, being warrants for superannuations, pursuant to the 53d of George III. cap. 155.—Annual amount of charges of the East India Company, pursuant to the said act.—Annual amount of proceeds of the sales of the Company's goods in Great Britain.—Account of the simple and contract debts of the East India Company, together with the cash in their treasury. Account of the revenue of the Company in India, distinguishing the territorial from the commercial branch.—Account of all articles exported by the East India Company, during the last year.—Account of the number of ships and the amount of tonnage employed by the Company for the six last years, distinguishing each year.

Mr. *Hume* begged to offer an observation or one of these papers, from which it appeared that a claim existed on the part of the Company against Government. There was an old claim of upwards of £[illegible],000, and a new one of £1,330,000. He believed the Company felt every desire to [illegible] the views of Government as far as [illegible], and therefore he did not mean to [illegible] the repayment of the balance [illegible] them. If, however, he were permitted to throw out a recommendation, he would say, that the best course that could be pursued was, to ascertain, accurately, the amount of the sum due to the Company, and that point being settled, Government might still retain the money as a loan, until it suited their convenience to pay it. He suggested this, because those who were conversant with accounts knew very well, that where balances were allowed to lie over for years, great difficulty was experienced in proving the regularity and propriety of claims. He hoped therefore that, consistently with the regularity which ought to distinguish the accounts of the Company, an acknowledgment of the amount of the debt in question would be procured from Government. This being accomplished, there was no objection, as far as he knew, to let the debt remain in the hands of Government. His wish was to have the matter correctly adjusted, instead of allowing it to lie over from one year to another.

The *Chairman*.—In the general principle laid down by the hon. proprietor every person must concur; and I will certainly make it my business to bring the subject under the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at as early a period as possible, because I feel that the surest way to have it settled, is to notice it in that quarter.

Mr. *Hume* wished to be understood as not meaning to press for this money; but, consistently with the interests of the Company, they ought to know what was due.

Mr. *Grant* said, there were claims existing between Government and the Company, relative to which neither party would give up their opinion. The Government would not accede to their demands, and, on the other hand, the Company would not erase them from their books. He believed a great part of the claim was of that nature, unadmitted by the Government, and ungiven up by the Company. If any hon. proprietor could shew them a mode by which even one thousand pounds

of this sum could be recovered, he should feel extremely glad.

Mr. *Hume* knew that Government would not allow the old balance of £900,000; a circumstance which probably arose from not adjusting the account on the moment. But there was a new balance of £1,300,000, arising from expense incurred on account of government in Java, Ceylon, &c. Against this balance Government had no plea to advance. At all events, if they had any objection, they ought to be stated and settled now.

Mr. *Grant* said he had spoken of the first sum, that of £900,000, which was not settled. This circumstance did not arise from any want of diligence on the part of the Company in their endeavours to obtain it. Undoubtedly it was very desirable that the business should be adjusted; but very great difficulty had been experienced in bringing Government to a settlement. Much of that difficulty arose from the employment of king's troops in India. This subject had, however, never been overlooked. It had been, from time to time, a matter of serious consideration with the Company's officers.

Mr. *Hume* understood, and indeed was informed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the money had been demanded from Government. In desiring that the amount should be settled, he by no means intended to press for its re-payment at present.

Mr. *R. Jackson* inquired, whether the new balance of £1,300,000 had been formed before the Act of 1813, or since?

Mr. *Grant*.—Long before.

Mr. *R. Jackson* was not, at first, quite sure of that. He recollected, however, that strong measures were taken under the act of 1813, to prevent the accumulation of balances. A restriction, which they owed to the gentlemen behind the bar, was then imposed; and every month since had manifested the utility of that restriction. It was insinuated that he must be a shrewd, cunning, and sagacious man, who could point out a way by which even £1,000 of this debt of £900,000 could be obtained by the Company; but there was another balance of £1,300,000, which was not in so desperate a state, and they ought to make an effort to get that. It was said that strong opinions were entertained, on each side, as to the validity of the items composing the balance of £900,000; but the Company ought to come to an understanding on the subject as soon as possible. He would be willing to settle it, even at no inconsiderable sacrifice. Those who were acquainted with the history of the Company, must recollect that balances had often been in their favour, and that their payment had been most earnestly pressed; but, in almost every instance, the transaction ended in the Company's going to the wall: some privilege, or some consideration, was held out, to induce them to say nothing more on the subject. He hoped that the act of 1813 had rendered the recurrence of such a circumstance impossible. Then, let the amount of the balance be ascertained; and if, in these times, when it was the duty of every man to assist Government, they could, with safety to themselves, let the debt remain unpaid, they might adopt that line of conduct. With respect to this sum of £900,000, he could recollect nothing so perverse in the proceedings of any company as the suffering it to lie over, unsettled. He would even be content with £400,000, rather than permit the whole balance to become antiquated. Nothing could be more proper or more reasonable than the suggestion of his hon. friend, and nothing more satisfactory than the statement of the hon. Chairman that he would adopt it. If the parties would be disposed to become less rigorous in their exactions, the balance might be ascertained, and the interests of the Company greatly promoted.

The *Chairman* wished, by way of explanation, to point out the difference between the two accounts. The old account of £960,000 had been a matter of contest for many years past; perhaps for 20 or 30 years: the other account, which amounted to £1,330,000 was of a more recent date. He, however, begged the learned gent. not to go away with the belief, that there was a constantly accumulating balance on this latter account, because very considerable payments had been made on it. There would always be a running balance, though perhaps not to such an extent as at present. He did not know that any one article of this subsequent account was disputed by Government.

Mr. *Howarth* said, if he understood the suggestion of his hon. friend, it was that there should be an annual adjustment of balance, in order to escape the confusion that had occurred in former cases; this certainly appeared to be the most eligible plan.

Mr. *Grant* said, there was a discussion in the House of Commons, in the year 1809, with respect to the old balance, the consideration of which was referred to a committee of that house. The result was, that no satisfaction was given for any of the items, but the Company procured a settlement to the amount of about £1,000,000. He (Mr. Grant) as a member of that committee, considered the sum thus obtained, as so much got out of the fire. There was little chance that Government would make any composition on the subject; indeed he thought this account nearly desperate, but still the Company would not take it off their books. With

respect to the other account, it was a running, not a stationary account. No doubt was entertained as to the nature of any of the items, though there might be with respect to the general amount. What had fallen from the learned gent. would seem to imply that there was some omission on the part of the executive body, in their efforts to obtain this debt: he believed that there had been no omission of the kind. Gentlemen had no reason to doubt, that the individuals placed behind the bar were as anxious as they could possibly be to secure the money of the Company.

Mr. *S. Dixon* understood that the Company had two claims on Government; one for £900,000, which had remained so long in an unliquidated state, that they had no right to expect any thing for it; and another for £1,300,000; none of the items composing which were likely to be called in question. Now, as many persons out of doors might, from this latter circumstance, draw an inference that the Company had a well-founded claim for £1,300,000, he would ask whether Government had not something, in the nature of a set-off, against the Company, to reduce that demand? He had no question that a matter of such moment, in a pecuniary point of view, had been properly attended to by the executive body. It was not to be supposed, that the gentlemen appointed to manage their affairs would fall asleep over such an immense claim as this.

Mr. *Chalmers* was of opinion that the present debate was rather irregular. His hon. friend with whom it commenced had merely expressed a wish that the amount of the balance should be settled, not that they should be paid. He had been told that his suggestion would be attended to; and he (Mr. Chalmers) could see no necessity for proceeding farther. As this was the second time he had appeared in the court, he hoped he would be excused for making this observation.

Mr. *R. Jackson* felt it due, both in gratitude and justice to the hon. director (Mr. Grant), to make one or two observations connected with what had fallen from him. The hon. director stated, that, in 1809, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the serious claims made by the East-India Company on the Government; and he well remembered that the hon. director was an extremely active member of that committee. It was with great pleasure he now stated, that it was chiefly owing to the energy with which the hon. director followed up his duty in that committee, and to his perfect knowledge of the question in all its bearings, that the Company were enabled to get the million, to which the hon. director had alluded, out of the fire.—(*Hear, hear!*) It did appear to him then, and he felt gratified in stating the same opinion now, that the Company were indebted to the hon. director's efforts for the sum they at that time obtained. Some years had passed since the question had been discussed in that court, and therefore he did not at first recollect that this debt of £900,000 was of so remote a date. Considering the number of years it was due, the character of desperation attached to the debt more than he wished, or was, at the moment, aware of.

Mr. *Grant* hoped the court would excuse him for rising again, but he felt it right to do justice to an hon. member of the committee alluded to, and who was still a distinguished member of the House of Commons. The Company were exceedingly indebted to that individual for the strenuous support he gave to their claim, when it was brought before Parliament.

A list of superannuations granted to the servants of the Company in England was laid before the court, in pursuance of the 53d of Geo. III. cap. 155, sec 98.

Mr. *Hume* said, he observed in this account a charge for widows' allowances. He wished to know how that sum came to be charged in the account, after the establishment of the fund?

The *Chairman* answered, that the allowances in question were for the widows of officers whose husbands had died before the institution was formed, and who, therefore, had no claim on the fund.

The *Chairman* stated, that, agreeable to the by-law, cap. 10, sec. xi. a list of ships licensed by the court of directors to proceed to India, from the 30th April 1819 to the 30th April 1820, was laid before the proprietors.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

The *Chairman* announced, that, agreeable to the resolution of the general court of the 8th of March last, the Deputy Chairman and himself had the honour, on the 10th of May, to present to his Majesty the address of condolence on the demise of the late King, and of congratulation on his Majesty's accession to the throne of these realms, which his Majesty was most graciously pleased to receive.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman* acquainted the court, that it was assembled to consider of a dividend on the Company's capital stock, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of Jan. last, and ending on the 5th of July inst. On this subject the court of directors had agreed to a resolution, which should be read.

The resolution of the court of directors of the 20th June, recommending a dividend of 5½ per cent., having been read:

The *Chairman* moved: "That the dividend on the capital stock of this Company, for the half-year commencing the 5th of Jan. last, and ending the 5th of July next, be 5£ per cent." which was carried unanimously.

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman* acquainted the court, that, by the second section of the 3d chapter of by-laws, it was ordained, that the by-laws should be read at the first general court after every annual election.

The by-laws were then read short.

Mr. *Haworth* (as chairman of the committee of by-laws) stated, that, in pursuance of a resolution of that committee, it became his duty to present their report to the court.

The report was handed in, and read, as follows:—

"The committee appointed to inspect "the East-India Company's by-laws, "and to make inquiry into the observ- "ance and execution of them, have pro- "ceeded to the discharge of their duty, "and have agreed to the following report.

"Your committee have the satisfac- "tion to state, that having made enquiry "into the observance of the by-laws "during the past year, they find that the "same have been duly executed, with the "exception of the by-law, chap. 12, sec- "tions i and ii, which respect the secu- "rity of the Company's seal.

"The treasurer having reported that "it has not been possible, consistently "with the convenience of public business, "strictly to observe the said by-laws, it "is your committee's intention at an "early opportunity to submit, for the "adoption of the general court, a new "regulation which may provide for the "proper security of the seal of this cor- "poration with reference to the conve- "nient discharge of public business.

"It will be in the recollection of the "general court, that upon a recent occa- "sion your committee considered it to "be their duty to request that legal opi- "nions might be taken as to whether the "by-law, cap. 6, sec. xix, had been strict- "ly complied with.

"The case prepared in consequence, "together with the opinions of Mr. Ser- "geant Lens, and Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet, "were laid before the general court on "the 21st March last.

"Adverting to the tenor of those opi- "nions, your committee do not feel it "necessary at present to propose any "measure upon this subject; and, they "desire to record their conviction that "in future cases of grants of money or "pensions, which may be submitted to "the general court, the court of direc- "tors will communicate to the proprietors "all information which they may possess "respecting the proposed grant, whether "arising from official documents or from "oral evidence.

"East-India House, 8th June 1820."

Mr. *Hume* took this opportunity of stating, as he was not in the court when the grant of a pension to Sir George Hilaro Barlow was confirmed, that, had he been present, he should have entered his most decided protest against such a waste of the Company's money. Taking the view he did of Sir George Barlow's conduct, he thought the vote was altogether uncalled for.

The *Chairman* stated, that, by the first section of the 3d chap. of by-laws, it was ordained, that a committee of 15 be annually chosen, to inspect the by-laws of the Company, and to report their opinion thereon from time to time. He should now put the question on the name of each gentleman who had acted on the committee last year.

The following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:—H. Haworth, Esq., Hon. D. Kinnaird, George Cumming, Esq., W. Drew, Esq., Henry Smith, Esq., E. Heatley, Esq., Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart., George Grote, Esq., David Lyon, Esq., R. Williams, Esq., Benj. Barnard, Esq., Sir H. Strachey, Bart., J. Darby, Esq., J. H. Tritton, Esq., J. Carstairs, Esq.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he experienced great satisfaction from the court's having re-elected the members of the by-laws committee of last year; but he should be compromising his feelings if he did not move the thanks of the court to those gentlemen for their conduct during the whole of that period. Their services were truly valuable; and he felt a very deep sense of the obligation which the proprietors owed to that committee, for directing their attention to what appeared to him to be the constitution of the Company, under the existing code of by-laws. That they had been over-ruled, on a particular point, in consequence of certain legal opinions, was not their fault; they acted, in respect to that matter, zealously, boldly, and independently, being impressed with the belief that the directors themselves had not taken that view of a particular by-law, which they conceived the executive body ought to have done. Though many of them were well known to be on terms of friendship with the directors, they did not suffer that circumstance to bias their minds; they gave up every private feeling, determined to act according to the provisions of the by-laws, and they openly expressed their conviction that the law in question had not been complied with. In order to remove their doubts, they caused legal opinions to be

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The latter part of the report of the committee of by-laws has reference to this grant.

taken. Those opinions were adverse to them; but he saw, from what appeared in the latter part of the report, that in bowing, as became them, to this decision, they performed rather an act of submission than of conviction. He partook with them of that feeling; and continued of opinion with the committee, that, in the particular instance of Sir George Barlow, the court of directors, in withholding from the proprietors any part of the information received, acted against the spirit of the by-law. The learned gentleman then moved,

"That the thanks of this court be given "to the by-laws committee, for their "uniform and zealous attention to the "constitution and interest of the Com-"pany during the last year."

Mr. *Hume* seconded the motion with great pleasure. He felt much gratification in finding that such a respectable body agreed in the propriety of what he had advanced, with respect to the grounds that should be laid before them when pensions were proposed in that court. On that point he could say no more. He understood, that although the committee had not met often, yet their meetings had been particularly full; and they had shewn a due regard to the principles, he might properly say, of the code of by-laws, by which the Company's affairs were regulated, and their treasury protected.

The *Chairman*, in putting this question to the court, begged leave to be permitted to say a word or two. No man could put the question with more heartfelt satisfaction than he did, as it respected the members of this committee, collectively or individually. But, as the learned gent. had thrown out a decided opinion that the court of directors took a wrong view of the proceeding in question, he rose to enter his protest against a concurrence in that opinion. He thought that the directors had acted up to the legal spirit of the by-law, and he could not hear a contrary opinion maintained without declaring that he was not a party to it.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. *Heseorth* rose, on the part of the committee of by-laws, to return thanks to the court, for the very handsome manner in which this compliment had been paid to them. At the same time he might be permitted to say, that in the performance of their duty nothing offensive personal to any man, or set of men, was ever contemplated by that committee. They had laid down one principle for their conduct, on which they would persevere to act, that of conscientiously discharging the duty they owed to the proprietors.

INDIA TRADE.

The *Chairman* stated that he had to acquaint the court, in pursuance of the 57th of Geo. 3. sec. 8, that the court of directors, on the 22d of March last, had come to a resolution to engage the ship *Coldstream*, by private contract.

The report of the committee of shipping and the resolution founded thereon were read as follows:—

"At a court of directors, held on Wed-"nesday, the 22d March, 1820:

"A report from the committee of ship-"ping, dated this day, being read, repre-"senting that they have had under consi-"deration a letter from Major-general "Sir Henry Torrens, in which he states "that about 200 men are required to "complete the establishment of the 2d "battalion of Royal Scots, and that his "Royal Highness the commander-in-"chief will cause that number of men to "to be selected from the 1st battalion of "that corps, now in Ireland, if an ar-"rangement can be made for their con-"veyance in any of the ships of the pre-"sent season, proceeding to Madras; "and the committee stating that the "remaining ships which have been engag-"ed for one voyage are incapable of "accommodating any great number of "troops, and recommending that, in order "to enable the commander-in-chief to "give the necessary directions for bring-"ing over the men from Ireland, a ship "be procured suitable for the service "required without the loss of time which "would be the consequence of a public "advertisement:

"Resolved by the ballot, That the ship "Coldstream, of 704 tons, be taken up "upon private contract with Messrs. "John and Thomas Dawson, at a freight "of £11 16*s.* per ton, and in every other "respect upon precisely the same terms "and conditions as the ships taken up by "the court for a voyage to Bengal, on "the 19th January last.

"That as the commercial wants of the "Company do not require so large a ship "as the Coldstream; in the event of the "government of Bengal not being able to "load that ship to her full capacity, "according to the terms and conditions "upon which she is engaged, the surplus "tonnage be offered to private mer-"chants, upon freight, upon the best "terms which can be obtained.

"That the commercial funds of the "Company be not charged with any "expense for the Coldstream beyond "freight for the cargo she may bring "home for the Company, and that every "other expense incurred by the employ-"ment of the ship be carried to the debit "of political charges in the Company's "books."

Mr. *Hume* said, as this was a deviation from the general principle on which their shipping affairs were conducted, it was right that a report should be laid before the proprietors. He did not rise to oppose the contract, as it had been concluded at a rate so low as £11 16*s.* per ton. He was happy to stand in that court, in 1820, and to call the attention of gentlemen to what he said in 1813, when he stated his conviction that, in five or six years, freight would be procured at £10 or £11 per ton. He was laughed at then, and a good deal of obloquy was cast on him; but it now turned out that he was a true prophet. His object at present was, to intreat the court to do all in their power to reduce the trade to Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, satisfied as he was that they were carrying it on to a disadvantage. Let them look to the cargoes that were imported: to cotton, and to every other article. Let them consider the expense at which these commodities were brought home, and the unfavourable market to which they came. He implored them to lessen that branch of commerce, which he was sure was sinking, day by day, those profits that were derived from the China trade. It was not merely an opinion of his own, but, he believed, was held by every merchant in London, that the Company could not compete with the private trader.

Mr. *R. Jackson* had hoped that, when the report was read, it would have been stated from the chair why this ship was taken up by private contract. If the time were too short to allow a vessel to be taken up by public contract, that of course would be an answer to his question. At present he could not see why a ship of 400 tons might not be taken up by public contract, as well as one of 800. Considering the innovation, this was a point of importance; but if a necessary exigency occasioned that innovation, he of course was answered.

The *Chairman* did not think it necessary to state again the cause of taking up this ship by private contract, as it was distinctly mentioned in the report, which said, "in order to enable the commander-in-chief to give the necessary directions for bringing over the men from Ireland, a ship should be procured, proper for the service, without that loss of time which was necessary for the completion of a public contract."

Mr. *R. Jackson*.—There will be no objection to lay the report on the table, for the use of the proprietors?

The *Chairman* said, the report was now on the table; but he would go one step farther, in order to satisfy the learned gent. and the court that the directors had acted correctly. They had proceeded on the principle of public advertisement, as well as private contract, and they had taken the vessel which was next to the lowest tender that had been made a month before.

Mr. *Hume* said, this was a transaction which was worthy the thanks of the court.

Mr. *Grant* wished to make a few remarks on what had fallen from the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) respecting the Company's carrying on the trade to India. The hon. gentleman pressed the court very strongly to diminish this trade, as much as possible, because it was carried on at a loss. Now he (Mr. Grant) apprehended, that the court of directors, who were so much in the habit of weighing and considering this subject, and never could become at all supine with respect to so important a matter, knew more about it than the hon. gentleman did. He, for one, could not allow that the Company were carrying on a losing trade to India. The result of the last year would shew the contrary. As to the advantage said to be derived by individuals, he wished the hon. gentleman to point out any one person who had reaped that advantage. He believed, in fact, that the great competition had destroyed the profit every where. If profit were realized, it was only by the Company, who proceeded on true commercial principles—buying at a cheap rate, and bringing their goods to market at the lowest possible rate. It was very true, that some articles, the produce of India, had not sold well: he alluded particularly to cotton. The state of America, a few years ago, induced that speculation. The suspension of our intercourse with that country afforded a strong ground of hope that a market might be established for India cotton. But what had since taken place shewed the fallaciousness of that expectation. Still, however, he thought it was but fair and proper that the Company should take advantage of the circumstances connected with the period to which he had referred, as well as any individual or individuals. Cotton had been sent home, and part of it came to an unfavourable market: but the same thing occurred to the cotton of the private trader. He saw nothing in the state of the India trade which justified the suggestion of the hon. gentleman, particularly if he admitted, as he must admit, that the directors paid attention to the interests that were intrusted to them.

Mr. *Chalmers* observed that this was a very important question, and one which the proprietors ought therefore to understand. If it were true that the India trade had fallen so much, the suggestion of the hon. proprietor ought to be attended to; but, he confessed he was one of those who gave a certain degree of credit to the statements made by their executive

body, who were placed in a situation in which they had a better opportunity of investigating and understanding things than the proprietors were possessed of. He was sure they deserved credit for common sense and common honesty: that at least was due to them. And, if they gave their attention to a subject, he believed they would state what their real conviction was. Now, when he saw one of the oldest, one of the most intelligent, and one of the most respectable of the directors, stand up in his place, and state that the case was not as it had been represented by the hon. proprietor, he felt a strong bias in his mind in favour of that declaration; therefore it was that his mind was opposed to what had fallen from the hon. proprietor. If, however, any specific proposition, such as they could all understand, were brought forward, let it be reviewed; and, if it appeared that any thing were wrong, they could proceed to amend it.

Mr. *Hume* said, the statement of the hon. director shewed the fallacy of his conclusion. The hon. director observed that, for years, the parties engaged in the India trade had been losing, and therefore he asked, "why should not we take a share in the advantages which others receive?" That was, in plain terms, "why should not the Company take a proportionate share of the loss?"—*(Cries of No! no!)* He begged pardon, but that was the fact. As a proprietor, he protested against this principle. While they had an admission, from behind the bar, that this was a losing trade, a claim was at the same moment put in for leave to participate in that loss. It was contrary to practice and common sense, to suppose that the mercantile transactions of a great body could be looked into with more accuracy than those of individuals. If, then, all the latter were losing by the India trade, he should be glad to have it pointed out to him how the court of directors could gain by the same traffic. If the hon. director would have the goodness to draw up a statement of the Company's speculations to Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, for the last three years, it would then be seen that the trade was, in fact, a losing one. The Company must have participated in the loss which individuals in general have suffered. For the first two or three years after the opening of the trade it might have succeeded, but since that time it had not been productive.

Mr. *S. Dixon* had been half a century in trade, and, during that time, had never known a commercial house throw up its business because it was subject to ordinary fluctuation. Should it be stated to this commercial Company, who were styled "a body of merchants trading to the East Indies," that they must give up what? No less than three of their Indian marts, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay? If these were surrendered, he did not know what places would be left to them. To hold out the idea, that the Company could not compete with the private trader was, in fact, imparting to the latter the most powerful stimulus to induce him to proceed. Cotton, and every other article, had fallen greatly in price, for a very palpable reason. This country had been engaged in war for a great number of years, during which the price of freight ran high, and the consequence was that, on the return of peace, articles of every description decreased in value. This Company could however carry on trade, even under a disadvantage, for a long period of time, until things came round again. The Company was governed by a body chosen for their integrity and honourable character; he would leave it to them to use their discretion in carrying on this trade. While there was a chance of loss, he would not press, to a great extent, the quantity of goods to be imported; but, on the other side, he would not tie up the hands of the directors, feeling, as he did, the most perfect confidence in their ability to conduct, in the best manner, the commercial and political affairs of the Company.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, the hon. gentleman who had recently spoken (Mr. Chalmers) informed them that this was the second time he had appeared in the court. He (Mr. Jackson) had so concluded, from the course of the hon. gentleman's observations and the nature of his address. Each of his speeches was in reprobation of his fellow proprietors, some for asking questions, and others for provoking discussion. Indeed, the hon gentleman appeared to be very anxious that discussion should be avoided, as if the proprietors, by indulging in it, seemed to insinuate that the executive body had neither common sense nor common honesty. The hon. gentleman stated that he came here to get all the intelligence he could, and to suggest such amendments as his own good sense would point out to him. That was a perfectly constitutional course; and, after a year or two, he hoped the latter part of the hon. gentleman's declaration would be the rule of his practice. He hoped the hon. gentleman would recollect that, in societies of this kind, if some men did not ask questions, if some individual did not discuss points that affected the general interest, if there were not some persons to be found who possessed that bold and independent spirit which was necessary for discussion, business could not be carried on successfully. If such men had not appeared amongst the East-India Company, they would not now be, what they might

proudly boast of being, an independent body. If the hon. gentleman looked into the antiquity of this institution, he would see that he might, if he pleased, propose an oath to him (Mr. Jackson), binding him to do the utmost in his power to enable the court of directors to administer the affairs of the Company with propriety, before he addressed the court. It was in consequence of firm, but respectful discussion before the bar, that the Company had arrived at its present pitch of greatness and independence; and he believed there was not an individual behind the bar, who had not retired from those discussions without feeling his mind considerably improved. He hoped the hon. gentleman would remain long amongst the proprietors; but he trusted this would be the last time when they should hear him express sentiments of reprobation, because individuals asked questions, or indulged in discussion with respect to the subject immediately under consideration. He viewed it in a light very different from that of his hon. friend: it must be considered with reference to the two characters, those of merchants and sovereigns, which the Company sustained. Now so long as this trade was made the great medium of remittances, so long as it was made the medium of an immense political connection, it could not be considered on the abstract ground of a mere commercial speculation, and, in carrying it on, they must risk the loss. If they were advised to give up the trade, they must argue the question in its widest scope, as merchants and sovereigns. If, then, it appeared, looking to their double character, that the trade ought to be given up, the conclusion would be a legitimate one; but he denied that it would be a legitimate conclusion, unless the investigation were coupled with political considerations, and followed through all those sublime regulations that were connected with the question. If Government thought proper to open the trade more widely than had been done, the interest of the Company must give way to that of the nation: but let it never be contended within those walls, that the Company ought to abandon the trade because they lost a little by it.

Mr. *Chalmers* wished to offer a few words in reply to the castigation which the learned gentleman had been kind enough to bestow on him; which, he would say, was undeserved by him, and was, he conceived, a little too personal. His own good sense would teach him, on reflection, to think that he had not conducted himself exactly as he ought to have done; and it would, he was sure, lead him to feel, that such acerbity of temper must create imitation in the mind of any respectable man against whom it was directed. He had this day, for the first time, spoken in the court. He had been a proprietor but for a very short period: had he, therefore, been inattentive to the affairs of the Company? far from it. He was known to have been a sailor; he was known to have been connected with the navy, and, at a later period, he performed the duty of an advocate at Madras. Could it then be said that he had no reason to guide him in deciding on this question? Because he rose in his place to support the opinion of a very intelligent and respectable director, was he to be called to account for his conduct? His hon. friend (Mr. Hume) took no offence at what he had said, why, then, should the learned gentleman feel offended? All he had asserted was, that much responsibility attached to a director, who stood up in his place, as the hon. director had done, and stated that the trade in question was not a losing one. When a statement was made under such circumstances, he was bound to believe it; and he would ask, did not the *onus probandi* rest on his hon. friend to shew that the statement of the hon. director was not correct? He was against the opening of the trade; and he could not now consent that it should be abandoned altogether. He was always open to conviction, and if it could be proved that the abandonment of this trade would be beneficial, he would readily give up his opinion. He thanked the learned gentleman for his advice, but he must allow him to speak his honest sentiments. Those who knew him must feel that he could not, wilfully, offend any man; and, on the other hand, he would allow no man to take such a liberty with him as the learned gentleman had done without noticing it. He trusted it would not be repeated, but that he would be permitted to come into the court, and state his opinion freely and candidly. He protested against attacks made on individuals in this way; and he must observe, that the learned gentleman pursued a system of opposition—a continued system of opposition—of which he never could approve. The learned gentleman might know more than he did; he might possess more ability as an advocate: but he could not yield to him in an anxious desire to speak his sentiments openly and independently.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, he was not actuated by any personal feeling towards the hon. proprietor in making the observation which had occasioned his animadversion. He wished the hon. proprietor always to do what he had now done, namely, to speak his sentiments openly, and to allow the same liberty to others. In his previous observations, the hon. proprietor seemed, however, to think, that those who asked questions, in taking

that course, did something unbecoming to themselves, and unbecoming to the character of the gentlemen behind the bar, as directors. With regard to the system of opposition which he was described as continually adopting, he could only say, that the present was the most unfortunate day that could have been selected by the hon. proprietor for the illustration of his position. (*Hear! hear!*) The court well knew, that he remained immoveably fixed in the opinion, that there never would be so great and glorious an institution as the East-India Company; and that man could not be acquainted with the blessings which flowed from it, who would not exert his utmost power to uphold the system. The individual who felt thus, could not pursue a system of blind and indiscriminate opposition. It was true, he sometimes opposed particular measures; but the gentlemen behind the bar were always ready to excuse him. This day, however, there was not even a pretence for opposition. After asking the hon. proprietor's forgiveness, which he sincerely did, if he had hurt his feelings, he would only express a hope that the hon. proprietor would come again and again to that court, and give them the benefit of his knowledge and information.

Mr. *S. Dixon* hoped the learned gent. would not, in future, endeavour to put down new speakers, as if he and his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) were entitled to a monopoly of the court.

Mr. *R. Jackson* observed, happy was the man who could appeal to his life for his argument: and, he believed, if ever there was an individual in that court, who was more anxious than another to encourage young speakers to come forward in their support, and to remove those difficulties which their feelings often opposed to their progress, he was looked upon to be that man.

Mr. *Grant* said, the observation of the learned gent. was undoubtedly true; he was not, on this day, very remarkable for his opposition. The subject immediately under consideration was one of great importance; and, lest the statements of the hon. proprietor might create an erroneous opinion, he must be allowed to repeat, that the Company were not carrying on the India trade at a loss, but were deriving a profit from it; not indeed so large a profit as they formerly enjoyed, when the trade was more entirely their own, before the cotton manufacture operated to the exclusion of the India piece goods; but still he would assert that the Company carried on the trade to an advantage; therefore they were in a better situation than those private traders to whom he had alluded. With respect to competition, he must contend that the Company, as a body, possessed great advantages over those who could not sustain two years of loss without sinking under it. The Company, in consequence of their extensive establishment, which had now existed for two centuries, possessed a very great advantage over the private trader. He made these remarks the more particularly on this occasion, because he thought the hon. gent. who was so anxious to state his opinions on this subject, had dealt rather in common-place observations, and had not displayed that sound knowledge which the learned gent. had done.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The *Chairman* stated, that a letter had been received from Lord Viscount Sidmouth, announcing that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept of the offer made by the Company, to form, at their expense, a volunteer regiment.

The letter was read as follows:

"Whitehall, March 25, 1820.

"I have laid before the King your note "of the 22d inst., inclosing the resolution "of a general court of proprietors of "East-India Stock, authorizing the "court of directors to offer to his Ma"jesty to raise and maintain, at the "expense of the Company, a volunteer "corps of 800 men, to be filled up by "persons in the Company's employ, in "the same manner as a regiment of vo"lunteers was raised by the Company in "the late war; and I have the satisfac"tion to inform you, that his Majesty "has been graciously pleased to accept "thereof: the said regiment to be raised "according to the provision of the vo"lunteer act."

The *Chairman* stated, that as it was the opinion of counsel that the authority of Parliament was necessary to enable the Company to defray the expense of this corps out of their funds, a bill had been introduced for that purpose.

SIR G. H. BARLOW.

The *Chairman* informed the court that the pension of £1500 a-year, which had been granted to Sir G. H. Barlow, had received the approbation of the commissioners for the affairs of India, and a letter of acknowledgment had since been received from Sir G. H. Barlow.

The letter was then read;—

"Oakwood, near Chichester,
"May 1, 1820.

"Sir: I have had the honor to receive "your letter, dated the 24th ultimo, ac"quainting me that the hon. the court of "directors of the East-India Company "had been pleased to grant to me a pen"sion of one thousand five hundred "pounds per annum, to commence from "the 21st May 1818, and that the court "of proprietors have been pleased to

" sanction the said grant, and commu-
" nicating to me also the grounds on
" which the court had come to that reso-
" lution.—Permit me, Sir, to request that
" you will state to the hon. court of di-
" rectors, and to the court of proprietors,
" the high sense which I entertain of
" this distinguished mark of their favor,
" and of the terms in which they have
" thought proper to express themselves
" respecting my services, and that you
" will assure them that I shall ever re-
" tain the strongest feelings of attach-
" ment and gratitude towards a body
" who have afforded me so many flatter-
" ing proofs of their confidence, and to
" whom I owe so many and such im-
" portant obligations.

" I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

" (Signed) G. H. BARLOW."

" Joseph Dart, Esq."

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

The *Chairman* stated that two letters had been received from the Marquis of Hastings; the one relative to the resolution of thanks which had been agreed to on the 3d of February 1819, the other respecting the subsequent grant to his Lordship of £60,000.

The letters were read as follow:—

" Calcutta, July 8, 1819.

" Honorable Sirs: The thanks with
" which your honourable court and the
" court of proprietors have been pleased
" to mark my guidance of the late mi-
" litary operations in central India are re-
" ceived by me with the truest sensibility.
" —The consciousness of having applied
" one's most zealous energy to an object,
" is far short of a pretension to appro-
" bation: because the efforts, howsoever
" honest, may have been injudicious.
" There would thence have been a most
" cheering relief from anxiety, which one
" must feel in proportion to one's wish
" to please, had I simply learned, through
" the ordinary course of correspondence,
" that my exertions had appeared to you
" expediently directed; but when my
" honorable employers deign to bear a
" public testimony of their favorable
" judgment, they confer upon me a dis-
" tinction which I contemplate, not with
" satisfaction alone, but with the highest
" pride.—Assuring your hon. court of my
" sincere and warm gratitude, I have the
" honor to remain, with great respect,
" honorable Sirs, your most faithful
" and obedient servant,

" (Signed) HASTINGS."

" The Hon. the Court of Directors."

" Calcutta, Nov. 14, 1819.

" Honorable Sirs: I have the honor to
" acknowledge your letter of the 30th
" June, addressed to the Governor-ge-
" neral in council, announcing the ge-
" nerous boon bestowed by the court of
" proprietors, at your recommendation,
" as a testimony of the approbation with
" which they have viewed my humble
" exertions in their service.

" Let me intreat that your honourable
" court will accept for yourselves, and
" that you will have the goodness to com-
" municate to the court of proprietors,
" the profession of my sincere gratitude.

" I persuade myself that the sense I
" have ever entertained of the high trust
" reposed in me, renders me keenly vi-
" gilant to avert every danger that might
" affect the honorable Company's welfare,
" and not less so to improve every circum-
" stance that may benefit its concerns.—
" Under the guidance of that impulse,
" my course was simple when, without
" provocation on our part, your vital in-
" terests in this country were assailed.
" To the valor and energy of your armies
" must be ascribed the favourable issue
" of the measures which appeared to me
" requisite for punishing the aggressions
" and preventing their recurrence.

" Should I hereafter pretend to credit,
" it must be on other grounds; that I
" may show, to my own satisfaction,
" any thing like a return for the splendid
" munificence of the honorable Company,
" I must prove the advanced prosperity
" of their financial affairs. On this
" head I indulge some confidence. If the
" accounts before your honourable court
" shall establish that, even amid the
" struggles in which we have been en-
" gaged, the revenues of the Company's
" old possessions have been materially
" increased, there is reason to expect
" that my efforts (stimulated anew as
" they are) will not, under present cir-
" cumstances, be unproductive. It is
" only now that I can consider myself as
" having fair scope; and at least my
" zeal shall evince my appreciating justly
" the dignified liberality which I have
" experienced.

" I have the honor to be, &c.

" (Signed) HASTINGS."

" The Hon. the Court of Directors."

Mr. *Hume* expressed his regret that, in the letter which had just been read, the noble Marquis had not thought proper to state what he meant to do with respect to the judicial establishments in India. The noble Marquis seemed to think that, in this country, nothing but money could attract their notice, and therefore he had omitted the important subject of the state of justice in India. When it was considered that, out of a revenue of £17,000,000, no less than £1,600,000 was at present swallowed up by judicial expenses; when it was notorious to every one in India, that justice was rendered extremely difficult of access; when it was known that the ju-

dicial system was different at all the presidencies, and when it was evident, in consequence of these circumstances, that the provinces were, in a great degree, deprived of that speedy legal remedy which the natives desired; he had hoped, considering what had been before stated on the subject, that the noble Marquis would have expressed his anxiety to remedy such an evil system.

The *Chairman*.—With respect to what has fallen from the hon. gentleman, I wish to state, that this letter is expressly a letter of acknowledgment for the vote of thanks which the court gave to his lordship, and for the liberal grant of money which the Company conferred on him. It would be quite out of course, I think, to enter into any statement respecting the judicial system, in a letter intended to be read to the court of proprietors. The hon. gentleman can hardly suppose that, in the various correspondence the Marquis of Hastings carries on with the executive body in this country, he has not noticed the subject alluded to. I conceive it would be quite out of course to mention it in this letter, and equally so to introduce it for discussion on this occasion.

Mr. *Hume*.—I would have been satisfied, if the noble marquis had concluded with stating his intention to do something in order to extend the happiness of the population under his care; but the amount of money is all that is mentioned.

Mr. *R. Jackson* concurred entirely in the observations of the hon. chairman. His hon. friend was of opinion, that the noble marquis had not expressed all that his duty called on him to express; now, if he (Mr. Jackson) comprehended the general scope of the letter, it was this: "I give you, the Company, thanks for your approbation, although much of what I have achieved is due to the brave and gallant army under my command; but I feel that I shall not have done enough to merit this reward, until I have done much more than merely conquer countries, by pursuing such a system as will be beneficial to the general prosperity of India, as well as to that of the Company." Now, if his hon. friend could take from the idea of general prosperity all imagination of a system of the most perfect happiness that could be bestowed on the natives of India; if he could take from it the most pure and perfect idea of justice; if he could take from it the idea of universal satisfaction and harmony amongst the millions whom the Company governed; why, then, his hon. friend's idea of general prosperity was of a much more confined nature than that which he entertained. The noble marquis held out a hope that he would be able to add to the general prosperity; and, in so doing, he stated as much as he ought to do, consistently with the nature of that letter. With regard to the noble marquis's looking only to money, or supposing that the proprietors could only be satisfied with the amount of treasure, he conceived that his hon. friend had not correctly studied the character, either of the noble marquis or of the Company, or else he would not have made the observation. If ever man lived who, more than another, wished to leave India in a state of peace and happiness; if ever man lived who, more than another, wished to secure its prosperity (an object which he had left the field of battle to effect), the noble marquis, according to all that he had ever heard, was that man. With respect to the feelings of the proprietors themselves, though he hoped they would always attend to those financial arrangements which were necessary to their existence as a Company, though he wished care should be taken to enable them to meet all those great engagements, which, up to that hour, they had so liberally and proudly fulfilled; though he would not be ashamed to tell a governor-general to look after the revenue, still he never would suffer it to be said that they were so sordid, as, from the mere consideration of money, to pass over any of those great schemes of human happiness, which formed the principal gratification of enlightened minds. In his opinion, the observations of his hon. friend did not fairly apply either to the character of the noble marquis or of the Company.

Mr. *Hume*.—I heard no such words as "the general prosperity and happiness of India." If there are such words in the letter, let them be read; if there are not, what my learned friend says must fall to the ground.

GENERAL SIR T. HISLOP.

The *Chairman* acquainted the court, that, with reference to the resolution of the general court of the 4th February 1819, upon the vote of thanks to Lieut. general Sir Thos. Hislop, G.C.B., certain papers which had been received from India, in further explanation of the circumstances respecting the execution of the Killedar of the Fort of Talneir, were now laid before the court; and that the said papers had been open at this house for the perusal of the proprietors since the 30th of May.

Mr. *R. Jackson* could not let these papers pass without making a single observation. They were documents of very great importance; but when they recollected that they had been called for by the House of Commons, and were laid on the table of that House for discussion, it would, he thought, be hardly decorous for the proprietors to hasten to their consideration.

Mr. *S. Dixon* took a brief view of the

circumstances under which the thanks of the court were voted to Sir T. Hislop, which vote guarded against any decision on that part of his conduct relative to the execution of the Killedar of Talneir. The papers now produced were explanatory of that transaction, and ought not, he conceived, to be laid on the table without a single observation. Either now or at some future period, the proprietors ought to declare their sentiments on them. He wished to know whether any farther documents were likely to be laid before them?

The *Chairman*.—These papers contain all the explanation we have any reason to expect from India. They have been before the proprietors for a considerable number of days, so that an opportunity has been afforded them to become acquainted with their contents. I feel the propriety of what has fallen from the learned gentleman, and think it would be desirable, under the circumstances of the present time, and with reference to the papers having been called for by the House of Commons, to abstain from any proceeding, unless some hon. proprietor is prepared, in consequence of the knowledge derived from these papers, to bring forward a distinct proposition on the subject.

Mr. *S. Dixon* observed, that the character of Sir T. Hislop required that publicity should be given to these papers.

Mr. *Hume* concurred in the good sense of the observations made by his learned friend; and, therefore, would not hazard an opinion on these papers. He felt himself called on, however, to do justice to an individual whose name had been introduced by him during the discussion of the resolution of thanks to Gen. Hislop: he alluded to Lieut. Sutherland, of the Bombay service. It was stated in the Bombay papers, that this gentleman had captured two individuals in the course of the recent hostilities, whom he caused to be hung up forthwith. This circumstance he (Mr. Hume) had noticed in his speech; and he had adduced it as a powerful reason for looking with jealousy to the conduct pursued by their officers towards those persons who fell into their hands. He had since received a letter, stating the real facts of the case; and he thought it necessary to bring it before the court, as it was but just that the explanation should receive as much publicity as the accusation. The truth was, that, in the course of his duty, Lieut. Sutherland took two individuals, who were at the head of a marauding party. He did not, however, cause them to be executed, but carried them to the head-quarters of the Nizam's government. They remained there two months and upwards before any thing was done respecting them; at that period Lieut. Sutherland removed to another part of the country, and during his absence judicial proceedings were regularly instituted against them. They were convicted, and executed by order of the Nizam's government; not for being taken at the head of the marauding party by Lieut. Sutherland, but for previous acts of murder and rapine. He had a second letter from another individual on the same subject, and both concurred in the propriety of this statement. After this explanation, he hoped the character of Lieut. Sutherland would be considered as standing clear from any imputation.

INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. *Hume* wished, before the court separated, to draw the attention of the directors to a subject of deep importance. He had, for a considerable time past, received letters from officers in the different presidencies, stating the inefficient number of European officers in the Company's service. He had a list of seven battalions, of 1,000 men each, employed in the Mahratta country, which had no more, from the commandant to the adjutant, than six European officers to each battalion. Every man who had seen service in India, who knew how much European officers were looked up to, and how great an effect their influence had on the general discipline of the army, must see the immense importance of having as great a number of officers as possible. This was the more necessary, when they considered the ravages to which Europeans were exposed by the diseases of the climate. He had seen an ensign march in charge of 500 men, and that too against an enemy; and he had heard of a whole battalion marching under the command of one European officer, all the others being sick. He considered the efficient state of their army to be paramount to every thing; and whatever patronage might be created, by adding to the number of officers, ought not, he submitted, to stand in the way of the alteration. This was the feeling of every one he had consulted on the subject, particularly of officers who had served in India. The system of the Company's army was completely different from that of his Majesty's force. In the king's service, when any individual was placed on the staff, the appointment was immediately filled up; but in India, many military men were called on to occupy active civil situations, whose places were not filled up. There was also, he must observe, a great want of assistant-surgeons: a circumstance the more to be deplored, when they recollected the sickness that had recently appeared in India. Having said so much on this subject, he would offer a few remarks on the course of education adopted at the college of Fort William. The Michaelmas exami-

petition had not been yet received, but he wished to draw the attention of the court to that which took place in August last. The governor-general, on that occasion, impressed on the minds of the students, "the necessity of cultivating, sedulously, the Hindoostanee language," which appeared to him (Mr. Hume) to be very much neglected, although it was the general language of the country. What he stated, three or four years ago, was unfortunately realized, as was clearly proved by the result of that examination. He had then ventured to state, that, if Hindoostanee were more attended to in this country, it would be found extremely beneficial to the young gentlemen on their arrival in India; but, unfortunately, much time was wasted on other studies that ought to be devoted to the acquirement of Hindoostanee. To facilitate the study of that language, they had an opportunity of employing Dr. Gilchrist, whose merits, as an oriental scholar, were above all praise.—*(Hear!)* The noble marquis, in his discourse, delivered at the August examination, says:

"The only degrees of honor conferred this year are two, both for proficiency in the Bengalee language. The number last year was four, all in the Bengalee language; so that in two successive years no degree of honor has been conferred either in Persian or Hindoostanee, or in any other language than Bengalee.

"I am at a loss to account for this undue preference to the provincial language of Bengal, at the sacrifice of those more extensively useful languages, the Persian and Hindoostanee.

"I am apprehensive that the name of the language must mislead the students at the preparatory college of Haileybury destined for the Bengal presidency, under an erroneous supposition, that because they are nominated to Bengal the language of that province is the one which they should take the greatest pains to acquire. A short experience in this country, gentlemen, will shew you that they have done wrong who have neglected the study of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, in order to devote their principal attention to the Bengalee.

"I trust that you will not misunderstand me, nor suppose that I undervalue a knowledge of the Bengalee language.

"To those who serve in the province of Bengal, it is indispensable as a qualification, but Persian and Hindoostanee are not less necessary even in Bengal.

"Such, therefore, as wish to obtain employment in Bengal, but without relinquishing the honourable eminence of being qualified for employment in every part generally of the territories under this presidency, should endeavour to obtain a competent knowledge of Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee.

"They, again, who wish preferably to be employed in the provinces beyond Bengal proper, should understand, that if they confine themselves to the study of two languages, the Persian and Hindoostanee are those which they will find most generally useful: the Hindoostanee for colloquial purposes, the Persian for correspondence and business conducted in writing."

He hoped, that, in future, due attention would be paid to those studies which would be really useful, instead of money and time being wasted by the young gentlemen, on the acquirement of that which was little better than a shadow. The time, he trusted, was not far distant, when no individual would be sent out to India, either for the military, medical, or any other service, who, before he left the shores of Britain, had not attained an elementary knowledge of the Hindoostannee language. It was as ridiculous to send out individuals, wholly unacquainted with that language, to India, as it would be to depute a number of Englishmen to administer the affairs of Germany. A person sent to India, and ignorant of the language, could not be useful. He might join a battalion of sepoys; but he would be just as well understood by a corps of Germans. The unfortunate affair at Talneir was entirely owing to the English officers being unacquainted with the Hindoostannee tongue. Had those who entered the five wickets (which were all thrown open, the place not having being stormed) understood the language of the parties in the fort, that lamentable catastrophe would not have taken place. The parties did not understand each other at all; and yet the knowledge of a few phrases would have answered every purpose. An hon. member who held a distinguished situation in Bengal must be well aware that our countrymen were sometimes unfortunately put on trial for their lives, in consequence of acts occasioned by their ignorance of the Hindoostannee language. He himself recollected one unfortunate occurrence, which took place on board a vessel, owing to the circumstance of a young man, of a hot temper, being unacquainted with the language of the crew. If, instead of sending out persons who were so badly qualified, they were placed for a month or two under Dr. Gilchrist, the Company would derive very essential benefit, from the alteration. The late chairman deserved the thanks of the proprietors for the facilities which he had afforded to Dr. Gilchrist. If the Company merely provided that highly-gifted individual with a room or hall, in which he might impart to individuals, about to leave England for India, whether intended for the

legal, physical, or medical department, a competent knowledge of the Hindoostannee tongue, it would be found of the highest advantage, and the expense would not exceed 2 or £300. Instead of that, they had the governor-general complaining, that those gentlemen who went out had paid all their attention to the Sanscrit and Bengallee, and almost entirely neglected the language that was generally spoken.

Mr. *R. Jackson* observed, that some years ago his hon. friend had complained of the small number of cadets that were sent out to India, and his representation had produced a very good effect; for, in consequence of it, the directors sent out a considerably greater supply that season, than, he believed, they originally intended to do. He had no doubt that the directors looked with a vigilant eye to the necessity of keeping up a large body of officers. They must feel and act on that principle, knowing how much the government of India was a government of opinion. He felt most strongly, that their security would always depend, in a considerable degree, on their constantly having a great number of well educated, and intelligent Company's officers. With respect to education, he was not disposed to say one word about the college. His opinion on that subject he had formerly stated; and that opinion he still retained. He wished that the Hindoo language was more generally cultivated, since it was of very great importance to the good government of India. Therefore, it would be a most advantageous circumstance, if some means were contrived, by which all individuals going out to India, in the Company's service, might be enabled to acquire a knowledge of it. A matter of great importance had been effected, by the establishment of Dr. Gilchrist in the neighbourhood of that house. It had enabled a vast number of persons, who had not the opportunity before to study the Hindoostannee language with success. He knew many young gentlemen and cadets, who had begged of Dr. Gilchrist to receive them in his room, and to let them partake of his studies, with which he most cheerfully complied. Indeed he never knew a more kind, intelligent, or liberal being: and certainly no man could be more transcendently qualified to teach what he professed. He really believed, that he would give instruction gratuitously, rather than withhold it. If a gentleman said to him, "I am a proprietor, and wish you to forward this young man in oriental studies," from that moment the door would be open to him; without any other expense, but the purchasing a few books. Surgeons, lawyers, divines, military men, had applied to Dr. Gilchrist for instruction, and, in the course of two months they went out to India, with the means of making themselves understood by the natives. Others were put in possession of a perfect mode, by which, during the voyage, they were enabled to secure for themselves the convenience of colloquial intercourse, when they were put on shore. These advantages were owing to a recent arrangement; and if, by any enlargement of Dr. Gilchrist's system, they could encourage all their servants, lawyers, medical men, and divines, to go out to India, acquainted with the established language of the country, it would be highly beneficial. It was in their power to effect this object. They had scarcely to do more than to say, "it is our pleasure," and it will be done. It was of importance to see whether they could not impart this species of instruction to that large class of their servants who could not go to Haileybury, where none but writers were admitted. If some little additional pay would enlarge the number of these advantages, he did not think any person would express an opinion, that such an expense was incurred in vain.

Mr. *Hume* said, he had received letters from a respectable member of the medical establishment in Bengal, stating that two gentlemen, who had been under Dr. Gilchrist, the one eight, the other nine weeks, had made such proficiency in the Hindoostannee language, that they were about to take the care of the naval hospital the week after their arrival. Now, when he went out, it was six months before he could undertake such a duty. This did not arise from want of application on his part, but because he had not the advantage of Dr. Gilchrist's system; his mode of laying down the rules by which the Hindoostannee was acquired being very plain and simple. If every cadet were placed in the same situation, they would have a most efficient service; and this great advantage could be procured at the expense of £300. All he wished for was, that Dr. Gilchrist should have a convenient hall, in which he might instruct his pupils. His pride and glory consisted in his means of extending knowledge; and, he was sure, a gift of £10,000 would not please him so much as an establishment of that kind.

An hon. *Proprietor* observed, that a knowledge of the Hindoostannee was indispensible in India; and, therefore, every thing ought to be done to facilitate the acquirement of that language. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) had observed, that the calamity at Talneir was occasioned by the officers not understanding Hindoostannee. He fancied that the officers on that duty were king's officers, and of course, they had not the same opportunity of attaining a knowledge of the language which the Company's officers possessed.

Adjourned, *sine die*.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Saturday, Jan. 8, 1820, was held a meeting of the Asiatic Society, at which the Marquis of Hastings presided.

The Baron de Richemont, and Lieut. col. Fitzclarence were unanimously elected honorary members of the society.

Col. Mackenzie was elected a member of the committee of papers.

A letter was read from Mr. Moorcroft, dated *Joshee Mut'h*, Nov. 18, 1819, about two days' journey from *Budree Nat'h*, a celebrated place of Hindoo worship. He was anxious to procure copies of any inscription at the temple of *Budree Nat'h*, or its neighbourhood, which might throw some light on the ancient theological history of the Hindoos, but found, on inquiry, that there were none but such as were of modern date; he, however, heard that there were four large sheets of copper, covered with small but deeply engraved characters, deposited at Punkbesar, a dependency of *Budree Nat'h*, and midway between the temple and *Joshee Mut'h*, and said to contain the history of the temple, and the tenets of the Budha faith. These he thought it would be useful to borrow and send to Calcutta, to avoid the risk of errors in copying them, likely to occur, from the inscriptions being in a language wholly unknown to the Brahmins in attendance at the temple. Having explained to the high priest of *Budree Nat'h* the importance of having their meaning ascertained, and pointing out the necessity of forwarding the sheets of copper to Calcutta for that purpose, his wishes were complied with. Mr. Moorcroft has packed up the inscriptions, and sent them to the commissioner of Kumaoon, to be immediately transmitted to the Asiatic Society, under an engagement to return them to the temple within the period of eighteen months.

Capt. Lockett, the officiating secretary, suggested the propriety of repairing the monument over the remains of the late Sir William Jones, the founder of the society, which is in a very ruinous state; and gave in an estimate of the expense. This laudable suggestion was immediately adopted.

A letter was read from the Hon. G. Dowdeswell, presenting to the society a valuable copy of Rumphius's work on botany.

A letter was read from Dr. Tytler, transmitting, on the part of Capt. Dobbs, of the 21st N.I., a species of beetle procured in the territory of Oude. Dr. Tytler, conceiving it to be a non-descript, had named it *Scarabæus Bicephalus*, or bull-headed beetle, in consequence of the curious conformation and appearance of the horns, which nearly resemble those of a bull. This species of beetle, however, is to be met with in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and is not uncommon.

Col. Hardwicke proposed that a young subject of the genus *Trichecus*, received from Maj. Farquhar, at Sincapore, might be forwarded to the Royal Society in England, for the purpose of anatomical examination. The proposal was approved.

The great delay in completing and publishing the volumes of the Researches being a subject of general complaint, several remedies were suggested at this meeting. Mr. Gordon introduced the subject, and after some discussion, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the committee of papers cause the several disquisitions, printed by the society, to be distributed to the members in such parts, and at such periods, as may by the committee be found most convenient; twelve copies of each disquisition, or of the part containing it, to be sent to the authors.

Several rules were framed respecting the management of the library, which is to continue open from ten to four o'clock every day, Sundays excepted. None but the members of the society are to be allowed to borrow books, without special permission from the committee of papers.

Visit of the Marquis of Hastings to the Museum and Library.

On Monday last, at 11 o'clock, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, accompanied by the aides-de-camp, and Capt. and Mrs. Gilbert, proceeded to the house of the Asiatic Society in Chouringhee, for the purpose of inspecting the museum and library. They were received at the entrance by the officiating secretary and librarian, Capt. Lockett, and Mr. Gibbons, who attended for the purpose of pointing out such articles as appeared peculiarly worthy of examination, and giving such information as the noble visitors might require.

The following articles attracted particular notice:—A piece of rattan from Nepaul, 84 feet long; an elephant's tusk 7½ feet long; a snake with two heads; a stuffed quadruped, &c.; from Malacca; Malay weapons, &c. blowing tube for darts; specimens of Mosaic from Agra

and Golconda; canoe from Engano, about 30 feet long; crystal images from Nepaul; sculptures from Persepolis, Java, &c.; shells of the gigantic cockle kima of the Malays, Chama Gigas of Linnæus; one of the valves is about three feet across, and is supposed to weigh nearly three maunds; petrifactions of various kinds; some stuffed quadrupeds and birds; the grand work on Egypt, commenced under the patronage of Buonaparte; several curious manuscripts on cloth, leaves, &c.

JEYN ANTIQUITIES.

From a letter dated Koorounjee Pass, district of Bhaugulpore, we learn that, on the 28th December, Col. Francklin ascended the mountain of *Parus Naut'h Iskwara*, the chief place of worship of the Jeynes on this side of India. It is situated on the confines of the districts of Ramghur and Behar, 136 miles to the south-west of Bhaugulpore. The height and acclivity of the mountain make the ascent a tremendous undertaking, it being six English miles from the plain below, at Nudhoo Bar, where the colonel's tents were pitched, to the summit, which is called by the natives *Asmeed Sikur*, or the *Peak of Bliss*. The road is difficult and laborious in the extreme, and it took him eight hours to reach the top of the mountain, where, at noon, the cold was so piercing as to render respiration difficult. In point of elevation and difficulty of ascent, it exceeds all the mountains ever visited by Col. Francklin. It is higher than the *Peera Zun* in the south of Persia, or the *Bulkan*, or Mount *Hæmus* of Thrace. Over the former we travelled in an English post-chaise drawn by twelve oxen, in 1799, and over the *Peera Zun* he was carried on a mule, during his tour in Persia thirty-two years ago. At the temples on the skirts of *Parus Naut'h*, Col. Francklin obtained some valuable information on the Jeyne tenets and doctrines, which will be given in his intended Essay on the Jeynes and Boodhs.

METEORIC STONE PRESENTED TO THE COMPANY'S MUSEUM.

The following is an authentic account of a meteoric stone which was lately brought from India by Lieut.col. Pennington, and presented to the Hon. East-India Company, who have deposited it in their museum.

Extract of a letter from Capt. G. Bird, 1st Assistant in the Political Dept. to Major Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart. K. G. C. B. to Major Pennington.

Loodiana, 5th April, 1815.—My dear Major, I lost no time, after my receipt of your letter to take the measures for obtaining the information you desire relative to the meteorolite, which lately fell near the village of Dooralla. Accounts of this extraordinary phenomenon had spread over the whole of the Seik country; and for more than a month before your letter reached me, the account of its fall, connected with a great number of wonders, had been reported to me, and that the people from all the neighbouring villages had assembled at Dooralla to pay their devotions to it, but, now, after a very full enquiry, I feel quite satisfied that you may rest confident in the accuracy of the following statement. On the 18th Feb. last about noon, some people who were at work in a field about half a mile distant from the village of Dooralla, were suddenly alarmed by the explosion of what they conceived to be a large cannon, "the report being louder than that of any other gun* they had ever heard," which report was succeeded by a rushing noise, like that of a cannon ball in its greatest force. When looking towards the quarter whence the noise proceeded, they perceived a large black body in the air, apparently moving directly towards them, but passing with inconceivable velocity, buried itself in the earth, at the distance of about sixty paces from the spot where they stood. As soon as they could recover from the terror with which this terrific vision had appaled them, they ran towards the village, where they found the people no less terrified than themselves, though not having seen the stone, imagined that a marauding party was approaching, and as but too frequently happens, would sack their village. When the Brahmins of the village were told what had really happened, they determined to proceed, and were followed by all the people to the spot where the stone fell, having with them instruments for digging it out. On their arrival at the place, they found the surface broken and the fresh earth and sand thrown about to a considerable distance, and at the depth of rather more than five feet, in a soil of mingled sand and loam, they found the stone which they cannot doubt was what actually fell, being altogether unlike any thing known in that part of the country. The Brahmins taking immediate charge of the stone, conveyed it to the village, where they commenced a Poosa, and covering it with wreaths of flowers, set on foot a subscription for the purpose of erecting a small temple over it, not doubting from the respect paid to it by the Hindoos, to turn it to a profitable account. As I said before, it fell on

* The supposed and the actual circumstances are in this expression oddly involved, we consider that the natives employed this language, and that the author of the letter gives their literal words.—*Edit.*

the 18th of Feb. about midday, in a field near the village of Dooralla, which lies about lat. 308.23'. 76°. 4'. long. within the territory belonging to the Pattialah Rajah, sixteen or seventeen miles from Umballah and eighty from Lodiana. The day was very clear and serene, and as usual at that season of the year, not a cloud was to be seen; nor was there in the temperature of the air, any thing to engage their attention; the thermometer of course may be stated at about 68° in the shade. The report was heard in all the circumjacent towns and villages, to the distance of 20 coss, or 25 miles, from Dooralla. The Pattialah Rajah's Vakeel, being in in attendance here, when your letter reached me, I desired him to express my wish to the Rajah, to have this stone; and as it appears that he had been led to consider it rather as a messenger of ill omen, he gave immediate orders for its conveyance to Lodiana, but with positive injunctions, that it should not approach Pattialah, his place of residence. It arrived here yesterday, escorted by a party of Brahmins and some Seik Horse. It weighs rather more than 25 pounds, and is covered with a pellicle thinner than a wafer of a black sulphureous crust; though it emits no smell of sulphur, that I can discover; but, having been wreathed with flowers while in possession of the Brahmins, the odour originally emitted, may by these be concealed. It is an ill shapen triangle, and from one of the corners a piece has been broken off, either in its fall, or by the instruments when taking it out of the ground. This fracture discloses a view of the interior, in which iron pyrites and nickel are distinctly visible. Since its arrival all the Brahmins in the neighbourhood have assembled at my tents to pay their adoration to it; and no Hindoo ventures to approach but with closed hands in apparent devotion, so awful a matter is it in their eyes. I shall avail myself of the first escort that leaves Lodiana, to forward it to you.—*Original Communication.*

RELICS OF THE BHUDHAIC WORSHIP IN NORTH-WEST INDIA.

Lohargong, Jan. 3, 1820.—"I have just passed through a country abounding in relics of the *Budhaic* worship. Among others I visited the temple near *Bhilsa*, which has of late attracted attention, from Capt. Fell's account of it. It is a venerable pile of antiquity, though very different from what I had previously conceived. The sculptures are all on the gateways, and executed certainly in a style far surpassing any thing we see from the chisel of the present occupants of Hindostan. The fine tall pillars and friezes, covered with white grey lichen, resembling silver fretted work, give all the hoariness of age to the structure, and excite a sublime emotion in the mind of the spectator, which cannot be expressed by any language. The low cone is a singular object; it has evidently been dedicated to the worship of Boodh, as two large images of that god are still standing opposite two of the gateways, and I imagine at one time there had been two others opposite to the remaining gateways. These images are headless; but the plain unadorned figure, and the peculiar sitting posture, clearly point the object which they represent. I cannot agree with Capt. Fell, in believing the cone hollow. It is, compared with the rest of the structure, very rudely built, and no obvious remains of an aperture can be observed at any part of the wall; indeed, I am inclined to think that the low cone itself was an object of adoration; and since you are of opinion that the worship of Siva, or Mahadeva, was intimately connected with that of Boodh, why may not the structure be but a colossal Lingam,* similar in its symbolic allusion to those we now meet with in the Hindoo Dewallas? I am not sufficiently grounded in Hindoo mythology to reason on the subject, and therefore throw out this hint, merely as a conjecture. Lieut. Bagnold, 13th N.I., who also visited the temple, and took drawings of the sculptures, seems to think that these figures support very strongly your opinions on the subject of your publication. I saw the other day a letter from him, in which he expresses himself to that effect; I am therefore not altogether singular here, although his arguments are drawn from another source. The dress of many of the figures represented is almost that of the Levites, who waited on the ark of the covenant, as described in the books of Moses; and were I to give full scope to my fondness for conjecture, I might add still further in support of your doctrines respecting the connection of the Patriarchal with the Budhaic religion, which you allude to in the beginning of your book. All the information I could obtain from the people about Bhilsa, respecting the building, amounted to nothing. They said it was very old; that the hills was called *Shanzy jang kirka pullar*, that the images were those of *Luchman* and *Parasonath*, and that their heads were struck off by order of Aurungzebe,† in some zealous paroxysm of that monarch. As to any allusion, of which the figures were emblematic, it was in vain to ask; they evidently knew

* This is the case with the great temple of Boro Budho in Java.—*Tytler.*

† Mussulman bigotry seems to have been the cause of destruction in Java, and all over India.—*Tytler.*

not, nor troubled their heads about the matter.

"Two marches on this side of Bhilsa, at a small fortified town called *Garishpore*, or *Ghaispore*, there are some very interesting temples, which have evidently been dedicated to Boodh, as now known under the modern name of *Parasonath*. One of those which I particularly examined was almost a square building, surmounted by a square pyramid of four sides with *convex surfaces*, the common pyramid of Hindoo Dewallas. It was divided into three apartments, in two of which were large images; that in the centre was evidently Boodh from the style, the head-dress or hair, and the usual sitting posture; the other was a figure resembling the central one in almost every respect, but much more delicate in form, being that of a female, as I conceived; the limbs were more elegant, and the body not so gross; each had a star in the breast, or something approaching to that figure, similar to what you pointed out to me in some small images of Parasonath at Allahabad. In the *cap* or *hair* (for I am uncertain which to call it) there was this difference: that in the central image it terminated on the shoulder by a knot, like a serjeant-major's late epaulette, and in the other it fell over the neck and shoulders in the form of corde. There were no breasts, however, in this figure; but I certainly think it must have been intended to represent a female divinity. The whole outside of the building was covered with a variety of sculptures, all executed in a masterly style, and much surpassing any workmanship we meet with in the modern Hindoo structures. It seemed to be quite neglected, and formed no object of regard to the people of the neighbouring villages. The other temple at the southern extremity of the hill of Garishpore, and about half a mile from this, seemed of the same nature.

"As to the country itself, all the way from Husseingabad to Bhilsa, through the Bopawl's territory, we see large tracts of land, and a miserable scanty population. Some eight or sixteen years ago, I imagine the greatest parts of the district had been under cultivation; but the ravages of the Pindarees, who particularly infested that country, and the consequent miseries of poverty, had compelled the inhabitants to emigrate, or led almost to their extirpation. British protection now, it is to be hoped, will do much to improve the condition of the people and country; and if we may judge from Maj. Henley's exertions, it has already begun to take effect.

"The Bhilsa district, and, indeed, all Scindea's country to Saugur looks well; it is a black soil, and in many places very well cultivated, and on the whole, the district is populous. I particularly remarked the fine figures and engaging expression of the women. This is especially striking at Saugur; very different from the ladies of our provinces, they rather court than shun the gaze of a stranger. There is something too in the floating dress, and the various red and green coloured garments, which appear to be peculiarly becoming.

"You ought to visit Callinger before the work of destruction commences there. The fort is certainly to be dismantled, and it is probable that some of the many relics will suffer in consequence; I understand here the natives are sadly afflicted at the idea of its impending fate."
—*Asiatic Mirror.*

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

A Journal of a Tour in Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land, with Excursions to the River Jordan, and along the banks of the Red Sea to Mount Sinai. By William Turner, Esq. 3 vols. 8vo. £3. 3*s*. boards.

Journals of Two Expeditions beyond the Blue Mountains, and into the Interior of New South Wales, undertaken by order of Government, in the years 1817 and 1818. By John Oxley, Esq. 4to. £2. 10*s*.

Memoirs of Granville Sharp, Esq. composed from his own Manuscripts, and other authentic Documents in the possession of his Family and of the African Institution. By Prince Hoare. 4to. £2. 12*s*. 6*d*. boards.

The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the year 1819. 8vo. 16*s*. boards.

Private Correspondence of David Hume with several distinguished Persons, between the years 1761 and 1776, now first published from the originals. 4to. £1. 11*s*. 6*d*. boards.

An account of Timbuctoo and Houssa, Territories in the Interior of Africa. By El Hage Abd Salem Shabeeny, with notes critical and explanatory; to which is added, Letters descriptive of Travels through West and South Barbary, and across the Mountains of Atlas. By James Grey Jackson. 8vo. 14*s*. bds.

The British Novelists, with an Essay and Prefaces, Biographical and Critical. By Mrs. Barbauld. New Edition. 50 vols. royal 18mo. £10 10*s*. bds.

A Geographical, Statistical and Historical Description of Hindoostan, and the adjacent country, composed from the most authentic printed documents, and from the manuscript records deposited at the Board of Control, consisting of the official reports and public correspondence of nearly all the most eminent civil servants at the three presidencies, and also of many of the most distinguished military and medical officers. By Walter Hamilton, Esq. 2 vols. 4to. £4. 4*s*. boards.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Some further accounts of the progress of the British forces, in reducing the piratical hordes which infest the western shore of the Persian Gulf, will be found under the division "Bombay."

On the peninsula of India every thing appears to repose in a state of adjusted relation, favourable to the cultivation of the fruits of splendid success, and the consolidation and improvement of the acquired territories.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 3.—Capt. R. Barnwall, political agent on the deputation to the chieftains tributary to the British government in Kattywar.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

Dec. 17.—Lieut. T. Fisher, 24th N. I., to survey and define the boundary of the district of Sylhet, where it joins the independent territory of the Rajah of Tippe-rah.

Feb. 9.—Capt. Presgrave, 26th N. I., to be assay master to the mint intended to be established at Sangor.

Lieut. Garstin, Engineers, to survey the Juboonah creek, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of opening through it a channel of communication between the Hooghly river and the Isamuthy.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Sale of Commissions.

Calcutta, Jan. 17, 1820.—Abstract general orders:—"The Commander-in-chief is pleased to desire, that the following rules and regulations be observed in the sale and purchase of all commissions in his Majesty's army serving in the East Indies:

1. The strictest attention must be paid by commanding officers of corps, in seeing that his Majesty's regulations in regard to the prices prescribed for the respective ranks are complied with, upon all occasions of promotion, by purchase or exchange.

2. No applications for promotion (with or without purchase or exchanges) will be attended to, that are sent through any other than regular channels to head-quarters, unless accompanied by the prescribed certificates from the parties concerned and their commanding officers.

3. Officers applying to purchase, or exchanging from infantry to cavalry, must deposit the amount of the purchase money, or the money difference between the commission-prices of the two services, as the case may be, with the regimental paymaster, or in some house of agency, and must forward his or their certificates of being in possession thereof, and of the amount being forthcoming, with the interest which may have accrued thereon, when the Prince Regent's confirmation of the promotion or exchange shall be notified to the troops in G. O. by the Commander-in-chief. This certificate is to bear the signature of the officer in command of the corps, testifying his belief that the paymaster or agent is a person of sufficient responsibility for the fulfilment of his engagement; it being nevertheless clearly understood, that until the money is actually paid, the purchaser is answerable for the amount equally as if it had been lodged with the agents of the regiment.

4. Officers succeeding by purchase to the commissions of officers who have retired from the service, or who are promoted to corps not serving in India, the purchase money (with interest from the day of promotion to the day of remittance) must be remitted by the first opportunity to the agents of the regiment, and a certificate detailing the nature of the remittance, and the conveyance, is to be transmitted by the regimental paymaster, through the officers commanding regiments, to the regimental agents, and a duplicate thereof through the regular channel to the military secretary to His Exc. the Commander-in-chief in India. Commanding officers are further to state on the face of the certificate their belief as to its correctness.

5. When an officer is recommended for promotion, by or without purchase, his length of service, and the steps of rank purchased by him, must invariably be notified to head quarters, as well as the name and address of the officer entitled to the purchase money when the commission is for sale.

6. The reasons for passing over a senior officer in recommendations for promotion, with or without purchase, must be minutely explained.

7. The following certificate must accompany all applications and recommendations, for first commissions, with or without purchase:—"I certify upon my honor, that Mr. A.B. is in every respect as to character, education, and bodily health, perfectly eligible to hold a commission in his Majesty's service.—That he is not under sixteen years of age; his address is at ——————— and in readiness to proceed to join his regiment the moment he may be acquainted with his appointment.—I further certify, that Mr.

A.B. is born of European parents on both sides."—To be signed by a field officer.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

The hon. Court of Directors have adopted the following regulations:—No non-commissioned officer or private who has not served 14 years in India, except disabled on actual service, shall be entitled to admission on Lord Clive's fund. Sergeants who have served in the Company's army 21 years, the last eight years, at least, in the capacity of sergeants, or who shall be distinguished for good conduct, or disabled from wounds, shall be permitted to retire from the service, and allowed in Europe one shilling per diem over the pension at present derivable from the fund. If permitted to remain in India, a pension of 30 rupees per month; but this indulgence only in cases of extraordinary merit. Sergeants who shall have served 14 years, and discharged when holding that rank on account of debilitated constitutions; and corporals and privates discharged at their own request, after completing 21 years' service, shall be allowed one shilling per diem; *i. e.* their respective pensions from Lord Clive's fund shall be made up to that sum, without distinction as to corps. Corporals and privates, having served 14 years, shall, if discharged on account of broken constitutions, be allowed ninepence per day. In cases of wounds or injuries received on service, rendering the soldier incapable of discharging his duties: if totally unable to contribute to earn a livelihood after 21 years' service, 1*s.* 10*d.* per day; but if able to contribute something to earn a livelihood, 1*s.* 4*d.* per day. If unable to contribute to earn a livelihood after 14 years' service, 1*s.* 6*d.* per day; but if able, 1*s.* per day. If unable to contribute to earn a livelihood, not having served 14 years, 1*s.* 3*d.* per day; but if able, 9*d.* per day. In all cases the pension from Lord Clive's fund to be included in the rates now established. No man who shall not have actually served 21 years, shall be admitted to the pensions now established, unless discharged as an invalid entitled to admission on Lord Clive's fund; nor without the production of a certificate of good conduct from the proper authorities in India.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Unofficial—published in India.

FORTS DISMANTLED.

Accounts from Allahabad state, that a party of sappers and miners had marched for the purpose of destroying the works at Almorah, and that another party was on the point of proceeding to Callinger to dismantle that fortress.—*Cal. Gaz. Jan.* 20.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BHEELS.

By the latest accounts of the Bheel expedition, we learn that in consequence of the whole of the Bheel families having fallen into the hands of one of the parties employed against them, the principal chief with three of the Naicks had delivered themselves up to Major Monie, and that they had promised to bring in the whole of the Bheels, provided their lives were spared. The chief declared, that he had been enabled to escape the vigilance of our troops in consequence of the treachery of one of the Nizam's aumils or petals, who had received from the leader of the Bheels 1,500 rupees for his information. This traitor is now in irons, and it is to be hoped will meet with the punishment which his treacherous conduct merits.

The late orders of the Gov.gen. doing away with free forage and begaries in the Nizam's territories, have been received with the greatest joy by the long oppressed villagers.—*Calc. Journ. Jan.* 21.

LOCAL CORPS FOR BENCOOLEN.

Calcutta, Jan. 6.—The Governor-gen. in council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a regular local corps at Bencoolen, to be composed of the sebundies already at that settlement, and of men to be enlisted within the provinces, or of volunteers from corps of the line. Volunteers from corps of the line and recruits raised in Bengal will be entitled to the full benefit of the invalid establishment. Volunteers and recruits from Bengal to serve at Bencoolen, or on any of the Eastern Islands where their services may be required, for a period of at least five years from the date of their embarkation. The clothing to be furnished by the clothing agent in Bengal, and no allowance in lieu of off-reckonings is to be granted to the commanding officer.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Out of the minutes of several courts-martial we have selected the most important. Among the cases omitted are some of acquittal; but as the reasons for the respective decisions are not given, nor any part of the evidence, the merits of these cases would not be understood.

European Gunners for Desertion and assaulting the Town Serjeant.—At an European general court martial in Fort William, the 6th Sept. 1819, gunners Daniel Hickey and William Farrell were arraigned on the charges specified against each, *viz.*

"Gunner D. Hickey, of the 7th comp. 1st batt. art., confined under the following charges:—1st. for desertion from the

regt. of art. on or about the 17th Aug. 1819, after having repeatedly absented himself from his corps without leave. 2d. for having, on the 24th of Aug. 1819, armed himself with a hammer, and aimed blows at the serjeant of the town guards when attempting to seize him, and thereby endangered his (the serjeant's) life." Upon which charges, the court having maturely considered the evidence before them, find the prisoner guilty, and adjudge him to suffer four months' solitary confinement.

"Gunner Wm. Farrel, of the 8th comp. 3d batt. art., confined under the following charges:—1st for desertion from the regt. of art. on or about the 7th Aug. 1819, after having before absented himself from his corps without leave. 2d. for having, on the 24th Aug. 1819, armed himself with a strong knotted stick, and aimed blows at the serjeant of the town guards when attempting to seize him, and thereby endangered his (the serjeant's) life." Upon which charges the court, having maturely considered the evidence before them, find the prisoner guilty of the 1st charge, but acquit him of the 2d.—The court adjudge the prisoner to suffer two months' solitary confinement.

European Officer, for unbecoming conduct.—At a general court martial, assembled at Meerut, the 10th Dec. 1819, Lieut. A. F. P. Macleod, 2d batt. 2d N. I. was arraigned on the following charge, exhibited against him by Lieut. F. R. Baumgardt, of the same corps, *viz.*

"For conduct scandalous and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having endeavoured to prejudice my character, and to stigmatize me with imputations of criminalty of the foulest nature, *viz.*

"1st. In having at Delhi, on or about the 2d and 3d of June, 1819, employed a man of the name of Doomun, formerly my servant, to make, under his the said Lieut. Macleod's authority and direction, inquiries into my private character by every means practicable, and to bring to him, the said Lieut. Macleod, two of my domestic srrvants, for the purpose of criminating my conduct and ruining my character; he the said Lieut. Macleod being at the time of his conduct above-stated, on terms, or apparently so, of intimate friendship with me.

"2d. In having at Delhi, on or about the evening of the said 3d of June, assembled a meeting of some of the junior officers of the corps at his bungalow, for the avowed purpose of witnessing the examination of my servant, whom he had, without my knowledge or consent, sent for, with a view to impeach my character; and also in having, on or about the night of the said 3d, June, in the presence and with the assistance of Lieut. Oliphant of the same corps, interrogated and examined certain persons, by name Joomun a tailor, and Khyratee a mater, both in my service, relative to my conduct; and in having then and there drawn up and signed a paper, purporting to contain the evidence of the said Joomun and Khyratee.

"3d. In having, at the time and place last aforesaid, detained my said servants Joomun and Khyratee, or one of them, under restraint, with a view to obtain from them or him information prejudicial to my character."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Finding.—"The court having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence for and against the prisoner, together with what he has urged in his defence, do find him the said Lieut. A. F. P. Macleod guilty of the charge exhibited against him, with the exception of the 'scandalous' conduct imputed in the charge, and of the 3d instance or count of the charge, of which the court acquit him."

Sentence.—"The court having found the prisoner guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, as aforesaid, do adjudge him to be discharged from the service.

"Approved. (Signed) HASTINGS."

The Commander-in-chief approves the above sentence, because the court have justly felt the necessity of impressing the caution which ought to be used in the mode of agitating any question whereby the character of a brother officer may be affected. In the deviation from propriety which has subjected him to this award of penalty, Lieut. Macleod does not appear to have been influenced by any spirit of malice, but to have obeyed a sentiment honourable in itself, though incorrectly acted upon; therefor ethe Commander-in-chief willingly adopts the recommendation of the court; remits the punishment, and directs that Lieut. Macleod shall forthwith return to his duty.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 1.—Mr. I. Davis, assist. to the agent of governor-gen. in Bundlekund, Saugur, and the Nurbudda.

Mr. R. Wells, ditto.

3.—Mr. E. B. Mills, acting first assist. to the collector of eastern zillah north of the Mahee.

7.—Mr. A. Grote, assist. to the magistrate of Furruckabad.

Mr. H. Dawes, collector of Shahjhanpore.

Mr. A. N. Forde, collector of Etawah.

The hon. F. J. Shore, assist. of the sec. to board of commissioners, in ceded and conquered provinces.

11.—Mr. J. W. Laing, collector of customs and town duties at Allahabad.

Mr. W. J. Harding, collector of Shahabad.

Mr. J. Drew, head-assist. to board of customs, salt and opium, and superint. of salt golahs at Sulkea.

Mr. H. M. Parker, assist. to salt agent at Bullooah and Chittagong.

21.—Mr. J. Trotter, jun. assist. to sec. to board of revenue.

Feb. 4.—Mr. W. Blunt, commissioner in Cuttack.

Mr. R. O. Wynne, 2d judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit for division of Dacca.

Mr. D. Mosrieson, 3d judge of ditto, Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. B. Elliott, 4th judge of ditto, ditto.

Mr. N. J. Halhed, judge and magistrate of Moradabad.

Mr. G. Stockwell, ditto ditto Agrah.

Mr. W. F. Dick, ditto ditto Allyghur.

Mr. W. Lowther, ditto ditto northern division of Bundlecund.

Mr. R. Brown, ditto ditto Rungpore.

Mr. R. M. Bird, ditto ditto Goruckpore.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, ditto ditto Mirzapore.

Mr. T. C. Robertson, ditto ditto Cawnpore.

Mr. N. Macleod, ditto ditto Sarun.

Mr. J. S. Boldero, ditto ditto southern division of Bundlecund.

Mr. W. Lambert, ditto ditto Shahabad.

The hon. W. H. L. Melville, ditto ditto Ghazeepore.

Mr. W. Braddon, ditto ditto Behar.

Mr. W. Forrester, ditto ditto Cuttack.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, register of Bhaugulpore, and joint magistrate at Monghyr.

Mr. W. Wilkinson, ditto of Cuttack and joint magistrate at Koordah.

Mr. W. Dundas, first assist. to register of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and preparer of reports.

Mr. R. H. Scott, assist. to superintend. of police in western provinces.

Mr. H. T. Owen, register of zillah court of twenty-four-pergunnahs.

Sir J. B. Stonehouse, Bart., register of zillah court of Ghazeepore.

Mr. J. C. Brown, register of provincial court of appeal and circuit for division of Benares.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, ditto zillah court at Furruckabad.

Mr. H. Nisbet, ditto city court of Patna.

Mr. A. Dick, ditto zillah court at Tirhoot.

Mr. J. J. Bosanquet, additional register of zillah court at Moradabad.

Mr. R. C. Glyn, ditto ditto at Bareilly.

Mr. W. R. Clarke, register of provincial court of appeal and circuit for division of Bareilly.

Mr. H. Blundell, ditto zillah court at Etawah.

Mr. H. Thomas, ditto ditto Cawnpore.

Mr. Jas. Curtis, ditto ditto Dinagepore, and joint magistrate at Maldah.

Mr. Robert Barlow, register of provincial court of appeal and circuit for division of Dacca.

Mr. C. Cardew, assist. to magistrate of Allahabad.

Feb. 8.—Mr. S. M. Boulderson, sub-sec. and accountant to board of commissioners in ceded and conquered provinces.

Mr. H. Fraser, assist. to board of commissioners in ceded and conquered provinces.

Mr. T. Clarke, assist. to collector of govt. customs and town duties at Calcutta.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 18.—Until the pleasure of the Prince Regent be known;

13th L. Dragoons.—Lieut. W. Turner to be capt.—Lieut. T. Mackenzie, 24th foot, to be lieut.—Cornet W. D. Hamilton, to be lieut.—Cornet A. Dalzell, 17th drag. to be cornet.

17th L. Dragoons.—R. Lewis, gent. to be cornet, vice A. Dalzell, removed to the 13th drag.

24th Foot.—Ensign A. McKenzie to be lieut.—Ensign J. A. Campbell, 53d foot, to be ensign.

The senior supernum. lieut. in the 17th drag. is brought on the regular establishment of that corps, vice Lieut. Hutchinson deceased, 27th October, 1819.

21st L. Dragoons.—Cornet S. Forward, to be lieut.—T. Bates, gent. to be cornet.

22d L. Dragoons.—Lieut. D. L. Cox, 46th foot, to be lieut.

46th Foot.—Lieut. R. G. Davidson, 22d drag. to be lieut.

Capt. T. Watson, Comp. Europ. reg. to command local corps of Bencoolen.

Capt. Thomas, 9th N. I., to be executive officer in the 18th or Dacca division of the barrack department.

Artillery Cadets.—W. R. Maidman, P. Jackson, J. W. Scott, to be 2d lieuts.

Infantry Cadets.—R. Garret, E. N. Townsend, E. Wakefield, J. D. Douglas, C. Boyd, G. Gordon, to be ensigns.

Surg. T. Shutter of Calcutta, is admitted.

Mr. H. Harris, to be assist. surg. with temporary rank.

Jan. 1.—Major Wiggens to officiate as military auditor gen. with a seat at the military board.

Surgeon W. Chalmers is posted to 20th reg. N.I.

Surgeon R. Staunton to the 13th reg.

Surgeon J. Stephens, from 9th reg. N.I. to the Europ. reg.

Assist. surg. O. Wray, to 1st bat. 7th reg.

Assist.surg. Mendes, from 2d Rohillah div., posted to 1st bat. 9th N.I.

Assist.surg. W. Mitchelson, Comp. Europ. reg., to medical charge of 1st. bat. 9th N.I.

Removals in reg. of artil.—Capt. W. H. L. Frith, from 3d to 6th troop horse brig.—Capt. J. Rodber, from 6th to 3d troop horse brig.—Lieut. T. Gray, from 5th to 3d troop horse brig.—Lieut. W. D. Macalister, to 5th troop horse brig.—Lieut. D. Mackay, to 3d troop horse brig.—Lieut. J. Sconce, to 1st troop horse brig.—Lieut. K. Cruickshank, to 6th troop horse brig.—Lieut. G. N. C. Campbell, to 6th troop horse brig.

Jan. 3.—By H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

11th L. Dragoons.—Cornet R. Hare, from 21st dragoons, to be cornet.

21st L. Dragoons.—Cornet T. F. Cowderoy, to be lieut.—Cornet W. R. Chambers, 11th dragoons, to be cornet.

17th Foot.—Capt. J. N. Creighton, from halfpay of 97th foot, to be capt.—Assist. surg. Martin, 22d foot, to do duty with 17th foot.—Mr. R. Walker, to do duty as assist.surg. with temporary rank.

8th N. I.—Capt. J. Scott, to be major.—Lieut. C. E. Turnor, to be capt.—Ensign E. J. Smith, Eng., to superintend construction of powder magazine at Mirzapore.—D. MacCowan, to do duty as an assist.surg. with temporary rank.—Assist.surg. Butter, to perform medical duties with Capt. Low's mission at Bittoor.—Lieut. J. T. Croft, to be adj. to 1st bat. 17th N.I.—Lieut Hetzler, removed from 1st to 2d bat. 28th N.I., and Lieut. Dickenson, from the latter to the former corps.

Regiment of Artillery.—Second Lieut. R. H. Cumming, to be first lieut.—Second Lieut. W. J. Symons, to be first lieut.—Assist.surg. M. Macleod, M. D. to act as junior assist.surg. at the presidency general hospital.—Assist.surg. M. Macleod, M.D. to perform the medical duties of the two divisions of the salt agency in the 24 Pergunnahs.

Bencoolen Local Corps.—W. James, gent., to be lieut., and W. F. Pennington, gent., to be ensigns, with temporary rank.

Jan. 7.—Lieut. Sconce, to act as adj. and qr.mast. of the division of artil. proceeding to Mhow.

Jan. 8.—Assist.surg. W. T. Webb, to take charge of 1st bat. 26th N.I., and of detachments of corps in the Bhopal district.

Jan. 10.—The undermentioned second lieuts. in the regts. of artil. are posted to companies:—W. R. Maidman, to 6th comp. 1st bat.—P. Jackson, to 7th comp. 1st bat.—J. W. Scott, to 5th comp. 3d bat.—Assist.surg. MacLachlan, to the medical charge of 1st bat. 7th regt., and of the Malwa artil. div., as a temporary arrangement.—Assist.surg. J. Stewart, to the medical charge of the 2d bat. 28th regt., as a temporary arrangement.—Surg. Staunton, to the charge of the hospital for diseased women at Barrackpore.

Jan. 25.—Lieut. D. Ruddel, of the Comp. Europ. regt., to be assist. Hindoostanee professor.

Feb. 1.—Lieut. Douglas, 2d bat. 26th, to act as maj. of brig. at Mhow until the arrival of Brig.maj. Leys.

Brevet Capt. De Waal, to act as adj. to 2d bat. 30th during the absence of Lieut. Watson.

Lieut. C. Macdonald, to perform the duties of interpreter and qr.mast 1st bat. 16th, during the absence of Capt. Stacy.

Lieut. Baumgardt, removed from 2d to 1st bat. 2d N.I.

Second Lieut. B. Williams, posted to 8th. comp. 1st. bat. artil.

Lieut.colonels posted to battalions:—Lieut.col. G. H. Fagan, to 1st bat. 29th N.I.

Lieut.col. Comyn, to 1st bat. 24th N.I.

Lieut.col. H. Griffiths, to 2d bat. 10th N.I.

Lieut.col. Hetzler is appointed president of the special committee ordered to assemble in G. O. of 12th August last, in the room of Col. Grace.

Feb. 2.—Assist.surg. Curling, 2d Ceylon volunteer bat. to proceed to Dinapore, and join the wing of 1st bat. 16th regt. N.I.

Lieut. Interpreter and Qr.mast. Lister, 2d bat. 16th regt. N.I., to act as detachment staff, and to receive charge of the office from Lieut. and Adj. Bolton of the 2d bat. 24th regt. N.I., is confirmed.

Acting Assist.surg. McNally, 1st Ceylon volunteer bat., to the 1st bat. of artil. at Dum-Dum.

Acting Assist.surg. King, when relieved, will proceed to Kurnaul, and assume medical charge of the div. of artillery.

Feb. 3.—By H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

21st Lt. Drag.—T. Smoke, gent. to be cornet.—H. S. Hodges, gent. to be cornet.

24th Lt. Drag.—Lieut. J. Mylne to be capt.—Cornet M. G. F. Lindsay, 21st drag. to be lieut.—Lieut. C. Wardell to be adj. vice Mylne.

30th Foot.—Lieut. C. R. McLeod, 24th drag. to be lieut.

53d Foot.—Lieut. W. Portbury to be capt.—Assist. surg. B. L. Sandham, 24th drag., to be assist. surg.

65th Foot.—Ensign W. Newhouse, to be lieut.—Ensign R. Lynd, to be lieut.—Lieut. P. Farquharson, to be adj.

67th Foot.—Lieut. D. McPherson to be capt.—Ensign J. Thompson to be lieut.

69th Foot.—Ensign L. Kelly to be lieut.

89th Foot.—Ensign J. McClean, from half pay regt. to be ensign, promoted.

Mr. W. Douglas, now a lieut. in the Goruckpore L. I. batt. to be a cadet of infantry.

Mr. J. Holmes, doing duty as an ensign in 1st Rampoorah batt. to be a cadet of infantry.

Feb. 5.—Maj. W. J. Mathews, 9th N.I., is transferred to the pension list.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, 17th N.I. to command the corps of Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, vice Mathews.

Assist. Surg. Shutter will act as junior permanent assist. at the Presidency general hospital, till further orders.

Feb. 8.—By H.R.H. the Prince Regent.

17th Foot.—Lieut. A. R. Gale, to be capt.

69th Foot.—H. D. O'Halloran, gent. to be ensign.

Feb. 9.—*Cavalry Cadets.*—H. L. Worrel, and F. Dibdin, to be cornets.

Infantry Cadets.—G. Thompson, C. Douglas, C. Wilson, D. Downing, G. Page, R. W. Beatson, D. Simpson, J. Jones, E. F. Spencer, W. J. Phillott, J. Taylor, R. Balderston, to be ensigns.

Capt. Grant to act as district barrack-master, 9th div., vice Capt. Bowyer, until further orders.

Feb. 12.—Lieut Bacon, of H. M. 13th drag. an extra aide-de-camp to the governor of Fort St. George.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 6.—*53d Foot.*—Ensign T. Stewart, to be lieut.—Ensign E. Brown, to be lieut.—Ensign the Hon. F. Curzon, 69th foot to be lieut.—Ensign R. F. Davies, to be lieut.—B. J. C. Muirson gent. to be ensign.—G. Carpenter, gent. to be ensign.—H. Gray, gent. to be ensign.—Ensign D. M. Byrne, from half pay 87th foot, to be ensign.

Feb. 7th.—*11th Drag.*—Lieut E. A. Maxwell from half pay.

FURLOUGHS.

To proceed to Europe for the benefit of their health:—

Jan. 1.—Capt. J. McGregor, of the 29th N. I. to Europe.

Lieut. A. Faithfull, of the 20th do. to Europe.

Surg. W. L. Grant, to Europe.

Lieut. T. D. Fordyce, art. to Europe.

Lieut. T. Timbrell of the reg. of art. to Europe on private affairs.

Capt. R. R. Hull, barrack-master of the Nerbudda field force, to sea for his health, and to be absent ten months.

7.—Corps, 17th Drag.—Lieut. Clarke, 18 months to Europe, on private affairs.

22d Dragoons.—Capt. Gregorie, to precede the regt. to England, via Bombay.

24th Foot.—Lieut. Nokes, for 18 months, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.—Lieut. Marsh, do. 2 years, do. for recovery of health.

17th Dragoons.—Lieut. Bond, for six months, to proceed to sea on sick certificate.—Cornet Nicholson, do. two years do. to Europe for recovery of health.

Lieut. D. Campbell, H. M. 73d regt. an extension for two months.

Surg. J. Swiney, M. D., garrison surg. of Fort William, to sea for the benefit of health for ten months.

Nov. 27.—Lieut. Alex. Orr, 19th regt. of N. I. to Europe, for the benefit of health, commuted at his own request to a leave of absence on the same account for six months.

Jan. 7.—2d batt. 6th reg.—Lieut. and Qr.mast. Conway, from 27th Jan. to 30th April.

2d batt. 13th reg.—Lieut. and Adj. Gerard, from 1st Dec. 1819 to 1st June, in extension.

2d batt. 23d reg.—Capt. Johnston, from 26th Dec. 1819 to 26th May, to Nahn, on medical certificate.

7th reg. light cav.—Maj. Cumming, from 20th Dec. 1819 to 20th Jan. in extension.

Goruckpore light inf. batt.—Lieut. Douglas, from 1st Jan. to 1st May, to the presidency.

Ramghur batt.—Capt. Frobisher, from 1st Jan. to 1st March, in extension.

European Invalids.—Major Keris, from 7th Jan. to 7th May, to the presidency.

2d batt. 28th reg.—Lieut. and Adj. Hope Dick, from 1st Feb. to 1st May, in extension.

Feb. 1.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Engineers.—Lieut. Davidson, from 17th Dec. 1819 to 17th Dec. 1820, in extension, to proceed on the river on account of his health.

2d batt. 3d reg.—Major J. Scott, from 20th Feb. to 20th August, in extension, to Jaggernauth.

1st batt. 20th reg.—Ensign G. Carey, from 20th Feb. to 20th March, in extension, to the Sand Heads.

1st reg. light cav.—Major Tombs, from 20th Feb. to 20th Aug., to Muttra.

3d batt. artil.—Col. Grace, from 1st Feb. to 1st March, to the Sand Heads.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for the benefit of their health:—

Lieut.col. (Brev. col.) J. Cuninghame, of the 1st N. I.

Maj. T. Garner, 22d ditto.

Lieut. (Brev. capt.) R. B. Wilkins, 21st ditto.

The undermentioned officers return to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut.col. G. Macmorine, of the 10th N.I.

Lieut. W. Bowe, of the 10th ditto.

Lieut. H. Jervis White, of the 25th N.I., to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal for six months.

Lieut. and Brev.capt. J. Donaldson, 2d reg. N. I: at present with the force under Brig.gen. Sir J. Malcolm, to proceed to Bombay, and thence to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

The undermentioned officers to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs:

Lieut. B. Purvis, of the 13th reg. N. I.

Assist. surg. G. Webb.

Maj. Watkins, H. M. 65th foot, to proceed to Europe for recovery of health, and to be absent for two years.

The leave granted by general order of the 7th instant, to Capt. Gregorie, H. M. 22d dragoons, to proceed with his reg. to England via Bombay, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Brevet Maj. Coultman, 53d reg. to visit Bengal on private affairs, and to be absent six months.

Assist.surg. Fawcett, H. M. 24th foot, to proceed to Europe for recovery of health, and to be absent two years.

Feb. 3.— *8th Dragoons.*—Capt. Burrows, for two years, to proceed to Europe for recovery of health.

13th Dragoons.—Lieut. Andrews, ditto.

12.—*13th Dragoons.*—Lieut. Tristram, for 18 months, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

59th Foot.—Ensign Howe, ditto, for two years, for recovery of health.

Lieut. Stewart, H. M. 89th reg. in gen. orders of the 8th of Oct. last, to proceed to Europe, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Jan. 3.—Lieut. J. T. Smoult, artil. from 1st Feb.

Local Lieut. J. V. Gardner, of Gardner's Horse.

Feb. 3.—Capt. L. H. Davey, from 25th Dec. 1817.

PENSION LIST.

Feb. 5.—Maj. W. J. Mathews.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Accident by Drowning.—Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock, A.M. a budgerow coming down the river from Chandernagore ran foul of one of the Gov.-gen's. barges, by which accident she filled with water and immediately sank. By this fatal catastrophe Mrs. Regordy and a little daughter of Mr. Regordy (the former being little more than 16 years of age) unfortunately lost their lives.

Native Genius.—A plan of the river Hoogly, a copy of a map of Hindoostan, and a specimen of hand-writing, all beautifully executed, have been sent to us for inspection. They are the performances of Hurry Doss Bose, a youth 11 years of age, and son in-law to Baboo Gopee Kissen Dub. This proficiency has been attained under the instruction of Mr. Drummond, and is alike creditable to the pupil and to his instructor.—*India Gazette.*

Post-bellum Capture.—Our readers will recollect the circumstances that occurred in the Straits of Sunda, when the United States ship of war, Peacock, Capt. Warrington, captured the country ships Union and Breo de Mar, after the period fixed by treaty for the termination of hostilities in the Indian seas. These vessels having been insured in the Phœnix and Star insurance offices at this presidency, application was made to the American government, by the secretaries, for restitution of the property thus improperly captured, and the result has corresponded with the wishes of the applicants. Full compensation has been awarded by Congress in both cases, amounting, with regard to the Union, to £12,000, and in the case of the Breo de Mar to £3,000.

Ceremonies observed in the Kurruckpoor Hills.—It may afford matter of surprize to some, and of speculation to others, to be informed that the writer of these few introductory lines witnessed the very same ceremonies performed, without any deviation whatever, upon similar occasions, by the natives inhabiting various mountainous and woody tracts in Africa.

"Kurruckpoor Hills, 3d Feb. 1820.—I lately had an opportunity of witnessing a *pooja* in these hills, a ceremony which never ought to be avoided by any person who wishes to employ people in the hills; nor is it possible to persuade servants to accompany you into many of the vallies, without a promise of *pooja*, not for themselves, but to the deo,horee or priest, who generally attends strangers to extort money on the pretext of *pooja*.

"The ceremony I saw was performed by a few of the Mooschur tribe. The deo,horee directed a small spot of ground to be cleared of the grass, and washed; others were busy cooking rice and milk, cakes, &c.; after he had bathed, he sat down in the spot cleared, and small portions of each dainty were placed before him on leaves of trees, also a little fire and a lamp burning; he then made an incision in his left thigh, and extracting a little blood, he put it into the flame of the lamp by way of a bait, and to invite the demon, who is represented as being fond of human blood.

"The deo,huree then stood on one leg for some minutes, repeating *mantars*, and a boy sprinkled dammar on the fire to surround the deo,huree with smoke. At

last he rolled his head about so violently, as if he wished to pitch it off his shoulders, and then sat down suddenly, shewing symptoms of inward pain. I was now told that the demon (Moondur) had ascended from the flame of the lamp and possessed himself of the deo,huree's body. The man performed his part very well; he seemed to sit in agony, thrusting his tongue out of his mouth occasionally, muttering broken sentences, and making signs to the people around him, as they respectfully implored his protection against all his deputy evil spirits in the jungal: a village pig, a kid, a fowl, some eggs, rice, sugar, &c. &c. were now presented to the demon, the sight of which seemed to delight him, for all his answers (though indistinct) were readily interpreted by the other Mooseheers as propitious to the labour about to be undertaken, and all the followers were to live in health and safety. A little fine rice was given to each person, which the deo,huree directed them to preserve and keep about their persons, as a certain charm and preventative against all evil. It seems the general idea of natives near the hills that there are precious metals to be found if the demons are gratified with *pooja*, and the mystery with which they express their sentiments is apt to mislead a traveller; however, if the hills did contain mines, and that they were known to the people, the zemeendar has secured the silence of his servants. To give you an idea of this scheme, I need only state the office of g,hat-wal is both civil and military, and solely in the gift of the zemeendar; to secure the fidelity of the g,hat-wal, he has land rent-free instead of wages, and the manjee, pyks, nyahs, and other servants are all under his immediate control, and so long as their conduct is correct they enjoy all the privileges of office, which are considerable. The g,hat-wal is responsible for the tranquillity of his district; is thoroughly acquainted with all roads, passes, produce, and trade; he is therefore a fit person to consult before going to the hills."—*Calcutta Journal.*

Swearing by Gunga.—Feb. 3.—During the present sitting of the supreme court, a native, in giving evidence on a case therein pending, refused to take the oath in the usual manner, viz. on the waters of the Gunga. He declared himself to be one of the followers of Ram Mohun Roy, and in consequence not a believer in the imagined sanctity of this river. He offered to be sworn by the Vedas, as a believer in these writings, analogous to the European method as it respects the Christian scriptures. We understand that his simple affirmation was taken, as practised in England by the society of Quakers.

Weather.—The following is the height of the thermometer at Calcutta, during the month of Dec. 1819, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.
1....	64	17....	65
2....	64	18....	64
3....	63	19....	68
4....	65	20....	63½
5....	67	21....	64½
6....	67	22....	64½
7....	65	23....	63
8....	65	24....	61½
9....	65	25....	63
10....	65½	26....	63
11....	66	27....	59
12....	66	28....	56½
13....	66	29....	55½
14....	67	30....	56½
15....	66	31....	58
16....	69½		

"Goruckpore, Jan. 29.—The weather of late has been here unusually sultry and insalubrious for this season of the year. This is most unfortunate, as a large party of fashionables are at present assembled at this delightful station, in anticipation of enjoying the pleasure of its society and the excellence of its climate. The partial insalubrity is attributable to a recent N.W. wind, which crossing the Bukrah Jheel, carried with it much of the exhalation of the putrid vegetable matter lying on the edges of that celebrated and extensive lake. A leopard has killed a donkey within a quarter of a mile from the sudder station."

Abstract statement of the number of *Suttees*, or of Hindoo women who were burnt alive with the bodies of their deceased husbands, in the provinces under the presidency of Bengal, in the years

	1815.	1816.
Division of Calcutta.....	253	289
Dacca..	31	24
Moorshedabad ..	11	22
Patna.....	20	29
Benares.....	48	65
Bareilly.....	15	13
Total....	378	442
Buried alive of the Weaver cast	6	2
	384	446

Sporting Intelligence.—Dec. 20.—The races commenced yesterday morning, when the new race stand was opened for the first time. As considerable interest was excited, the course was thronged at an early hour; but the fog being unusually heavy, the horses did not start until the sun was high above the horizon.

The sweepstakes of 25 gold mohurs each, for maiden Arabs:—Mr. Fallen's Aleck, and Capt. O'Kelly's Hukkeebookah were leading, and ran a hard race in, which was won by Aleck by a neck.

The trial stakes of 100 gold mohurs each, for horses that never started in this country:—Capt. O'Kelly's Ulrica and Mr. Lyon's Scud took the lead and run a beautiful race, won by Ulrica by a neck.

Sweepstakes of 50 gold mohurs:—Won easily by Mr. Walter's Antelope, who took the lead and kept it all the way.

The match for 50 gold mohurs:—A close race throughout, won by Mr. Walter's Bantam.

The match for 200 gold mohurs:—Mr. Yates's Trumpeter took the lead, followed closely by Mr. Fallen's Lancaster; an even and well contested race, won by half a neck.

The match for 50 gold mohurs:—Mr. Lamb's Strongback made play, but Mr. Black's Filly had evidently the best of the race throughout, and beat him at last very easy.

The accommodation afforded by the new race-stand was universally felt and admired. The open gallery afforded abundant room, with convenient and agreeable seats for the ladies, while the terrace above offered a still more commanding view to the gentlemen who preferred ascending there to remaining below. Some unnecessary fears seemed to be entertained as to the roof not being sufficiently strong to bear the weight of all who might assemble on it; but from the number and size of the pillars on which the beams rest, and the shortness and solid dimensions of the beams themselves, we conceive that it must be deemed abundantly secured, and capable of sustaining the weight of any number of persons that might be spread over it. In the lower hall a sumptuous breakfast was prepared for such of the company as were disposed to remain and partake of it; and the whole arrangement of the establishment seemed to be so well calculated to add to the pleasures of those who were present, that it is highly probable the race-stand will become a place of fashionable morning resort during the season.

PRICE CURRENT, *Feb.* 17, 1820.

No. I.

Bengal Staple Articles.

		Rs.
Aniseed	per maund	7
Assafœtida	per seer	6
Beetle-nut	per maund	4½
Borax	per do.	22
Do. unrefined, or Tincal	per do.	20
Canvass, 1st sort	per bolt	16
2d sort	per do.	13
Cardemoms	per maund	13½
Cassia, Nepaul	per do.	4½
Castor Oil	per do.	32
Chillies, 1st sort	per do.	6
Cocoa-nut Oil	per do.	17
Cotton, Beerghur, Bandah, Jaloon, Beermurghur, Cutchora	per maund	Rs. 0
Elephants' Teeth	per do.	107
Ginger	per do.	3
Grain Rice, Patchery	per do.	3
Patna	per do.	3½
Moongee	per do.	1½
Ballur	per do.	1½
Rauree	per do.	
Wheat, Dooda	per do.	2
Guncajalla	per do.	2
Gram	per do.	3½
Dhal	per do.	4
Peas, 1st sort	per do.	2½
Ghee	per do.	29
Gunny Bags	per 100.	10
Indigo, blue	per maund	160
Do. & purple	per do.	145
Purple	per do.	140
Do. & violet	per do.	140
Do. & copper	per do.	120
Copper	per do.	105
Lac Dye	per do.	25
Lake	per do.	14
Shell	per do.	20
Stick	per do.	7½
Munjeet	per do.	10½
Opium, Patna	per chest.	2085
Benares	per do.	2035
PIECE GOODS:		
Jallolpore sannahs	per piece	5½
Tandah	per corge	107
Fyzabad	per do.	102½
Mahmoodies	per do.	85
Allahabad sannahs	per do.	102½
Mahmoodies	per do.	76
Cassahs	per do.	70
Emmerties	per do.	66
Kharabad sannahs	per do.	102½
Red Saunders	per do.	2½
Safflower	per do.	29
Sal Ammoniac	per do.	none.
Saltpetre	per do.	7½
Silk, Commercolly, Gonaton	Cy's. filat.	none.
Cossimbazar	do.	15½
Radanagore, Malda	do.	none.
Bauleah, Cy's.	do.	14
native	do.	13
Bombay market	do.	11
Sugar, fine white, strong grain	per maund	none.
Benares	per do.	10
Khar	per do.	5½
Candy	per do.	19
Tamarinds	per do.	14
TIMBER:		
Saul Morung Choukees		45
Gorruckpore		32
Do. crooked		8
Baga		28
Douker		16
Sissoo		18
Tobacco	per maund	5

		Rs.
Turmeric	per maund	2¼
Wax	per do.	50

No. II.

Produce of China, Java, Malabar Coast, &c.

		Rs.
Alum	per maund	4¼
Arsenic	per do.	35
Benjamin	per do.	60
Block tin	per do.	46
Camphire	per do.	60
Cardemoms	per seer	2¼
China Root	none	
Cinnamon	per maund	0
Cloves	per do.	3½
Coffee, Mocha	per do.	55
Coir	per do.	10
Copper Japan	per do.	
Dammer	per do.	3½
Elephants' Teeth	per do.	95
Gall Nuts	per do.	
Gum, Gamboge	per do.	70
Letherage	per do.	12½
Mace	per do.	5½
Nutmegs	per do.	4
Nankeens	per corge	50
Pepper, Malabar	per maund	22½
Eastern	per do.	21
Long	per do.	9½
Quicksilver	per fy. seer	2½
Sago	per maund	6¼
Tea, Hyson	per chest	90
——Skin	per do.	50
Terra Japanida	per maund	0
Tutenague	per do.	25¼
Vermillion	per chest	111
White Lead	per maund	14¼

Produce of Europe, America, &c.

		Rs.
Anchors	per cwt.	20
Beer, Hodgson	per hhd.	175
Brimstone	per maund	5½
Bottles	per 100	9
Canvass	per bolt	25
Chalk	per Bom. maund	⅛
Coals	per do.	⅛
Cochineal	per seer	
Copper	per sheet	45
Do. Bolts	per maund	40½
Do. English Japan	per do.	40½
Do. Nails	per do.	38
Do. Slab	per do.	38½
Do. Peru Slab	per do.	37½
Do. Mexican	per do.	35
Copperas	per do.	2½
Cordage	per cwt.	22
Do. Patent	per do.	25
Gunpowder	per lb.	¼
Iron, Swedish square	per maund	8
Do. do. flat	per do.	8
Do. English square Do. do. flat Do. do. bolt	per do.	4¼
Do. Nails	per cwt.	15
Do. Hoops	per maund	6
Iron kentledge	per cwt.	¼
Lead, pig	per maund	7½
Do. sheet	per do.	7½
Do. red	per do.	8½
Do. white	per do.	14½
Do. patent shot	bag 28lb.	3½
Lignumvitæ	per Bom. maund	3
Morocco skins	each	8
Linseed oil	per gallon	2½
Paint, white mixed	per lb.	¼
Do. black	per do.	¼
Do. green	per do.	¼
Do. yellow Do. red	per do.	1½
Pitch		
Salt, Liverpool refined	per maund.	3½
Steel, English	per do.	7½
Do. tried	per do.	8½
Spirits, Brandy	per gallon	3
Tar, Stockholm	per barrel	27
Tin plates	per box	20
Turpentine, spirits	per gallon	5
Verdigrease	per Bom. maund	80
Wine, Claret	per dozen	40
Port	per do.	22
Madeira	per pipe	800

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals, Dec. 18.—Ship Briton, J. Brodie, from London 8th April.—*Jan* 19, Bencoolen, Austin, from Liverpool 7th, Port Jackson 16th Oct. and Bencoolen 8th Dec.—Passengers from Bencoolen, *viz.* Mr. Simpson, late chief officer of the brig Salamanca; Miss E. Garling, and Masters G. Garling and E. Bayley.

21.—Rochester, Sutton, from London 25th July, and Madeira 10th Aug.—Passengers: Capt. Flint, R.N.; Mrs. C. Flint, Master E. Flint; Capt. J. Clark, B.N.I.; Capt. Fulton, B.A.; Mrs. E. Fulton; Capt. P. Dudgeon; Messrs G. Gordon, E. Townsend, J. Douglas, E. Makefield, C. Boyd, R. Garret, J. Scott, W. Maidman, B. Williams, and P. Jackson, Bengal cadets; Messrs. A. Grant, M. Fitzgerald, R. Nison, S. Hicks, J. Gordon, and W. Cotton, Madras cadets; Mrs. M. Harris, Mrs. A Brown, and Mrs. Bevan.

Feb. 14.—Fattalwahab (Arab) Baptiste, from Acheen Jan. 7th.—Passenger: Syphool Aulum, Sultan of Acheen, on a visit to his Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen.

Feb. 16.—Pallas, Philip, from Gibralter 3d June, Mauritius 9th Dec.—Passengers: B. Metcalfe, Esq.; Mark Raworth, Esq.; Lieut. J. H. Hassan, H.M. 87th regt.; Miss Deverihne; Miss Philip and Miss L. Philip.

Departures.—Dec. 17.—H. C. ship Alberton, Percival, for Madras and England.—Surry, Aldham.—Passengers: for Madras, G. Garrow, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Bannister and child.—For the Cape,

Lieut.col. White and family.—For England, Col. G. Dick; Lieut.Col. H. Worsley, C. B; Mrs. Anderson; Mrs. M. C. Thomas; Lieut. W. H. Halford; Mr. J. Aldham.

19.—H. C. ship Almorah, Winter, for Injeram, Madras, and England.

20.—Northumbrian, Lawson, for Madras and London.

Jan. 19.—Kingsmill, R. McDowal, for Liverpool.

Jan. 21.—Prince Blucher, Johnson, to England.—Passengers: Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Gen. Stafford, Mrs. Donnithorne and child, Mrs. Nicholl, Mrs. Goate, Mrs. Costley and daughters, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Hall, R. T. K. Glyn, Esq., Major Garner, Capt. Goate, Lieut. Everard, and Dr. Adamson.

Jan. 10.—Forbes, Brown, for London, *via* Madras and Columbo.—Lotus, Doveton, for London.

Early in Feb.—City of Edinburgh, Wiseman, for London.—Princess Charlotte, McKean, for Liverpool.—Asia, Fulcher, for Bombay,—H. C. ship Fame, Rennington, for London, *via.* St. Helena and Cape.—Britain, Brodie, for London. —Mellish, Bocher, for London.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 17. At Agra, the lady of Capt. R. A. Thomas, 24th regt. of a son.

Nov. 11. At Cawnpore, the lady of the Rev. H. L. Williams, chaplain, of a daughter.

13. At Mazagon, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Clow, chaplain, of a son.

28. Mrs. J. Sumners, of a son.

—The lady of T. Learmonth, Esq. of a son.

29. The lady of Capt. W. Swinton, of a daughter.

30. Mrs. J. McArthur, of a son.

Dec. 2. The lady of Capt. R. H. Sneyd, 1st regt. L. C., and commanding the Agra Nujeeb batt. of a son.

3. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. W. B. Salmon, A. D. C. to Major-gen. Stuart, of a son.

5. The lady of P. Y. Lindsay, Esq. civil service, of a son.

—The lady of J. B. Inglis, Esq. of a son.

6. The lady of L. A. Davidson, Esq. of a daughter.

7. Mrs. T. Grigg, of a daughter.

8. Mrs. Patton, of Barripore, of a daughter.

—At Mazusterpoor (Tirhoot), the lady of E. A. Dick, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

9. At Beerbhoom, the lady of W. H. Belli, Esq. of the C. S. of a son.

12. The lady of G. Russell, Esq. Madras C. S. of a daughter.

13. At Banda, the lady of N. M'Leod, Esq. C. S. of a son.

15. The lady of T. Bracken, Esq. of a daughter.

17. At Storm Hall, the lady of B. Phillips, Esq. president medical board, of a son.

18. At Berhampore, the lady of Capt. R. C. Stevenson, of H. M. 59th foot, of a daughter.

20. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. J. Fagan, deputy pay and postmaster to the Rajpootana force, of a son.

22. Mrs S. Potter, of a son.

23. Mrs. T. Smith, of a son.

26. The lady of J. P. Larkins, Esq. of the C. S. of a son.

28. Mrs. J. B. Cornelius, of a son.

30. Mrs. Cornish, of a daughter.

31. At sea, on board the Shah Byramgore, the lady of Major Parlby, of the Madras army, of a still-born daughter.

Jan. 3. At Agra, the lady of N. J. Halhed, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

6. Mrs. A. Nazar, of a son and heir.

16. At Berhampoor, the lady of Dr. Mouat, M. D. of a son.

17. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. G. Homes, adj. 2d. batt. 4th N. I. of a daughter.

17. The lady of Hugh Pope, Esq. C. S. of a son.

19. At the house of her father, Mr. A. Rowland, Mrs. J. Vandenberg, of a son.

22. The lady of G. Chester, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

23. The lady of Mr. J. Stapleton, of H. C. Bengal marine, of a daughter.

24. The lady of Dr. W. Russell, of a daughter.

25. The lady of Capt. E. Brown, 30th N. I., of a son.

26. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. I. Maling, of a son.

31. At Dinapore, Mrs. W. P. Wattell, of a son.

Feb. 1. At Patna, the lady of W. Money, Esq. C. S. of a son.

31. The lady of J. Swinhoe, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec.— Mr. M. Gomes, to Miss Louisa Hopkins.

3. At Bellary, Garrison Serj. maj. J. Harrison, to Miss S. M. Ross.

6. At Bangalore, J. H. Gayner, Esq. merchant, to Miss M. F. Clarke.

18. At Barrackpore, D. MacIntyre, Esq. of Calcutta, to Margaret, 2d daughter of J. Mackenzie, Esq. of Kincraig, Rosshire.

— H. Fergusson, Esq. merchant, to Miss A. French.

20. Mr. D. Beanland, of Jessore, indigo planter, to Miss H. Greene, daughter of the late Col. Ant. Greene, Bengal Army.

27. A. Johnson, Esq. to Miss B. Derozio.

30. At Berhampore, Lieut. R. Wroughton, 9th N. I., to Sophia, eldest daughter of J. Wright, Esq. paymaster H.M. 59th.

31. Lieut. F. Hodgson, 3d batt. 17th

N. I. to Phœbe, daughter of Lieut. col. Macnamara.

Jan. 8.—F. Lindstedt, Esq. head assist. and register of the Marine Board, to Miss L. Smart.

—. Mr. G. Strafford, to Miss L. C. Hunter, daughter of the late Dr. W. Hunter, Bengal establishment.

9. Capt. H. A. F. Harvey, 7th Bombay N. I. and barrack-master N. D. G., to Harriett Ann, youngest daughter of W. Barnfield, Esq. of Pentonville.

10. At Dacca, Monsieur Joaquime Foscholo, to Mademoiselle L'Annette Carville.

11. Mr. J. B. Ward, to Miss S. Fleming.

15. Capt. M. Mackeuzie, to Mrs. E. Mitchell.

—. Mr. A. De Silva, to Miss M. Gomes.

18. Capt. A. Cameron, country service, to Mrs. A. Adams, relict of the late Capt. Adams.

—. J. C. B. M. Emerique, Esq. to Miss M. Agnes Durham.

—. Mr. F. Boezalt, to Miss M. A. D'Castro.

19. Capt. J. Stewart, 14th N.I. to Miss F. Jones.

—. P. Rieirson, Esq. to Mrs. C. Duncan, only daughter of J. Melville, Esq. of Dysart, Fifeshire.

25. Mr. J. C. Owen, of the pilot service, to Mrs. A. Denham.

28. At Babcha, near Juanpore, Mr. T. Sheehy, to Miss S. Hollier, daughter of Mr. J. Hollier, indigo planter.

30. At Puttahaut, Mr. I. L. Favier to Miss C. Tureene, daughter of Mr. P. Tureene.

31. Sir J. Ed. Colebrooke, Bart. member of the supreme council, to Mrs. L. A. Stewart.

Feb. 13. Mr. J. W. Henderson, of the H. C. pilot service, to Miss M. Shaw.

15. J. Lord, Esq. of the firm of Christie, Bernard and Co., merchants, to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. R. Noyes, of Reaspet, Sussex.

DEATHS.

Nov. 13. In camp, Lieut. S. J. Bacon, 1st Bengal Lt. C.

25. At the house of the hon. Sir F. Mc Naghtep, the infant son of D. Hill, Esq. of the Madras C.S.

26. At Hyderabad, Mrs. Catherine M. Winterbottom, the widow of the late Mr. Peter Winterbottom.

At Almorah, on his way to Bareilly, on medical certificate, Lieutenant colonel D. Lyons, commanding the district of Kumaoon.

On board the H. C. ship Sovereign, off St. Helena, Capt. G. T. Purvis, 4th Bengal N.I.

Dec. 2. At Berhampore, in progress to the presidency, preparatory to embarking for Europe, Maj. T. Lawry, C.B.

—. Master F. Richardson, infant son of Capt. Richardson, of the firm of Bolton and Richardson.

3. Miss M. Lane.

—. At Wallajabad, Lieut. W. Haldane, 2d. batt. 24th N.I.

—. At Jaulna, Lieut. John Lockhart, 2d. Lt. C., eldest son of the late Maj. gen. Lockhart, of H.M. service.

6. At Mhow, Lieut. J. H. Kaye, 1st L. C.

9. At Cole, Col. E. Pedron, late of the Mahratta service.

13. E. Pond, Esq. of the C.S.

15. Mrs. B. Pereira.

16. Mr. Hutton, free-mariner.

17. Mr. R. Storey, late keeper of the Calcutta gaol.

19. At Baroda, Capt. G. Grant, assist. quart.mast.gen. to the Guikawar subsidiary force, by a sudden fit of apoplexy.

21. Mrs. C. Eales, the lady of the Rev. Mr. W. Eales.

—. At Rungpore, Mrs. M. Mitchell, widow of Major Mitchell.

29. On board H.C. schooner Asseergurh, the lady of J. Curtis, Esq.

Jan. 1. At Berhampore, Maj. H. Manley, of the H. C. 8th N. I.

3. At Saugor Island, on board the H. C. pilot vessel Hoogly, R. Ker, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service.

—. Mr. R. Lowe, of the ship Boyne.

4. At Dacca, Louisa, daughter of T. Potinger, Esq.

—. Miss L. E. Williams.

5. Miss H. Martins.

—. Mrs. S. S. Stewart.

6. At Goruckpore, after an hour's illness, P. Mouckton, Esq. C. S. He was sitting at dinner, when he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired almost immediately.

8. Lieut. T. D. Fordyce, adj. and quarter mast. 3d batt. H. C.'s artil.

—. Mr. R. Hetzler.

9. At Tangi, in the province of Cuttack, Lieut. A. Walter, 1st batt. 30th N.I.

—. Miss M. Mc Cann.

10. Mrs. H. Calder.

—. Miss M. A. Liddington.

12. Mr. J. Wren, keeper of the Kedgeree lighthouse.

14. At Dacca, Mr. T. Dowcett.

15. At Sylhet, Mr. G. Adie.

—. Mr. T. E. Pitman.

16. Master J. I. Miller.

19. At Meerut, Lieut. W. R. Harding, 1st batt. 27th regt. N.I.

21. Mrs. E. Lucas, jun.

Lately, at Cuttack, of a fever, Capt. C. Campbell, of the Ramghur batt., second son of the late D. J. Campbell, Esq.

MADRAS. *Memorandum of the Distribution of the Officers in the Fort St. George Establishment,*

How employed.	Cavalry.							Engineers.							Artillery.							Infantry.						Total.							
	Colonels.	Lt.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Total.	Colonels.	Lt.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Total.	Colonels.	Lt.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Lt. Fire-workers.	Total.	Colonels.	Lt.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Total.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets or Ensigns.	Grand Total.	Wanting to complete Establishment.
Available for Regimental Duty	—	2	9	12	38	2	63	1	—	1	6	8	7	23	1	4	5	7	38	7	62	6	25	31	92	327	—	481	8	31	46	117	411	16	629	
Absent in Europe	4	3	2	6	10	—	25	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	1	2	6	5	—	16	20	10	6	31	35	—	102	26	15	10	45	50	—	146	
On Staff Duty	—	2	4	5	5	—	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	12	—	—	13	—	13	6	48	52	—	119	—	17	10	65	57	—	149	
With Rifle Corps, Extra Corps, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	15	35	—	53	—	1	2	15	37	—	55	
In Political Situations	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	4	—	11	—	2	2	6	4	—	14	
Attached to Resident's Escort	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	
Commissariat Department	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	10	10	—	24	—	1	3	12	—	—	16	
Surveyor's Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	5	
In his Highness the Nizam's Service ..	—	1	—	4	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	—	7								
Under the Commissioner at Poonah .	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5								
Nagpore Service	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	7								
Penang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2								
Persia	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	4	14	20		39	
Sir John Malcolm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Travancore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1								
Isle of France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1								
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1								
	4	8	16	32	62	2	123	—	2	2	9	8	7	31	2	6	7	28	43	7	94	26	52	52	208	483	—	821	34	68	77	276	584	16	1055	427

N.B. Wanting to complete the	Lieuts.	Cornets.	Ensigns, or 2d. Lieuts.	
Cavalry, ..	3	46	—	—
Ditto ditto Artillery, ..	—	—	—	24
Ditto ditto Infantry ..	94	—	260	—
Total	97	46	260	24 — 427

The Engineers have 1 Ensign wanting to complete, included in the above Scale.

Madras, 12th Jan. 1820.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 26.—At his own request G. Strachey, Esq. chief secretary to the government, is relieved from duty until 31st Dec. Ed. Wood, Esq. to be acting chief secretary to the government: *since appointed chief secretary.* See last number.

Feb. 3.—Mr. J. C. Morris, assistant to chief secretary to government.

Mr. R. H. Clive, assist. to sec. to the government civil department.

Mr. W. H. Parry, do. do. in the military department.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 22.—*Removals and posted.*—Surg. J. Rich, from the 9th to the 8th regt. L.C.

Surg. J. Paterson, from the 14th to the 9th regt. 1st batt.

Surg. J. Macleod, to the 14th regt. 2d batt.

Assist.surg. W. Geddes, from 14th to 10th regt. 2d batt.

Assist.surg. A. Howat, to 23d regt. and 2d batt.

Assist.surg. R. H. England, from 10th to 7th. regt.

Sept. 27.—Lieut. H. S. Burgess, 1st batt. 22d regt. to join the detachment of the Madras European regt. under Lieut. Muriel, at the presidency.

Sept. 29.—*Cadets recently promoted to Ensigns.*—E. C. Gray, with the rifle corps; C. Richardson, J. B. Puget, C. Leslie, with the 2d batt. 2d. regt.; R. Alexander, with the 2d batt. 15th. regt.

Ensign E. Franklin, from 1st batt. 18th regt. to do duty with the 2d. batt. 2d regt.

Assist.surg. M'Cosh, 2d batt. 12th regt. to afford medical aid to the detachment proceeding from the presidency under Lieut. Jones.

Oct. 2.—Surg. T. Evans, to the garrison and zillah of Bellary.

Assist.surg. P. Scott, to the charge of sick officers at St. Thomé.

6th. Regt. Lt. Cav.—Cornet G. Sandys to be lieut.

Cornet M. W. Carmichael Smith to be Lieut.

Arch. Ewart to be assist.surg. on the establishment.

Lieut. J. Kerr, 17th N. regt. to be adjutant.

Cadets of Infantry.—J. Russell Haig, Ed. T. Clarke, J. Kynaston Luard, W. Babington, W. Johnston, Farqu. Mac Kinnon, J. Yaldyn, and R. N. Campbell, to be ensigns.

Assist.surg. R. Wight is attached to the garrison surg. of Masulipatam.

Ed. Chapman to be assist.surg. on the establishment.

Mr. W. Fasken, assist.surg.

M. R. Scott, of Hyderabad, is admitted assist.surg.

Messrs. Jon. Sandford, J. Irwin, and Ed. Chapman are admitted.

Oct. 8.—*Removed and posted.*—Assist. surg. J. M. Young, from the 6th to the 16th regt. 1st batt.

Assist.surg. D. Brackenridge, from 16th to 6th regt. 2d. batt.

Assist.surg. W. Welliton, from the 22d regt. to the 2d extra batt.

Oct. 16.—Capt. A. Cooke, of 19th regt. posted to the rifle corps.

Surg. M. Cordiner, from 23d to 24th regt. 2d batt.

Surg. A. B. Peppin, from 24th to 23d regt. 1st batt.

Removals.—Lieut.col. T. Steele, from 2d to the 6th regt. 1st batt.

Lieut.col. J. Vieq, from the 8th to the 6th regt. and 2d batt.

Lieut.col. A. Rochead, from the 6th to the 24th regt. and 2d batt.

Lieut.col. J. Brodie, from the 24th to the 2d. regt. N.I. and 2d batt.

Oct. 18.—Lieut. J. Jones, 3d N.I. to be fort adj. at Vellore.

Artillery.—Senior Capt. (Brevet maj.) J. C. Francke, to be maj.; 1st Lieut. T. H. J. Hockley, to be capt.; and 2d Lieut. H. C. Benn, to be 1st lieut.

Assist.surg. Donald M'Andrew, to be full surg.

Assist. surg. G. B. Macdonell is attached to the garrison of Poonamalee.

Infantry Cadet.—G. H. Kellett, to be ensign.

Oct. 30.—Lieut. D. H. Mackenzie, of artil., to be interpreter and qr.mast. to the 3d or Golundaz batt. of that corps.

Lieut. W. Graham, of the 14th N.I., to be adj. to the 1st bat. of that corps.

Mr. Assist.surg. C. Searle, to the garrison of Chicacole.

Lieut. H. Fullerton and Lieut. D. Sim, of engineers, to be superintendents of tank repairs.

Nov. 8.—Ensign G. A. Underwood, to join the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Lieut. J. Anthony, 6th N. regt., to be interpreter and qr.mast to the 1st bat. of that corps.

Lieut. C. Baldero, 12th N. regt., to be interpreter and qr.mast. to the 1st bat. of that corps.

Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) J. Leighton, 14th N. regt., to be interpreter and qr.mast. to 2d bat. of that corps.

Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) P. Farquharson, 5th N. regt., to be adj. to 2d bat. of that corps.

Lieut. A. Tulloh, 6th N. regt., to be adj. to 1st bat. of that corps.

Lieut. C. Sinclair, 12th N. regt., to be adj. to 1st bat. of that corps.

Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) C. L. Nalthrop, 14th N. regt., to be adj. to 2d bat. of that corps.

3d Reg. N.C.—Lieut. D. Walker to be

capt., and Cornet D. H. Simons to be lieut.

21st N.I.—Senior Maj. A. Fair to be a lieut.col., from 10th Oct. 1819.

18th N.I.—Senior Maj. S. Macdouall to be a lieut.col., from 17th Oct. 1819.

5th Reg.—Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) C. Herbert to be capt, from 22d Oct. 1819.

6th Reg.—Senior Capt. J. Hackett to be maj., and Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) T. J. Wilkins to be capt., from 17th Oct. 1819.

11th Reg.—Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) J. Bayley to be capt., from 18th Oct 1819.

18th Reg.—Senior Capt. J. D. Crompton to be maj., and Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) F. Norton to be capt., from 17th Oct. 1819.

21st Reg.—Senior Capt. D. Mackey to be maj., and Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) C. Waddell to be capt., from 10th Oct. 1819.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

6th Lt. Cavalry.—Cornet R. H. Russell to be lieut., from 30th April 1818.

Mr. Assist.surg. E. Chapman, under the staff surg. at Secundrabad.

Mr. Conductor R. Macleod is transferred to the invalid establishment.

Nov. 12.—Lieut.col. J. Lindsay, from 16th to 18th regt. 1st batt.

Lieut.col. J. Walsh, from 21st to 16th regt. 1st batt.

Lieut.col. M. L. Pereira, from 18th to 21st reg. 1st batt.

Lieut.col. A. Fair (late promotion) is posted to the 14th regt. 2d batt.

Lieut.col. S. Macdouall to 8th regt. 1st batt.

Maj. D. Mackay to 1st batt. 21st regt.

Maj. J. D. Crompton to 1st batt. 18th regt.

Maj. J. Hacket to 1st batt. 6th regt.

Lieut.col. Pereira 1st batt. 21st regt., is appointed a member of the General Invaliding committee, assembled in Fort St. George.

Nov. 22.—Senior Lieut. (brevet capt.) J. H. Talbot to be capt.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assist. Surg. W. F. Newlyn to be full surg., from the 28th Oct. 1819.

Lieut. A. Grant, of the corps of Engineers, to be super. eng. in Travancore.

Lieut. A. Ross, of Engineers, to be super. eng. in the ceded districts.

Capt. W. Milne, 19th N.I. to command 1st batt. pioneers.

Mr. Assist.surg. R. Neilson to the medical charge of the zillah of Madurah.

Capt. T. Macleane, Madras Europ. reg. to be paymaster of stipends at Vellore.

Senior Assist.surg. J. Kellie, to be full surg. from the 25th Nov. 1819.

Major J. C. Franks, of the art. is transferred to invalid establishment.

Assist.surgs. on the establishment:—J. Sandford, 22d Oct., T. Kirk, 18th Nov., J. MacGeorge, 18th Nov., G. Rose, 22d Oct.

Lieut. J. Campbell, 2d N. I. to place himself under the resident at Hyderabad.

Nov. 22.—Capt. J. L. Hoofstetter, 3d N. Vet. batt. to charge of the detachment of that corps at Masulipatam.

Nov. 28.—Maj. Noble, C.B. of the horse brig., is relieved from the prize committee directed to assemble at the presidency, and of which Lieut.Col. M'Kellar, C.B. is president.

Lieut. Williams, of the 3d L. Cav., is relieved from the committee of which Capt. Smythe is president.

Lieut. Fox of the 1st bat. 14th regt., and Lieut. Doveton of the 2d bat. 4th regt., doing duty with the 1st bat. 12th regt., to join their respective corps.

Dec. 7.—Lieut. G. Maxwell, Madras Europ. reg. to the corps of pioneers, 1st batt.

Cornet G. Cheape, removed from 7th to 1st L. C.

Dec. 13.—*Removals and posted.*—Lieut.col. H. S. Scott, C.B. from 1st to 20th reg. 1st batt.

Lieut.col. J. Mackenzie, C.B. from 20th, to 1st reg. 1st batt.

Surg. W. F. Newlyn, posted to 7th reg. 2d batt.

Assist.surg. J. Harwood, from 10th to 7th reg. 2d batt.

Assist.surg. R. H. England, from 7th to 10th reg. 1st batt.

Assist.surg. C. Searle, from 23d reg. to 3d N. V. batt.

Assist.surg. J. Barton, from Madras Europ. reg. to 14th reg. 1st batt.

Assist.surg. T. Edwards, to 2d batt. pioneers.

Assist.surg. N. A. Woods, to 2d batt. 24th reg.

FURLOUGHS.

Oct. 2.—Lieut.col. A. Rochead, 6th N. I. and Lieut. W. Hilton, 14th N. I. to Europe three years.

Lieut. W. K. Ritchie, 20th N. I. to the Cape of Good Hope six months.

Cornet H. M. Buchanan, 2d L. C. to sea.

Assist.surg. F. Skelton, to Europe.

9.—Mr. Surg. A. B. Peppin, to return to Europe three years.

18.—Lieut. J. S. Kinsey, 1st N. Vet. batt. to Europe.

30.—Lieut.gen. Ellaway, to sea.

Nov. 15.—Col. T. Marriott, commanding Bangalore, to Europe three years.

Capt. D. C. Smith, 19th N. I. to Europe three years.

Brevet Capt. J. Erskine, 4th N. I. to Europe.

22.—Col. J. Dighton, commanding in the ceded districts, to Europe three years.

Col. H. Webber, Madras Europ. reg. to Europe three years.

Lieut.col. D. Foulis, 1st L. C. to Europe three years.

Major M. Riddell, 7th L. C. to Europe three years.

Lieut. W. D. Dalzell, 5th N. I. to sea six months.

29.—Major C. Marriott, 5th N. I. to Europe three years.

Capt. J. Walker, 3d N. I. to sea six months.

Jan. 17.— Maj.gen. R. Bell, commandant of artil. to Europe. The gov. in council, in G. O., records his testimony to the merits of Gen. Bell, whose long course of duty in India has extended to 41 years.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Oct. 18.—Lieut.col. C. Mandeville, 6th N. I.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Address from the Native Inhabitants to J. Hodgson, Esq.

Honoured Sir:—We, the undersigned native inhabitants of Madras, and of the villages of the zillah of Chinglepat, having learnt that it is your intention shortly to leave this presidency for Europe, beg leave thus to convey to you the deep sense of regret we feel at an event that will deprive us of your paternal care and protection.

Your great abilities and unquestionable integrity in those situations through which you have passed, for a period of 28 years, in the service of the hon. East-India Company; the kind and unremitting zeal which you have uniformly evinced to promote the interests of individuals, and the prosperity of the state; the benevolence of your disposition, and the affability of your manners; all impress upon our minds the greatest conviction of the loss we shall sustain on this occasion. But, in whatever part of the world your future life may be passed, the seasonable relief you have afforded the inhabitants during your collectorship in the Jaghire; your great contribution (when secretary to the special committee appointed in the year 1801) to the removal of the injurious and oppressive mode of inducements observed from the Mahomedan government to lay upon the inhabitants of Jaghire villages; the contracts of their respective villages, on augmented terms, from year to year, which at that period existed in the Jaghire; by the successful introduction of permanent settlement of the land-revenue throughout the hon. Company's territories; and having distributed the villages into zemindarries, that the profit and loss thereof might be borne by responsible people; and that we may freely and undisturbedly enjoy the fruit of our industry by receiving our (inhabitants) share; and, in short, the great public utility which has characterized all your proceedings while a principal member of the board of revenue, as well as a member of council, which latter situation, however (unfortunately for us) you have not long enjoyed, will be ever gratefully remembered.

Actuated by these sentiments, we eagerly embrace this opportunity of returning our grateful thanks for the uniform acts of kindness and attention which we have, in common with others, experienced during the long period of your residence amongst us, and of offering you our most cordial and sincere wishes that you may meet with a prosperous voyage to your native country, and speedily return thence upon a better promoted situation here, and enjoy health, wealth, and happiness.

With the greatest respect we beg leave to subscribe ourselves, honoured Sir, your most obliged, obedient, and faithful servants, &c. &c.

Madras, 14th Jan. 1820.

To the hon. J. Hodgson, Esq. &c. &c.

[Here follows original address in Tamil, and signatures.]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Wreck of the Friendship, April 1819.—On the 23d of April, in longitude 97° 10′ E. and latitude 66° 25′ N. we picked up a toney called the Prout, owned by the king of Acheen; she had been attending one of his brigs of war at the Nicobars in the month of March to purchase the Friendship's anchors. They had got one of her anchors, all her cables, eight muskets, a quantity of sandal-wood, and a few elephants' teeth; the natives have found a few bottles of quicksilver. The upper part of the Friendship is entirely gone, but her frame still holds together; it is supposed the ensuing monsoon will break her all to pieces. This toney was hired by Capt. J. B. Johnson, who commanded a brig called the Dispatch, from Rangoon, bound to the Car Nicobar for a cargo of cocoa-nuts, where she was unfortunately wrecked in a hard gale of wind on the 1st Dec. 1818; no lives were lost, and the inhabitants were very hospitable. Capt. Johnson having heard of a Birma brig being at Nancowry, he went to beg the captain's assistance in taking him and his property off the Car Nicobar; the Birma agreed to this on the condition that he would accompany him to the wreck of the Friendship, to which he was obliged to comply. They accordingly arrived there in the latter part of December, and anchored between the reef and the wreck of the Friendship, and commenced trading; the Birma bought a large quantity of elephants' teeth at a dollar a piece large and small; he gave common cloth for

sandal-wood, and got a large quantity of it, when unfortunately a fresh gale came on from the S.W. and wrecked the brig on the 11th Jan. The Birma capt. and his crew got away in one of his country boats that was there at the time, and at the same time told Capt. J. that he might remain and die there, for he intended to go to the Car Nicobar and rob him of all his property, to make up for the loss he had sustained; they effected this, and murdered Capt. Johnson's servant because he would not give them his chronometer. After remaining on the island some time, the before-mentioned king of Acheen's brig arrived, commanded by Mr. Wallace, an Englishman, who after finding and securing the cables, &c. sold Capt. J. the same for 300 dollars; with his chief mate, a Mr. Simmons, and 12 Malays to proceed to the Car Nicobar in time to frustrate the views of the Birmas; they however had sailed the day before he arrived: he left the unfortunate place to join the brig at Nancowry according to an agreement, but not finding her there, after leaving a letter, sailed again for the Car Nicobar; but strong N. W. winds blew them off the land, with very little provisions on board, in a boat of about 20 tons, with three dungaree sails. She had been 35 days at sea when we fell in with her; three without any provisions, and only two buckets of muddy water on board; not having any chart or nautical instruments, they did not know where they were.—*Madras Gazette.*

Arrivals.—Jan. 1st.—The Edmonstone, Brieved, from Mauritius the 3d, and Bourbon 9th Dec.—*Passengers:* Maj. Bristow and family, Dr. Fasden and family, Capt. Stratfield, Capt. Darby, Lieut. Hodson, Lieut. Campbell, S. Holman, esq. naval store-keeper, Mrs. Young, and Mr. Anderson; the above passengers are for Calcutta, excepting Mr. Holman.—24. General Palmer, Truscott, from Portsmouth, 13th Sept.—*Passengers:* Sir F. Gifford, chief justice of Ceylon, Lady Gifford, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. A. Stevens, Miss Pennel, Miss Johnstone, Miss J. Lyon, Miss Lane, Miss Jefferies, Miss Hunter, Miss M. Stevens, Miss E. Stevens, Maj. O'Shawghnessy, 45th regt. for Ceylon; Rev. Mr. Lyon, Capt. Church, and Lieut. Walker, for Madras; Messrs. Trollope, Babington, Lawrence, Minchin, Stewart, Charlton, Williams, Addison, Bond, Downey, Graham, Fairbrass, Pollock, and Lane, cadets, for Madras.

Departures.—Dec. 23, William Miles, Beadle, for London; 25, Prince of Orange, Silk, for London; Boyne, Fergusson, for London; 27, H.C. chartered ship Hoogly, Lumb, for the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and London. Jan. 1, Surrey, Allham, in prosecution of her voyage.—*Passengers:* Mrs. Foulis and two children, Mrs. Outlaw, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Melly, Mrs. Scott; Lieut. C. D. Foulis, 1st L. C., Mr. M. S. Moore, surg. artil. Children: Misses J. Moore, Outlaw, A. Harris, J. A. C Harris, M. Scott, E. Kelly, A. Kelly; Masters J. G. Cadell, A. T. Cadell, F. Scott, R. Kelly, and M. Kelly.—Jan. 3, H. C. Abbert, Percival, for London; H. C. Almorah, Winter, for London; 10, H. C. Princess Charlotte of Wales, Gribble, for Colombo and London; H.C. Marquis of Wellington, Wood, for do. do.; 19, Baring, Lamb, for England.—*Passengers:* Mrs. Blacker, Mrs. Ormsby, Mrs. J. Baber, Mrs. Barrell; Miss E. Ormsby, Miss C. Ormsby, Miss L. Maidman, Miss E. Maidman, Miss E. White, and Master B. Blacker.—Catherine, Knox, left the Cape for England, 7th of Dec. Feb. 4, Forbes, Brown, for Colombo and London; 8, Kingsmill, Dowall, for the Cape and London.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 12. At Injeram, Mrs. Linares, of a daughter.

19. The lady of F. F. Clementson, Esq. of the C. S. of a daughter.

23. The lady of Capt. G. Jackson, 2d bat. 7th reg., of a son.

25. The lady of S. Nicholls, Esq. of a daughter.

29. At the presidency, the wife of Mr. D. Ross, assist.surveyor, of a daughter.

31. At sea, on board the Shaw Byramgore, the lady of Maj. Parlby, of the Madras army, of a still-born daughter.

Jan. 6. The lady of Paul Jordan, Esq. of a son.

19. At the Mount, the lady of W. Fasken, Esq. M.D., assist.surgeon on this establishment, of a son.

22. At Ramnad, the lady of Maj. M. Campbell, of a son.

29. At the presidency, Mrs. P. Kutchick, of a son.

31. At Kilpauk, the lady of W. R. Taylor, Esq. of the H. C. civil service, of a daughter.

Feb. 10. At Pondicherry, the lady of Capt. Daly, of a son.

11. The lady of E. B. Wrey, Esq. of a son.

23. The lady of Capt. G. Jackson, 2d bat. 7th reg. of a son.

25. The lady of S. Nicholls, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 2. J. Sullivan, Esq. C. S. to Henrietta Cecilia, second daughter of W. Harington, Esq.

Jan. 3. At Bellary, by Rev. W. Reeve, Protestant missionary, Gar.serj.maj. J. Harrison, to Miss S. M. Ross, second daughter of Mr. Conductor C. Ross, of that station.

10. In St. Anna's Church, at Vizagapatam, by Rev. P. C. J. Paes, Mr. A. D

M'Intosh, writer in the ziliah court, to Miss L. Madeira, daughter of Mr. T. G. Madeira, merchant.

24. J. Clamp, of Madras, to P. La Porte, of Tellicherry.

Feb. 8. T. V. Stonehouse, Esq. of the Madras C. S. to Mary Diana, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. W. Sturt.

DEATHS.

Dec. 8. Mr. J. Thomas Nimmo.

15. At Vepery, the infant son of Capt. P. Davie.

17. At Quilon, M. Anne, daughter of Capt. B. Black, 2d reg. N.I.

21. Lieut. T. K. Smith, H.M. 46th foot.

25. At Chittoor, Mrs. H. Caldeira, the wife of Mr. Anth. Caldeira.

31. Camp at Kunner, of fever, Lieut. W. Eyles, senior officer 3d bat. 15th reg. N.I.

Jan. 3. On board the Shaw Byramgore, the lady of Maj. Parlby, Madras army.

12. At Kandy, Mr. J. Burten Sepy (nephew of Mr. W. Twigg, printer). He was employed as a sub.assist.surg. under Dr. Marshall, at that station.

19. At Nagulwarree, Capt. W. Brown, 1st bat. 14th reg. N.I.

Same day, at Namoal, on his march to Bellary, Lieut.col. Fehrszen, H.M. 53d reg.

Same day, at Salem, Assist.surg. J. Dalgas.

23. At Trichinopoly, of a bilious fever, Maj. G. Latin Lambert, commanding 1st bat. 13th N.I.

27. J. B. Pybus, Esq. of the C. S.

31. At the presidency, Mr. L. Collins.

Same day, at Bangalore, Mr. J. N. Schrible Millwright.

Feb. 4. Mr. C. Pereyra, aged 67 years.

Same day, suddenly, at his house, N. A. Chitty.

Same day, at Punganore, Accangie Aumagie, eldest daughter of H. E. the Rajah of Punganore, and wife of Suda Siva Ragindra, eldest son of his highness the Rajah of Sunda, aged 10 years.

6. At Ellore, of a bilious fever, Lieut. G. Payne, 1st bat. 6th reg.

7. At Vizagapatam, Mr. F. Jelly (brother of Mrs. C. Phillips).

Same day, I. Moodellar, of the spasmodic cholera. Scarcely 40 hours had elapsed when his sister was attacked, and died in 12 hours; and the following day his brother was attacked, and carried off in 19 hours.

16. At Arcot, after a few hours illness of the cholera morbus, Mr. J. Shortt, eldest son of Mr. C. Shortt, acting clerk to the chaplaincy of the cantonment.

19. At Seringapatam, Mrs. Stewart, the lady of Lieut. Stewart, 1st bat. 18th reg. N.I.

Same day, at St. Thomas's Mount, Mrs. H. Mullane, wife of Mr. J. Mullane, of the H. C. artil.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Head-quarters, Bombay 1, Jan. 1820. General Orders by the hon. the Governor in council, Bombay Castle, Jan. 1, 1820.—The hon. the Governor in Council having resolved on an augmentation of the artillery at this presidency, the following is the establishment. The corps of artillery to consist of two troops of horse and two battalions of European foot.

The following to be the strength of the horse artillery:—4 captains, 2 per troop; 10 subalterns, including rocket officers, 5 p. troop; 2 adjutants non effective, 1 ditto; 2 assistant surgeons, 1 ditto; 16 serjeants; 8 ditto; 16 corporals, 8 ditto; 32 bombardiers, 16 ditto; 260 gunners, 130 ditto; 2 troop quarter masters, 1 ditto; 2 serjeant majors, 1 ditto; 2 quarter master serjeants, 1 ditto; 2 riding master serjeants, 1 ditto; 8 farriers, 4 ditto; 4 trumpeters, 2 ditto; 2 drill corporals, 1 ditto; 4 rough riders, 2 ditto.

The non-commissioned staff serjeant majors, qr. mr. serjeant, drill serjeant, or corporal trumpeters, farriers, and others, are all to be effected and not borne on the complement of troops. Each batt. of foot artillery to consist of five companies of the following strength:—1 colonel, 2 lieut.colonels, 1 major, 10 captains, 2 p. company; 15 first lieut., 3 ditto; 5 second lieut., 1 ditto; 1 adjutant non effective; 1 surgeon; 2 assis.surgs.; 1 serjeant major; 1 qr. mr. serjeant, 1 drill serjeant, 1 drill corporal, 2 drum and fife majors, effective staff; 25 serjeants, 5 p. company; 25 corporals, 5 ditto; 50 bombardiers, 10 ditto; 400 gunners, 80 ditto; 10 drums, fifes, and bugles, 2 do.; —516 Europeans, p. batt. with one non-effective brigade serjeant, and one non-effective pay serjeant, per company.

The designation lieut. fireworker to be abolished, and that of second lieut. substituted; also bombardiers to be substituted for gunner, and gunner for matross. No description of warrant officers, non-commissioned, or privates, employed in departments to be borne upon the strength of the corps of artillery, but to be returned as non effective, and accounted for by the major of brigade in a separate return, to be transmitted monthly to the office of adjutant general.

Gun lascars attached to each batt. to consist of 5 subahdaurs, 1 p. company; 5 jemahdaurs, 1 ditto; 15 havildaurs, 3 ditto; 15 naigues, 3 ditto; 450 privates, 90 ditto; 5 puckaulies, 1 ditto; with the regulated proportion of artificers.

The designation of tyrang first and second tindals to be abolished, and those of subahdaur, jemahdaur and havildaur, with pay annexed corresponding with that allowed to those of the same rank in the inf.

The whole of the officers of the artillery, to whatever branch of the corps they may be attached, from time to time, by the commander-in chief, shall continue to form one general list for promotion.

The commissions of the European officers promoted for this augmentation shall bear date of September 1818.

Their pay and allowances, inclusive of clothing, off-reckonings, and all other charges incident to this augmentation, to commence from this date.

His exc. the commander-in-chief requested to adopt the necessary measure to give effect to this arrangement.—By order of the hon. the Governor in Council,

(Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 30.—Ensign Athil, of engineers, to be executive engineer for the southern districts of the Deccan.

Lieut. Thomas Bailie, 2d N. I. to be aid-de-camp to Maj.gen. J. Bailie.

Jan. 3.—Promotions and alterations in consequence of the death of Lieut.gen. Reynolds.

Infantry.—Lieut.col. H. Osborne to be lieut.col. commandant.

Infantry.—Major B. W. D. Sealy, to be lieut.col. 9th reg. N. I.

Capt. R. A. Willis, to be maj. and lieut.

Brevet Capt. W. H. Sykes, to be capt. of a company.

Capt. D. Wilson, 4th N. I. to be assist. quart.-mast.-gen. to the Baroda subsidiary force.

Jan. 5.—Promotions in consequence of the order of 1st instant augmenting the corps of art. on this establishment.

Lieut.col. (Brev.col.) J. Griffith, to be col. on the augmentation.

Maj. G. B. Bellasis, to be lieut.col.

Brev.maj. W. H. Sealy, to be maj.

Majors C. J. Bond and W. H. Sealy, to be lieut.cols. on the augmentation.

Brev.maj. C. Hodgson and Capt. R. Whish, to be majors.

To be capts.—Lieuts. T. Stevenson, P. Breton, W. W. Quartley, W. K. Lester, J. Barton, F. Schuler, R. Foster, T. Groundwater, W. Miller, E. H. Willock, F. P. Lester, S. H. Falconer, and G. W. Gibson, on the augmentation.

To be 1st lieuts.—2d Lieuts. J. Cocke, W. H. Foy, J. W. Watson, A. A. Auldjo, J. Johnson, W. Walker, C. D. Blachford, J. J. Jervis, G. R. Lyons, M. Law, W. Morley, M. C. Decluseau, do.

To be 1st lieuts. on the augmentation.—2d Lieuts. W. Jacob, F. D. Watkins, J. Lloyd, J. Athill, J. J. Leeson, F. Otte, Geo. Yeadell, J. Sinclair, E. Stanton, J. H. M. Martin.

Assist.surg. W. Hall, to be surg.

Jan. 6.—Brev.capt. Spiller, to be maj. of brig. at Kaira.

1st reg. N. I.—Brev.capt. R. Robinson, to be capt. of a company.

Jan. 7.—Capt. Preston, H. C's. Europ. I. paymaster with the troops in Candeish.

Corps of art.—Capt. F. H. Pierce, to be major.

Lieut. J. Laurie, to be capt. on the augmentation.

Lieut. Newport, on the 1st class of assistants in the revenue survey of Guzerat.

FURLOUGHS.

Feb. 1.—Capt. G. T. Gordon, 2d L. C. to England, three years.

Feb. 7.—Lieut. D. Mitchell, to England three years.

EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

Unofficial, published in Bombay.

Dec. 22.—While the fleet from Bombay, after touching at Muscat, were proceeding to the rendezvous at the island of Kishma preparatory to the attack, H. M. ship Eden, with the H. C. cruisers Nautilus and Teignmouth, came down from Bushire to the same station, and on their way captured seven piratical dows. At the same time the Psyche went up to Bushire for Mr. Bruce, that he might accompany the expedition.

It will be recollected, that the Liverpool parted from the transports a day or two after they left Bombay and proceeded to Muscat, and after having made the necessary arrangements with the Imaum, proceeded to Ras-el-Khyma, where she arrived on the 24th Nov. Next day a flag of truce came off with a letter and a Portuguese interpreter, who finding that the terms proposed were not for a moment listened to, declined returning, and was afterwards found to be a useful man. On the 1st of Dec. the Imaum joined with two of his frigates, and on the next day, the 1st division of the transports. On the 3d at daybreak the troops landed on the west side of the town, in excellent order, and without much resistance, as the attention of the besieged was called to the defence of the eastern side, where an attack was made by the Aurora and Nautilus cruizers; ground was immediately marked out, and before night exhibited the appearance of a regular camp extending across the sandy isthmus to the S. W. of the town. This day the 2d division of transports joined. The next day a reconnoitring party, consisting of the light companies, advanced towards the town, and approached within 1000 yards before the enemy opened their fire, and made a sally, but were driven back with some loss, whilst a party of ours established themselves within 400 yards of the fort walls.

Major Molesworth of the 47th was

killed this day, and Lieut. Stepney of the 65th, and 33 men were wounded. On the 5th some slight skirmishing took place, and 10 of our men were wounded.

At daybreak on the 6th, a battery of three 18lbs. was opened, which however made but little impression on their mud walls, and other batteries were commenced on either flank, which opened on the 8th with two 24lbs. from H. M. ship Liverpool, and six 16lbs. and two howitzers, which did excellent execution. The night had been stormy and overcast, and the dawn opened not only with the roar of our artillery, but with that of the elements; during the day, the impression made on the walls became so visible, and the fire of the besieged so spiritless, that a storm was resolved on the next morning. On approaching the town, it was found abandoned; the women and children had crossed over the creek at low water, during the night; and with a part of the fighting men had taken shelter in the date groves; the remainder of the garrison retreated to Rumps, another piratical port a few miles to the east.

Ras-el-Khyma is to be garrisoned for the present, and the force will proceed to the other piratical ports. A large fleet of them is said to have taken shelter at Bahrein, and 12 or 14 are still cruizing in the gulph. At Ras-el-Khyma were found 15 large dows and 100 smaller vessels. It has since been ascertained that the pirates possess an inland town called Bhair, to which many of their families had retired previous to the siege.

Some of the transports had proceeded to Kishma to fill up their water.

Among those that have been slightly wounded are Capt. Collier and Lieut. Campbell, of the Liverpool; Lieut. Marriott, the general's aid-de-camp, and Lieut. Price of the engineers.

The whole loss on our side is six killed and 49 wounded.

During the siege, the Liverpool threw about 1200 shot into the town, from about one mile distant, where she lay in 23 feet water surrounded by small knouls, on one of which she grounded; if she could have been brought nearer, the business might have been sooner completed; a floating battery that would draw only 10 or 12 feet would have been an excellent acquirement.—*Bombay Gaz.*

By the arrival of the Pascoa transport from Ras-el-Khyma, the 4th January, we find our force in that quarter in successful progress. Rumps and a fort called Zeila, about 12 miles to the N.E. have fallen; and the chief of Shagur has agreed to give up his fortifications unconditionally to us. A letter from a friend says, we are now busy in repairing the defences of Ras-el-Khyma; one of the hon. Company's cruizers is to be stationed in the creek as a guard ship, and the place we are led to suppose will be garrisoned by about 1,200 men; there will be but little more fighting, as most of them have sent in proposals with a view to our protection; for, driven out of their fortresses on the margin of the sea, they meet in the interior nothing but hostile tribes. The property secured has been inconsiderable, and the lookers after prize-money will be much disappointed.

Lieut. Matheson, of the 65th, and two prisoners were killed in the attacks of Zeila, and some natives were wounded. The siege lasted for five days, and had it not been for the Liverpool's 24-pounders, the place might still have remained in the possession of the Joasmees.

Among the prisoners found at Ras-el-Khyma were two youths, part of the crew of the Mary of Madras. We here insert some answers to questions proposed to them on board one of the ships of the squadron.

Deposition of two young men, natives of Corinva, and part of the crew of the Mary schooner, taken about two years since by the Joasmees.

On the capture of the vessel, a subahdar and a conductor, the captain and three of the crew were put to death, and a few spared, who became Musselmans, of whom one has since died. These men were permitted to return from the interior, owing to the scarcity of provisions; and on their way, were plundered of their clothes by the Muscat troops, and told that the English would provide them with others.

Q. 1st. How many fighting men were there in the town of Ras-el-Khyma?—A. About 2,000 in arms counted by the shaik, who was constantly on horseback, encouraging his men, and ready to make a quick retreat if necessary; which he did, carrying with him his little son.

Q. 2d. How many were there killed and wounded?—A. One chief, brother to the Shaik Abram Bin Haman, 150 men, and 20 women killed, and upwards of 200 wounded, principally by the shot from the frigate and cruizers in the roads; by the bursting of one of their own guns there was one man killed and three wounded; on the night of the sally, the Shaik went out, followed by a chosen band, determined to kill every man in the batteries, and in the attempt had five men killed, and about 20 wounded; a number of men are daily dying of their wounds. There is a chief (Mahomed Salem) mortally wounded.

Q. 3d. What distance are the Joasmees from Ras-el-Khyma? A. About three miles, with not more than a month's provision, which is served out one day for three.

Q. 4th. Are there any persons appoint-

ed to watch the movements of the British troops at Ras-el-Khyma? A. One half alternately keep watch; they have good glasses, and are constantly on the look out. a letter has been sent by the chief, who has given himself up to invite the runaways to throw themselves on the mercy of the English, but Hussan Bin Ali, their principal chief, dissuades them from it, and tells them it is but a plea of the English to get them into their power, when every man will be put to death, and that situated as they are, the English cannot attack them; they have a regular fort, with some artillery and matchlocks, with a number of men, independent of those who retired from Ras-el-Khyma.

Q. 5th. Where did the woman remain during the siege? A. Under the stockades, which were erected for that purpose, having been driven out of the houses by the guns from the frigate and cruizers.

Q. 6th. Did any of the shells burst? A. Several, which did great execution; they picked up all the pieces, and threw them into the water.

Q. 7th. Are there any vessels belonging to Ras-el-Khyma at sea? A. The Arabs say there are two vessels out, which were coming in, but finding the place besieged, made their escape.

Q. 8th. What is the chief dependence of the people of Ras-el-Khyma for supplies? A. They get all their powder, and the principal part of their supplies from Lynga; the rice is purchased at Muscat by the people of Lynga, and sells generally at Ras-el-Khyma for five dollars a bag, or two dollars per moora.

Plunder is made a general stock, and distributed by the chief, but in what proportion the deponents cannot say; water is generally very scarce, and sells at the rate of three pice for a measure, containing not more than two gallons. There is a quantity of fish caught on the bank; upon which and dates they live.

There were a few horses, camels, cows, sheep, and goats, the greater part of which they took with them; they are, in general lean, as the sandy plain produces little or no vegetation, except a few date and cocoa-nut trees.

The shaik of Rumps is an old man, but looks intelligent, and is said to be the man who advises upon all occasions the movements of the different tribes of pirates on the coast; and when he was told, that it was the wish of the Company to put a stop to their piracy, and make them an honest people, by encouraging them to trade, seemed to regret much that those intentions were not made known, as they would have been most readily embraced. Rumps is the key to Ras-el-Khyma, and by its strength is defended from a strong banditi infesting the mountain, as also the Bedouin Arabs, who are their enemies.—*Bombay Gaz.*

Unofficial—published in London.

Advices, dated the 18th of Feb. have been received from Bombay. The expedition to the Persian Gulf, under the command of Sir Wm. Keir, had completely succeeded in its object—the subjugation of the hordes of pirates on that coast. After placing a garrison in Ras-el-Khyma, and expelling them from all the adjacent ports, the armament was on its return to Bombay.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Presentation of a Sword to Major Staunton.—The governor's levee on new year's day was crowded, as might be anticipated. Amongst the company present were his excellency Sir C. Colville, G.C.B. commander-in-chief, admiral Sir R. King, the hon. the recorder, the members of council, and all the principal civil, naval, and military officers at the presidency. The day was also memorable as the second anniversary of the battle of Korygaum, and rendered particularly interesting as that fixed on for presenting to the gallant officer who so nobly distinguished himself, the sword sent to him by the Court of Directors, as a token of their approbation.

Mr. Elphinstone receiving the sword from the chief secretary to government, delivered it, with a handsome address, in which were the following passages:

"Major Staunton: I am commanded by the hon. the Court of Directors to present you with this sword, as a testimony of the sense they entertain of the courage and undaunted perseverance evinced by you in the defence of Korygaum. All persons here know the situation in which your detachment was placed: surrounded by numerous and implacable enemies, cut off from all hope of succour, and sinking under the pressure of thirst, exhaustion, and fatigue; in that hour of difficulty and danger it was your firmness that afforded to your brave companions an opportunity of displaying that devotion and gallantry, which terminated in their triumph over the vast force opposed to them."

Major Staunton made an appropriate reply. "The notice the hon. Court of Directors have been pleased to take of my services, I shall ever duly appreciate."

The hon. Governor gave a splendid dinner on the occasion at Parell House, where several appropriate toasts were drank; but as Sunday morning intervened, the hilarity did not continue beyond the proper period for terminating it.

Bombay Sessions.—On Saturday, Jan. 8, the court was occupied the whole day with the trial of Capt. James Norton and Mr. Thomas Green, of the ship Sarah, against whom an indictment had been found for the murder of Mr. R. J. Brandram, in a duel, at the Isle of France, on the 23d September last.

The case on behalf of the crown was opened by Mr. Advocate General.

It appeared that Mr. Brandram was a passenger on board the Sarah; that shortly after the ship left Madeira, a dispute arose between the deceased and the captain respecting the supply of the table, in consequence of which a coolness took place between the parties, which on some subsequent occasion broke out into a quarrel, in which violent language was used on both sides. The words scoundrel and coward, or cowardly scoundrel, were positively sworn to by one of the witnesses, as having been made use of by Capt. Norton, in an altercation between him and Mr. Brandram in the cabin shortly after dinner. A witness on behalf of the prisoners also swore, that he heard the deceased one evening apply the terms beast, and low mean fellow to Capt. Norton. After the dispute in the cuddy, Capt. Norton ordered Mr. Brandram not to appear at the cuddy table, and he had subsequently his meals sent him into his own cabin from the captain's table. There was, however, no other personal restraint put upon the deceased, although it appeared that an expression of threatening to put him in irons had been uttered. It was admitted by the advocate general, that the deceased was the challenger, and it appeared he was attended to the field by his friend, an officer of one of H. M. regiments, and there was also evidence that a surgeon was on or near the field.

The defence was conducted by counsel, Messrs. Morley and Irving, the latter of whom read to the jury written addresses on behalf of the prisoners.

The recorder charged the jury, and after recapitulating the evidence, pointed out in a luminous manner what was the law on this subject. The jury, however, after retiring for a few minutes, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Cruelty of Pirates on the Coast.—Accounts dated Okamundel, 19th Nov. state that some pirates, whether Joassmees or others is not positively known, have been committing some horrible outrages on that coast. About three days prior to the date of the account, a vessel going from Cutch Mandavie to Bate, in which were about 80 Byragees, men and women, had arrived in sight of Bate, when she was unfortunately fallen in with and boarded by the pirates. The vessel had no merchandize on board, being taken up purposely to carry the pilgrims. The pirates cut off the heads of 40 persons and threw their carcases into the sea; the remainder, with the exception of four women whom the pirates carried off, they wounded with their spears, some in three and four places. The barbarians then took away the sail, and having driven a hole through the bottom of the vessel, quitted her, in the hopes that she would sink, and drown the poor wounded creatures left on board. These latter, however, after the departure of the pirates, which was about dusk in the evening, contrived to prevent the vessel filling; tying together their few remaining clothes, they formed a kind of sail, and in that way reached Bate. Every assistance was afforded them by the Company's officer at that station in binding up their wounds, and supplying them with food; six had, notwithstanding, died; and it was not expected that more than ten would eventually recover.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 10.—The lady of Capt. H. Humphreys, of the ship Bussorah Merchant, of a son.

25.—The lady of Capt. E. Studd, of the ship Harriet, of a son.

29.—At Belmont, the lady of R. T. Goodwin, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

13.—At Magazon, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Clow, chaplain, of a son.

28.—The lady of Capt. Deschamps, 11th regt. N.I. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 15.—At Bombay, Lieut. J. Laurie, artillery, and dep.comm. ordnance, to Miss A. Higgins.

—. Same place, Maj. S. Martin, 8th Madras L.C. to Mrs. Macbean, widow of the late Maj. Macbean, 13th Madras L.C.

30.—At St. Thomas's church, Lieut. col. W. T. Edwards, H.M. 73d regt. foot, to Mrs. R. J. Haynes.

Jan. 11.—F. Warden, of Bombay, Esq. chief secretary to Government, to Miss H. Kensington.

31.—At Seroor, Capt. E. Davies, commanding his highness the Nizam's reformed horse, to Miss M. Shirreff.

Feb. 10.—Lieut.col. J. Colebrooke, C.B. 8th Madras cavalry, to Miss S. B. Moore.

DEATHS.

Sept. 4.—On board the Lady Borringdon, at sea, William, the only son of W. Milburn, Esq.

Dec. 14.—At Ellichpoor, Maj. J. Grant, 5th Madras L.C. and commanding the regular troops of his highness the Nawab Sallabut Khan Bahauder.

19.—At Baroda, Capt. G. Grant, assist. quarter master general to the Guicawar's subsidiary force.

26.—Capt. Hallifax, dep. adj.gen.

28.—At Quilon, Lieut. Moulson, H.M. 89th regt.

—. The infant son of Mr. J. De Souza

29.—At Seroor, the lady of Lieut. Lowrie, dep.commis. of stores.

31.—At Mazagon, Capt. J. Hardie, of the country service.

—. Camp at Kunner, of a fever, Lieut. W. Eyles, senior officer 2d batt. 15th regt. M.N.I.

Jan. 2.—At Quilon, the infant son of Col. Sewell, commanding the subsidiary force.

4.—At Duau, Louisa, daughter of T. Potenger, Esq.

—. At Ras-el-Khyma, Maj. B. Molesworth, H.M. 47th regt.

9.—At Tangi, in the province of Cuttack, Lieut. A. Walter, 1st batt. 30th N.I.

—. Same place, a few minutes after the death of the above gentleman, J. Mactaggart, Esq. assist.surg. 2d batt. 22d N.I.

12.—Mr. J. Wren, keeper of the Kedgeree lighthouse.

14.—At Ras-el-Khyma, of a bilious fever, Lieut. E. T. Jones, 6th regt. N.I., attached to 1st batt. 2d regt. and extra aid-de-camp to Maj.gen. Sir. W. G. Kier, K.M.T.

—. At Dacca, Mr. T. Dowcet.

15.—Mr. T. E. Pitman.

16.—Master J. I. Miller.

28.—Lieut. E. Rule, 1st bat. 3d regt. N.I.

Feb. 14.—Capt. G. A. Knight, 2d batt. 4th regt.

11.—Mr. N. Nepean, late a lieut. in H.M. 46th regt. of foot.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Extract from the London Gazette.

Major T. Lindsay, H. C. service, has been permitted to wear the Persian order of the Lion and Sun.—*June* 3.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

May 31.—The dispatches for Bengal, by the Lady Raffles, and for Bombay by the Regret, were closed and delivered to the commanders.

June 1.—The dispatches for Bengal, by the James Sibbald, were closed and delivered to the commander.

2.—The dispatches for Bengal, by the King George the Fourth, were closed and delivered to the commander.

9.—A ballot was held for the election of a director, in the room of Sir John Jackson, Bart. deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on Charles Elton Prescott, Esq. The numbers were:—

Charles Elton Prescott, Esq. . . 935
Josias Du Pre Alexander, Esq. 880
Abraham Welland, Esq. 119

10.—The dispatches for Bombay, by the Hyperion, were closed and delivered to the commander of that ship.

17.—The dispatches for Bengal, by the Phœnix, were closed and delivered to the commander of that ship.

20.—The dispatches for St. Helena and Bengal, by the Richmond, were closed and delivered to the commander of that ship.

21.—A general court of proprietors was held. For a report of the proceedings see p. 67.

Col. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. has been appointed the Public Examiner at the Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, vice Major gen. Mudge, deceased.

Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, for which Licences have been granted by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, or the East-India Company, under the Act 53 Geo. III, c. 155, for Six Years.

By the Commissioners.

In year ending	Ships.	Tons.
10 April 1815	36	17,163
Ditto 1816	80	37,550
Ditto 1817	101	46,649
Ditto 1818	125	56,587
Ditto 1819	122	53,342
Ditto 1820	69	31,715
Total	533	245,006

By the Company.

In year ending		
10 April 1815	52	28,003
Ditto 1816	95	47,444
Ditto 1817	165	77,879
Ditto 1818	168	89,161
Ditto 1819	168	74,239
Ditto 1820	89	42,106
Total	757	358,832
Grand Total	1290	603,838

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

By the James Sibbald, for Bengal: W. Brodie, Esq. senior merchant; Lieut.col. P. Bradshaw and family; Mrs. A. Trower; Mrs. M. Malone; Misses E. Compton, M. C. Gane, M. A. W. Sealy, E. S. Colebrooke, H. M. I. Prendergast, A. F. and F. Palmer.

By the Lady Raffles, for Bengal: Lieut.col. and Mrs. Nuthall; Lieut.col. G. A. Fagan; Capt. and Mrs. Playfair; Miss C. Wyatt; Capt. R. Martin; Mr. J. Stevens, free mariner; two Misses Angelo;

Misses M. Neate, H. M. Mathew, and S. Paxton; Mr. A. F. Ramsay; Mrs. Ramsay; Messrs. M'Leay, Angelo, and Lewis, cadets; Messrs. Hodges, Bartlett, and Field, volunteers, pilot service.

By the King George the Fourth, for Bengal: Ralph J. Taylor, Esq. factor; Capt. N. S. Webb; Lieut. and Mrs. Barclay; Mr. J. Turner, surg.; Mr. H. F. Hough, assist.surg.; two Miss Wilsons; Messrs. Gunston and Backhouse, cadets.

By the Phœnix, for Bengal: Mr. R. Presgrave; Mr. G. R. Ashton Tree, mariner; Miss A. Cooper.

By the Asia, for Bombay: Mr. T. Reid, assist.surg.

By the Regent, for Bombay: Capt. C. Keys, master attendant; Mr. J. D. Smythe, cadet.

By the Hyperion, for Bombay: Thos. Flower, Esq. senior merchant; Mrs. Flower; Capt. D. M'Donald; Mrs. Milburn and family; Miss E. Proud; Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh; Messrs. T. C. Scott, J. Marjoribanks, and J. B. Phillips, cadets.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Carnatic.—Mrs. and 2 Miss and Master Sherars; Mrs. M. S. and Master Waring; Mrs. and Miss Chase; Mrs. and Lieut. Newton; Mrs. Marshman and children; W. H. Frant, Esq.; R. B. Gardiner, Esq.; Capt. Picket: Lieut. B. Purvis; Misses Grant, Wood, Thomason, Davidson, Abraham, Smith, and Wilson; Masters Davidson, Evans, 2 Leycesters, 2 Lawrences, 2 Pollocks, 2 Whishs.

Per Marquis Wellington.—H. T. Travers, Esq. (left at the Cape) and Mrs. Travers; Mrs. Rees (died at sea); Mrs. French and 3 children; Col. and Mrs. Marriott, Major and Mrs. Marriott, and 3 children; W. Waite, Esq. (left at the Cape); W. E. Wright, Esq.; W. Dodwell, Esq.; Mr. Dixon; Lieut. and Mrs. Mildmay; Lieut. Smith; Capt. Cramer; Mrs. Taylor and 2 children. Children: 3 Lamberts, 2 Rees, 2 Grants, 2 Roberts.

Per Hooghley.—Col. Pigot; Lieuts. Wood and Marshall; Master Russell; Mrs. Blair and 3 children from the Cape.

Per General Kyd.—J. Taylor and C. Marjoribanks, Esqs.

Per Windsor.—Capt. Close (left at St. Helena).

Per Atlas.—H. C. Plowden, Esq.; Capt. Hope; Mrs. Col. Dodgen and Ens. Dodgen.

Per Bridgewater.—Mrs. Hobbins; Maj. Blakeney; Lieut. Williams; Dr. Verlin; Master Lester.

Per Blucher.—J. Donnithorne and Mrs. D. and 2 children; J. S. Siddons, Esq. and Mrs. S.; Dr. Swiney; R. F. Blaney, Esq.—(All remained at the Cape.)—J. Hall, late postmaster at Bengal, died at the Cape; Mrs. and Master Johnston; Mrs. Stafford; Major Garner; Rev. Mr. and Miss Fisher; Mrs. Hall and 2 children; Mrs. and 3 Misses Costley; Miss Birch; Mrs. Davidson and 3 children; Capt. and Mrs. Goat; Miss Martin; Capt. Wilkins; Major Kirby; Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright and child; Mr. and Mrs. Ross and 4 children; J. Adams, Esq.; Lieuts. Everard and Marsh; Mrs. Nichols and child; 2 Misses and 2 Masters Dodsworths; Master Townley,

Per Thomas Grenville.—Mr. F. Paxton; Mrs., Miss, and 3 Master Chesters; Mrs. Col. Fleming; Mrs. Phillips; F. Balfour, Esq.; Major F. Sackville; Lieut. White; Messrs. J. Lowe, A. W. Balmanus, and G. F. Manners; Mrs. E. Armstrong, and 4 children; Misses J. Laws, A. Money, C. L. White; Masters Cowell and Phipps.

Per General Harris.—Count Balmain, Russian commissioner at St. Helena, and his Countess.

CONTINENTAL EXTRACTS.

Paris, May 26.—Yesterday his Exc. Mirza Aboul Hassan Khan, the Persian Ambassador, had the honour of presenting to the king three superb Persian horses.

Constantinople, May 10.—The enterprising Mahomed Aly, Pacha of Egypt, who is constantly intent on extending his dominion, has sent a corps of troops to Lybia, to subdue the Arab tribes that inhabit that country, which is very rich in natural productions, and who greatly molest the trading caravans. Several travellers, who joined this expedition in order to visit the temple of Jupiter Ammon, report that this bold enterprize has been retarded, not so much by the Arabs as by the plague, which broke out among the troops. The Pacha has, however, immediately sent reinforcements. He has likewise sent 7 or 8,000 men to Nubia, to subdue the Mamelukes who still live in that country, in order to unite with his government that province, which supplies the markets of the East with abundance of elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, gum, tamarinds, &c.

The latest accounts from Bagdad, say that the Schach of Persia is still dangerously ill, and that there is scarcely any hope of his recovery. His death cannot fail to be attended with very serious consequences to the internal tranquillity of that empire, as the numerous sons of the sovereigns who govern in the several provinces do not seem disposed to leave the throne, according to their father's will, to Abba Mirza, one of the younger sons. The Porte sent an agent some time ago to Teheran, as well on account of the differences still subsisting respecting the frontiers, as to obtain information respecting the actual state of things in that country.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, June 27, 1820.

Cotton.—There is no alteration in the prices, the holders continue firm, and will submit to no depression to facilitate sales, and very few parcels appear at market.

Sugar.—The demand for Muscovades last week was steady; the purchases reported were considerable: the buyers appeared to be attracted by the good shew of new Sugars, and the prices being low, it is anticipated that the trade will lay in a good stock.—There were extensive public sales of foreign and East-India Sugars brought forward last week: 3,000 bags Bourbon yellow 26s. 6d. and 27s., brown 24s. a 25s. 4,200 bags East-India, the yellow and brown sold 2s. higher, the white at former prices:—Bengal, white ordinary 34s.; Good 36s. a 41s. 6d.; China, white ordinary 48s. 6d. a 49s. 6d.; Good 50s. a 52s. 6d.

Coffee.—There were extensive parcels brought forward last week by public sale; notwithstanding the large quantity, the whole went off with great briskness, and at a further improvement.—There continues to be uncommon briskness in the Coffee market, and the advance in prices has been almost daily.

Rice.—There were two public sales of Carolina Rice last week: the first sold at 39s; the other, of rather an inferior quality, sold 37s. 6d. a 38s. 6d. 2,877 bags East-India descriptions were also brought forward; there were no buyers, the ordinary and good ordinary white Patna all taken in at 13s. for the sound, the slightly damaged sold 10s. 6d. and 11s.

Saltpetre.—By public sale on Friday, 5,949 bags 993 boxes Saltpetre, with customary allowances, met with no buyers, the whole taken in at 31s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

June 1. At Knowle farm, near Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Major Gen. Beatson, of a daughter.
2. At Earl's-terrace, Kensington, the lady of Major H. G. A. Taylor, Madras Establishment, of a son.
6. At Bath, the lady of Henry Petrie, Esq. of a still-born son.
11. At the house of Dr. Babington, Aldermanbury, the lady of B. Babington, Esq. Madras, Civil Service, of twins sons.

MARRIAGES.

June 14. Col. Power, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Morris, daughter of John Morris, Esq. of Baker Street, a director of the East-India Company.
15. At St. Mary-le-bone church, Lieut. Col. W. Grenshields Power, R. A. to Maria, eldest daughter of John Morris, Esq. of Baker Street.
20. At Bath, Capt. Grant, H. C's. Service, to Anne, eldest daughter of Sir G. G. Williams, Bart.

DEATHS.

May 12. In Caroline Place, Mecklenburgh Square Laura, wife of Capt. I. E. Francklin, H. C's. Ship Windsor.
31. Walter Williams, Esq., late Surg. H. C's. Service, Bengal Establishment.
June 2. T. Wakefield, Esq., of Wendover, formerly Commmander in the H. C's. Service.
7. At Bath, Lieut. col. Flint, late of the H. C's. Service, Madras Establishment.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 27 Deal, 30 Gravesend, Carnatic, Blanshard, from Bengal 29 Jan. and St. Helena 6 April.
— Deal, 30 Gravesend, Marquis of Wellington, Wood, from Bengal 25 Dec. and St. Helena 6 April.
29 Deal, June 1 Gravesend, Swallow, Nicholson, from Bombay, the Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope.
— Off Portsmouth, June 3 Gravesend, Hoogley, Lamb, from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope.
31 Deal, June 3 Gravesend, Prince of Orange, Silk, from Bengal and Ceylon.
June 18 Deal, 23 Gravesend, General Kyd, Nairne, from China.
— Deal, 21 Gravesend, Windsor, Franklin, from China 2 Feb. and St. Helena 24 April.
19 Off Isle of Wight, 23 Gravesend, Atlas, Mayne, from China 17 Feb. and St. Helena 23 April.
— Deal, 23 Gravesend, Bridgewater, Timmins, from China 17 Feb. and St. Helena 23 April.
— Off Falmouth, 23 Gravesend, Lloyds, M'Pherson, from Bengal, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.
20 Liverpool, Kingsmill, M'Dowall, from Bengal 24 Jan. Madras 9 Feb. and the Cape 8 April.
— Deal, 24 Gravesend, Prince Blucher, Johnson, from Bengal 6 Feb. and the Cape 17 April.
— Deal, 24 Gravesend, Thomas Grenville, Manning, from Madras, Bengal and St. Helena.
— Deal, 23 Gravesend, Asia, Morris, from Bombay.
— Deal, 24 Gravsend, General Harris, Welstead, from China.
— Deal, 24 Gravesend, Warren Hastings, Rawes, from China.
21 Off Eastbourne, 23 Gravesend, City of Edinburgh, Wiseman, from Bengal.
23 Off Plymouth, Barton, Goldsmith, from Bengal.
— Off Plymouth, Emma, Bumgard, from Bengal.
24 Gravesend, Eclipse, Stewart, from Ceylon.
25 Off Dartmouth, Baring, Lamb, from Bengal.

Departures.

May 28 Gravesend, June 3 Deal, Woodman, Kellie, for Bombay.
31 Gravesend, June 6 Ramsgate, England, Reay, for Bombay.
June 1 Gravesend, 3 Deal, Asia, Patterson, for Bombay.
2 Gravesend, 3 Deal, Regret, Wellbank, for Bombay.
3 Gravesend, 3 Deal, 9 Cowes, Lady Kennaway, Mee, for Madras, Mauritius, and Bengal.
— Deal, Windsor Castle, Lee, for Madras and Bengal.
— Deal, Lady Borringdon, Living, for Bombay.
4 Gravesend, 6 Deal, 12 Falmouth, Phœnix, Gordon, for Bengal.
5 Gravesend, 8 Deal. 14 Portsmouth, Lady Raffles, Coxwell, for Bengal.
— Gravesend, 8 Deal. 14 Portsmouth, James Sibbald, Forbes, for Bengal.
8 Gravesend, 9 Deal, King George IV. Auber, for Bengal.
13 Gravesend, 15 Deal, 24 Plymouth, Egfrid, Brown, for the Mauritius and Bengal.
14 Gravesend, 21 Deal, Hyperion, Norfor, for Bombay.
22 Gravesend, 24 Deal, Richmond, Hay, for St. Helena and Bengal.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Captains.*	*Where to.*
Commodore Hayes	700	Ardlie	Calcutta.
Globe	360	Blyth	Ditto
Eclipse	530	Kirby	Ditto.
Hooghly	400	Lindsay	Ditto.
Waterloo	416	Moore	Ditto.
Asia	410	Lindsay	Ditto.
Timandra	367	Price	Ditto.
Providence	678	Adair	Ditto.
Bombay Merchant	498	Clarkson	Bombay.
Princess Royal	300	Hackman	Batavia.
Midas	426	Watson	Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales.
Swallow	400	Nicholson	Bombay.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1819-20.

When sailed.	Vog.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be in Downs.
1820.													1819.	1819.
1 *Jan.*	2	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	W. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	H. B. Askew..	Fred. Madan..	Arth. Vincent	Ser. Simoens..	W. Maltman .	*Bombay & China.*	19 *Oct.*	8 *Dec.*
	3	*Earl of Balcarras.*	1417	*Company's Ship*	James Jameson.	Tim. Smith ..	Philip Baylis .	Alexander Bell	F. G. Moore ..	Henry Arnot..	Wm. Bruce ..			
Downs	6	*Warren Hastings..*	1000	H. M. Samson..	Thos. Larkins ..	Thos. Addison	George Mason	Wm. Haylett	N. De St. Croix	Robert Murray	T. Collingwood			
1819.	1	*Thames*	1300	Hen. Blanshard	Chas. Le Blanc .	R. Woodruff .	H. H. Sumner	Chas. Steward	Geo. Dewdney	Thos. Godwin	Edward King		2 *Nov.*	25 *Dec.*
29 Dec.												*St. Hel. Benc. Penang & Chi.*		
	2	*London*.....	1392	*Company's Ship*	Peter Cameron .	B. Broughton	W. Longcroft	T. B. Penfold	WK. Packman	D. Mackenzie	J. D. Smith ..			
1820.														1820.
2 *Feb.*	5	*Asia*	958	Henry Bonham	T F. Balderston	Hen. Clement	R. H. Rhind..	S. F. M'Lean	John Gisborne	J. M. Hodges	Jas. Gardner..			
14 *Jan.*	6	*Astell*	820	George Gooch ..	Fran. Cresswell	William Evans	Thos. A. Davis	Thomas Welsh	John Sprott ..	W S Cumming	Wm. L. Grave	*Bengal & China*	17 *Nov.*	6 *Jan.*
	4	*Castle Huntly*.....	1200	John Paterson ..	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	Wm. Haviside	W. Ticehurst	G. C. Kennedy	John Campbell	Henry Wright			
	2	*Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Patterson	R. Glasspoole.	W. R. Blakeley	K. MacDonald	John Griffiths	R. Simmons..	Sam. Jas. Lee	*St. Hel. Bombay, & China*	17 *Dec.*	8 *Feb.*
4 *Mar.*	4	*Lady Melville*.....	1200	Sir Rob. Wigram	John Stewart ...	Rich. Clifford	Hen. C. Smith	E. M. Boultbee	Wm. Lewis ..	D Cannan, jun.	S. H. Ayers ..			
5 *do.*	2	*Dunira.*	1325	George Palmer .	Mont. Hamilton	James Barber	John Shute ..	J. C Whiteman	John Douglass	A. Kedslie ...	Thos. Appach	*Bombay & Chi.*	31 *Dec.*	20 *Feb.*
4 *do.*	5	*Marquis of Huntly*	1200	John M'Taggart	Donald M'Leod	J. S. H. Fraser	E. M. Daniell	John Leach ..	T. M. Adney..	John Simpson	John Reid			
8 *do.*	5	*Prince Regent*	953	Henry Bonham	John Innes.....	James S. Biles	Thomas Baker	Henry B. Bax.	L. R. Pearce	David Falconer	Wm. R. Smily	*Madr. & China*		
7 *do.*	2	*Duke of York*	3 2	S. Marjoribanks	A. H. Campbell.	John Shepherd	J. Cruikshank	H. L. Thomas	John Orr.. ...	William Lang	J. Wm. Rose .		1820.	
	8	*Dorsetshire*	260	Robert Williams	Samuel Lyde ..	Henry Ager ..	Tho. Williams	Henry Stone..	G. Jewel Curtis	Fred, Fowler..	Thos. Hackett	*St. Hel. & China*	15 *Jan.*	24 *Feb.*
15 *do.*	8	*Winchelsea.*	351	William Moffatt	Wm. Adamson .	T. W. Moore.	Henry Bird ..	Jas. Dudman	John Manley	Thos. Stewart	Robt. Hackett			
9 *Apr.*	2	*Buckinghamshire..*	369	*Company's Ship*	Frederick Adams	James Head ..	Wm. Pulham	Amb. Rivers..	Thos. Allchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham	*Isle of France & Chi.*	30 *Jan.*	21 *Mar.*
25 *do.*	7	*Princess Amelia* ..	900	Robert Williams	Nathaniel Turner	Jas. Kellaway.	Wm. Pitman .	Charles Penny	H. B. Avarne..	Nath. Grant .	C. Fearon			
26 *do.*	2	*Orwell*	335	Mathew Isacke.	Thomas Sanders	T. W. Andrews	Rob. Lindsay	F. Cattley	Patrick Burt..	W. Bremner .	W. De Charme			
	7	*Scaleby Castle*	242	*Company's Ship*	J. B. Sotheby ..	T. W. Barrow	Robert Lowis	Jas. Murdoch	Robt. Robson	Jas. Halliday	Wm. Harper	*China*	28 *Feb.*	19 *Apr.*
	5	*Marchioness of Ely*	952	Sir Rob. Wigram	Brook Kay	Robert Clifford	Hen. Sterndale	Ch. E. Mangles	Wm. P. Bignell	J. M. Bennett	Wm. Millett .			*To sail from Gravesend.*
25 *do.*	3	*General Hewitt*	898	*Company's Ship*	James Pearson..	D. Rae Newall	Rees Thomas.	John Hillman	A. Broadhurst	Edw. Turner..	Joseph Salter.			
	2	*Lady Campbell*	684	John Innes.....	Thomas Marquis	John Jones....	Dav. Marshall	J. Sparrow....	Benj. Bailey..	—	P. MacCallum			
	1	*Clyde*	478	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair ..									
21 *Apr.*	1	*Moira*	650	Jacob Cowles ..	Wm. Hornblow							*Madras & Bengal*	28 *Feb.*	29 *Mar.*
11 *do.*	1	*Woodford*	544	Abel Chapman..	Alfred Chapman									
23 *do.*	1	*Coromandel*	639	Joseph Hare	Wm. Hunter....									
1 *May.*	1	*Brothers*	425	Aaron Chapman	Ralph Stamp.. .							*Bombay*....	29 *Mar.*	20 *April*
	1	*Camden*	899	Aaron Chapman	James Johnson							*Madras & Bengal*	15 *April*	5 *May*
22 *do.*	1	*Coldstream*	704	J. and T. Dawson	Thomas Dormer									
9 *June.*	1	*George the Fourth*	470	Wm. Bottomley	H. P. Auber							*Bengal*	28 *Do.*	29 *Do.*
14 *do.*	4	*James Sibbald*	667	Hen. Blanshard	J. Keith Forbes									
7 *do.*	1	*Phœnix*	493	John Blacket ..	Alex. Gordon ..									
14 *do.*	1	*Lady Raffles*	647	Blanshard & Co.	James Coxwell									
3 *do.*	1	*Asia*	458	Aaron Chapman	J. Patterson							*Bombay*	*Do.*	*Do.*
	1	*Hyperion*	402	Robert King	R. W. Norfor ..									
3 *June.*	1	*Regret*.....	356	George Barrick	Thos. Welbank									
	1	*Brampton*	432	Blanshard & Co.	Samuel Moore..							*Bengal*	27 *May*	27 *June*
	1	*Providence*	678	Bunyon & Co..	John Adair									
	1	*Waterloo*	416	H. J. Moore	H. R. Wilkinson									
4 *May.*	4	*Lady Carrington*..	596	Hen. N. Ward..	Thomas E. Ward							*Bengal*	10 *June*	10 *July*
	1	*Asia*	410	William Stoveld	James Lindsay..									
	1	*Timandra*	367	John Dingwale	John Price							*St. Helena & Ben.*	22 *May*	21 *June*
	1	*Richmond*.....	466	David Johnston	James Kay.....									

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	2	3	to	0	6	0
Coffee, Java.. .....cwt.	2	0	0	—	3	10	0
—— Cheribon.....	3	17	0	—	6	6	0
—— Sumatra	3	14	0	—	6	0	0
—— Mocha	6	0	0	—	7	5	0
Cotton, Surat..... . ...lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8
—— Extra fine.....	0	0	9	—	0	0	10
—— Bengal	0	0	6	—	0	0	8
—— Bourbon	0	1	3	—	0	2	0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	10	0
Anniseeds, Star..... .	3	10	0				
Borax, Refined.....	3	10	0				
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	15	0	—	3	0	0
Camphire unrefined.....	9	15	0	—	10	10	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	6	—	0	4	0
—— Ceylon.....	0	2	6	—	0	3	0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.							
—— Lignea.	8	10	0	—	10	10	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	2	0	—	0	3	0
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0
Coculus Indicus.....	1	5	0	—	2	2	0
Columbo Root.....							
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	—	33	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	10	0	0	—	11	0	0
—— Arabic.....	3	15	0	—	4	5	0
—— Assafœtida.....	5	0	0	—	20	0	0
—— Benjamin	6	0	0	—	60	0	0
—— Animi.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	11	0	0
—— Galbanum...							
—— Gambogium	14	0	0	—	17	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	8	0	0	—	12	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	2	0	0	—	6	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	1	0	—	0	3	0
—— Dye..... ...	0	4	9	—	0	6	0
—— Shell, Block..... .							
—— Shivered							
—— Stick.....							
Musk, China.....oz.	0	13	0	—	1	1	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0				
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	1	2	—	0	1	4
—— Cinnamon	1	1	0				
—— Cloves...	0	3	6				
—— Mace.....							
—— Nutmegs..... ...	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Opium.....lb.							
Rhubarb	0	3	0	—	0	5	0
Sal Ammoniac .....cwt.	5	0	0				
Senna.....lb.	0	1	3	—	0	2	0
Turmerick, Java ....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	8	0

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.	0	13	0	—	0	18	0
—— China.....	1	15	0	—	2	0	0
Zedoary							
Galls, in Sorts.....	3	0	0				
—— Blue....	11	0	0				
Indigo, Blue .....lb.							
—— Blue and Violet.....	0	3	6	—	0	3	9
—— Purple and Violet ...	0	3	3	—	0	3	6
—— Good Ditto.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	3
—— Fine Violet.....	0	2	6	—	0	3	0
—— Good Ditto.....	0	2	3	—	0	2	6
—— Fine Violet & Copper	0	2	0	—	0	2	4
—— Fine & Good Copper	0	1	9	—	0	2	0
—— Middling Ditto.....	0	1	4	—	0	1	8
—— Ordinary	0	1	3	—	0	1	0
—— Fine Madras							
—— Manilla							
Rice .....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	18	0
Safflower..... .....cwt.	17	0	0	—	20	0	0
Sago . ...cwt.	0	10	0	—	1	0	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	13	0
Silk, Bengal Skein .....lb.	0	15	0	—	0	17	3
—— Novi	0	18	0	—	1	7	0
—— Ditto White....							
—— China	1	6	2	—	1	12	11
—— Organzine..... ...	1	16	0	—	2	3	0
Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	8	1	—	0	8	7
—— Cloves.....	0	3	3				
—— — Bourbon							
—— Mace.....	0	3	3	—	0	7	1
—— Nutmegs.	0	4	0	—	0	4	8
—— Ginger.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	0	0
—— Pepper, Company's, lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
—— — Privilege.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
—— — White.....	0	0	10	—	0	0	11
Sugar, Yellow..... cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	13	0
—— White	1	15	0	—	2	5	0
—— Brown	0	19	0	—	1	2	0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb.	0	2	3	—	0	2	4
—— Congou	0	2	4	—	0	3	6
—— Souchong.....	0	3	10	—	0	4	4
—— Campoi	0	3	0	—	0	3	9
—— Twankay	0	2	11	—	0	3	6
—— Pekoe	0	4	1	—	0	4	8
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	11	—	0	4	6
—— Hyson	0	3	3	—	0	6	0
—— Gunpowder	0	7	0	—	0	7	2
Tortoiseshell.....	1	12	0	—	2	2	0
Wood, Saunders Red..ton	5	10	0	—	6	10	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 5 *July*—*Prompt* 6 *October*.
Company's.—Sugar.
Licensed.—Sugar—Coffee—Rice—Molasses.

For Sale 24 *July*—*Prompt* 20 *October*.
Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.
Private Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 3 *August*—*Prompt* 27 *October*.
Private Trade.—Nankeens—Callicoes—Blue Cloths—Bandannoes—Blue Emmerties—Blue Garrahs—Black and Blue Chinchew Cloth—Nankeen Trowsers—White Long Cloths—Madras Handkerchiefs—Shawls—China Silk Piece Goods—Sewing—Silk—Ribbon—Crape Scarfs—Crape Shawls.

For Sale 14 *August*—*Prompt* 10 *November*.
Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.
Licensed.—Saltpetre.

For Sale 16 *August*—*Prompt* 10 *November*.
Licensed and Private Trade.—Anniseeds—Castor Seeds—Turmeric—Mustard Seed—Gum Animi—Gum Arabic—Benjamin—Gum Copal—Borax—Almonds—Coculus Indicus—Tincal—Lac Dye—Shellac—Munjeet—Linseed—Myrobolanes—Castor Oil.

For Sale 18 *August*—*Prompt* 10 *November*.
Private Trade.—Soy—Bamboo Fishing Rods.

For Sale 29 *August*—*Prompt* 8 *December*.
Licensed and Private Trade.—Indigo.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that, at the desire of several principal Consignees and Dealers in Indigo, instead of the periods for holding Sales of Indigo set forth in the Court's advertisement of the 20th Dec. 1815, the Court, continuing to hold Two Sales of Indigo in the Year, will hold One Sale as near as may be to the 20th March, and the other Sale to the 20th August; and no intermediate Sales, except of Uncleared Damaged Indigo, or in pursuance of the Order of any of the Courts of law.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Bridgewater*, *Atlas*, *Warren Hastings*, and *General Harris*, from *China*; the *Hooghly* and *Thomas Grenville* from *Bengal*; and the *Marquis of Wellington* and *Carnatic* from *Bengal*, *Madras* and *Ceylon*.

Company's.—Tea—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Nankeens—China and Bengal Raw Silk—Cotton—Sugar—Saltpetre—Indigo—Pepper—Cinnamon—Saffron—Madeira Wine.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Nankeens—Piece Goods—Blue Cloth—Wrought Silks—Raw Silks—Rice—Indigo—Gamboge—Vermillion—India Ink—Rhubarb—Castor Oil—Lac Dye—Seed Lac—Paper—Grindstones—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Tortoiseshell—Elephant's Teeth—Coral Beads—China Ware—Floor Mats—Malacca Cane.—Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, and Sherar Wines.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Accounts from Calcutta to February last state the Company's six per cent. loan paper to be nearly at par.

The exchange on London for bills at six months' sight or twelve months' date was at 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee.

The exchange in London on Calcutta varies from 2s. to 2s. 2½d. per Sicca Rupee.

The exchanges on and from Madras and Bombay have suffered some depression though little has been done.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of May to the 25th of June, 1820.

1820.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3½ per Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2 per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. Lottery Tickets. s. d.	1820.
May 26	224½	68⅜ 68¾	69¼ 69⅝	86⅛ 85¾	105⅛ 105½	17⅞	—	66¾	77⅛	—	219½	—	—	—	—	5.8p	69⅛ 70⅛	28 14 0	May 26
27	—	69 68¾	69⅞ 69½	86⅛ 85⅞	104⅛ 104¼	17 15/16 16 13/16	—	—	77¼	—	—	77¾	68¼	—	—	12.10p	70¼ 69⅞	—	27
30	224½	68⅞ 68⅛	69⅛ 69½	86 85⅛	104⅛ 104⅛	17⅞ 17¾	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	20.18p	11.8p	70¼ 70¼	—	30
31	224½	68⅞ 68¾	69¾ 69½	86 85¾	104⅛ 104⅞	17¾ 17 13/16	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	20.18p	12p	70⅛ 70⅛	28 14 0	31
June 1	224½ 223¾	68⅞ 69⅛	69¾ 69⅞	85⅞ 86⅛	104¾ 104⅝	17 13/16 17⅞	102⅞	—	77¼	—	220	—	68⅛	69⅞	16.12p	1.3p	70⅛ 70⅜	—	June 1
2	223¾ 224¼	68⅞ 69	69¾ 69⅞	85⅞ 86⅛	104⅛ 104⅜	17 13/16 17⅞	—	—	77⅛	—	220	—	68¾	—	12.14p	2.4p	70¼	—	2
3	224½	69⅛	—	86⅛ 86¼	—	17 13/16 17⅞	—	—	—	—	220	—	—	—	14.16p	3.4p	70⅛ 70¼	—	3
5	224½	69⅝ 69⅜	—	86⅛ 86¾	—	17⅞ 17 15/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.16p	2.4p	70⅝ 70⅜	28 14 0	5
6	224½	69⅜ 69	—	86⅜ 86⅜	—	17 13/16 17⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15p	3.2p	70¼ 70¼	—	6
7	—	69¼ 69¼	—	86⅛ 86⅜	—	17⅞ 17 15/16	—	—	77⅜	—	—	—	68⅞	—	12.13p	2p	70¼ 70⅜	—	7
8	—	69⅛ 68⅞	—	86⅜ 86½	—	17⅞	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	12.13p	1p	70⅛ 70⅛	—	8
9	—	69⅛ 68¾	—	86⅛ 86½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68⅝	—	11.13p	1p	70⅜ 70⅜	—	9
10	—	68⅞ 68½	—	86⅜ 86½	—	17⅞ 17 15/16	—	—	—	¼ ⅜p	—	—	—	—	12.14p	1p	70¼ 70⅛	—	10
12	—	68¾ 68⅝	—	86⅜ 86⅛	—	17⅞ 17 13/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1p	70⅛ 69⅞	29 10 0	12
13	—	68⅝ 68⅜	—	86⅜ 86⅜	—	17 15/16 17 13/16	102⅝	—	77	¼ ⅜p	—	—	—	—	11.11p	1p	70⅛ 70¼	—	13
14	—	68¾ 68⅜	—	86¼ 86⅜	—	17 13/16 17⅞	—	—	77	¼ ⅜p	—	—	—	—	13.15p	2p	70⅛	—	14
15	—	68⅝ 68¼	—	86⅛ 86⅝	—	—	—	—	76⅞	¼ ⅜p	—	—	—	—	13p	1p	70⅛	28 14 0	15
16	219½ 220	68⅝ 68⅛	—	86⅜ 86¼	—	17 13/16	—	67¼	76¾	¼p	—	—	—	—	10.7p	2.4d	70⅜	—	16
17	219	68⅛ 68⅛	—	86¼ 86¼	—	17½ 17 13/16	—	—	—	⅜ ½d	—	—	—	—	8p	3.1d	69¾ 69⅞	29 10 0	17
19	219½	68⅜ 68¼	—	86⅜ 86⅜	—	17¾ 17 13/16	—	—	—	⅜ ½d	—	—	—	—	—	1.2d	70 69½	—	19
20	—	68⅜ 68⅜	—	86⅜ 86¼	—	17¾ 17 13/16	—	—	76⅝	½ ¾d	—	—	68	—	10p	1 3d	69⅝ 69¼	—	20
21	218½ 219	68½ 68¾	—	86¼ 86⅜	—	17 13/16 17⅞	—	—	77	⅜p	—	—	—	—	10.13p	1.2d	70⅛	—	21
22	219½	68¾ 68⅝	—	86¼ 86⅝	—	—	—	—	77	⅜ ¼p	—	—	68⅛	—	11.13p	2.1d	70⅝	—	22
23	—	68⅜ 68½	—	86⅜ 86	—	17⅞	—	—	77	⅜p	—	—	68⅜	—	11.14p	1.2d	69⅞ 70⅛	29 10 0	23

E. Eyton, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.*

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

AUGUST 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

NARRATIVE OF A NAUTCH IN HONOR OF A MARRIAGE.

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

The marriage of Neemullick's child was celebrated in a more superb manner than has been usual for some time in India; for though on such an occasion both the wealthy Hindoos and Musselmans are in the habit of giving large fêtes and inviting the whole community, both European and native, to the Nautches, yet it is seldom they incur such a heavy expense in the preparation, or throw such sums away in the execution of the festivities, as was lavished on this occasion; it has, therefore, induced me to make memorandums of what I saw, and the following is as near as I can recollect.

The principal entrances to Neemullick's house were decorated and illuminated for a mile on each side, the whole distance having ranges of pasteboard figures of mermaids variously painted, and each figure decorated with a great number of lamps of different colours; as the figures were very close and the streets narrow, the effect of this illumination was very beautiful, and gave as much light as if it were broad day. When we came to the house we were astonished by the sight of an immense gate of a fortress covered with soldiers, all dressed in the European fashion, and the officers apparently giving orders, whilst the battlements were covered by the inhabitants. All this was exceedingly well executed and looked to the life. After entering under the gateway, we came to a small square, completely covered on every side with pictures, one over the other, from the ground to twelve feet high; and all round the bottom of the square were statues of the natives of almost all climates, some exceedingly well done. The pictures, to be sure, were but sad daubs; yet from the quantity of light and the singularity of their appearance, the dresses or the attitudes of the individuals in the portraits (all intended for Europeans), it was altogether a very amusing sight. From this small square you enter into a large one; and here the scene of enchantment apparently commences. To describe this would require the fairy pen of Queen Mab dipped in the hues of the rainbow and adorned with the Gossamer's wing; for such an extraordinary sight bursts on the vision, as almost to overpower one's senses. A faint idea may be collected

from the following rapid sketch of what is not to be described, but which to be appreciated must be seen.

On entering the square, after your eyes have become accustomed to the first blaze of light, which throws almost an intolerable degree of splendour on the sumptuous building which you are then able to see, you will observe that the whole square is nearly filled by a fairy palace, in the shape of a parallelogram; its sides, at a rough guess, being about one hundred feet by seventy feet. The interior of this building is composed of an inner room with a broad colonnade all round; the roof is supported by two ranges of pillars glittering apparently with precious stones, but which, in fact, is tinsel of various colours made to imitate a silver ground studded with jaspers, agate, onyx, emeralds, and other stones. The upper part of the outer range of pillars has a beautiful cornice, with apparently a veranda beyond it, so well executed, that many went up to it under the illusion that they might walk in it. The pillars have lights attached to them, by which a magnificent effect is produced. The inner room has a throne at the end opposite the entrance; the throne is raised about two feet, and the ground is composed of rich red velvet; the canopy of the same is supported by four golden pillars beautifully fluted and lit by two immense clusters of lights multiplying by a dozen in a branch. The whole of the inner room, except a portion in the centre where chairs were placed for the Europeans, was covered with red velvet formed into cushions and places to sit on. The roof was ornamented with pictures and hung with splendid chandeliers. The room was open on the sides, but the visitors were prevented coming in, except through the door-way, by the velvet cushions between the pillars being elevated three feet from the ground. All the cornices and places where pictures were not hung, were most beautifully ornamented with the same materials the pillars were composed of: and the inner range of pillars along the side of the room was thrown into arches variously decorated with coats of arms and other embellishments. The *tout ensemble* was grand beyond any thing I had ever seen, and brought to my mind some of the fairy palaces, which the powerful wand of magic in the Arabian Nights' erected for the favourites of fortune. At ten o'clock the bridegroom is conducted in great state splendidly attired, and seated under the throne; when the conjurors, dancing girls, and singing ladies, all perform their various parts. If the crowd is very great the Nautch girls are placed at each corner of the building under the colonnade, and there sing and dance all the night; the centre was occupied by a Cashmerian boy, who performed several wonderful feats. The relations of Neemullick went about presenting nosegays of roses, &c. to the guests, and sprinkling them with rose-water. The crowd was immense; all descriptions of Europeans were admitted for three nights, and of natives for five more. Supper was provided, but amongst such a motley crew of Europeans every thing vanished as speedily as it was produced. One peculiarity attending this Nautch is very uncommon; the band of H. M.'s 17th regt. were allowed to perform in the inner square; and you might thus hear, at the same time, the martial music of England, and the languishing native airs, all very like Taze e be Taze, and not very agreeable to my ears: however it completed the arrangements for gratifying all the senses at once; and altogether this was one of the most extraordinary Nautches I have ever seen in India. The wedding, the artists, presents, &c. are supposed to have cost five lacs of rupees.

Feb. 5th. W. A.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

(*Continued from page* 19.)

We now resume "Table III." of the "Indian Retrospect," comprehending the "*acquired territories*" since the year 1760, also the "relations with Asiatic Powers," and chronological notices of a few events in the history of British India, not reducible to these heads, but having a leading character and decisive influence.

1763, Oct. 19.—Treaty with Mahomed Ally Khan, Nabob of the Carnatic. By this arrangement the Company acquired certain districts called the Jagheer Lands. A firmân of the Mogul, dated 12th August 1765, confirmed this cession of the subahdar. The revenues of this territory were entered in the Mogul's books at 4,00,494 pagodas.

1765.—The acquisition of the Duannee is one of the greatest events in the history of British India. Lord Clive, to whose talents in negociating affairs at the superior court this was owing, had been appointed Governor of Bengal, with greater powers than had been delegated to any of his predecessors. Soon after his arrival, he obtained from the Mogul a firmân, dated Aug. 12, granting to the Company the administration of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, on condition of paying an annual quit rent of 26,00,000 rupees; and for the expenses of the civil government, and the support of his dignity, 53,00,000 rupees yearly. The remainder of the revenues were allotted to the Company for their expenses in supporting their armies and other charges. Thus a territory, producing a revenue estimated at £1,700,000 per annum, and containing twenty-five millions of inhabitants, was acquired. The Mogul also confirmed to the Company the provinces of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong. At the same time, the Company received a grant of the five Circars, commonly called the Northern Circars, which was afterwards confirmed to them by treaty with the Nizam, subahdar of the Deckan, to whose government these districts had been subject. By this treaty, dated 12th November 1766, the Company engaged to pay the Nizam for the three Circars of Ellore, Rajahmundry, and Mustaphanaghur, 5,00,000 rupees yearly, and 2,00,000 for each of the Guntoor and Chicacoli Circars. This territory opened a road to advancement in the Deckan.

1767.—The Company were involved in war with Hyder Ally, who had usurped the throne of Mysore in 1763, and in a short time extended his dominions so as to become a formidable neighbour. The war continued, with various success, during the years 1767, 1768, and part of 1769, when Hyder with a strong detachment, having advanced within a few miles of Madras, the presidency made overtures for negociation, which were readily acceded to. A treaty of peace followed, by which each party agreed to restore mutually the conquests made.

1768, Feb. 23.—Treaty between the Company, the Nizam, and the Nabob of the Carnatic, in which the Northern Circars were confirmed to the Company; the annual payment to the Nizam for the four Circars, which had been delivered over to the Company, was reduced to 2,00,000 rupees for six years. They engaged to pay a conditional increase, making 7,00,000 rupees in all, when Guntoor should come into their possession.

1772.—Warren Hastings, Esq. was appointed Governor-general of India, and entered upon the office in April. The weak Shah Allum having thrown himself into the arms of the Mahrattas, he granted them the provinces of Korah and

Allahabad, bordering on the territories of the Nabob of Oude. On their advancing in force to take possession, the English opposed them, and in 1773 defeated, and drove them across the Ganges; retaining the means of hostility in the position which they were compelled to take, the Mahrattas invaded the country of the Rohillas. The English repelled them in this new aggression, acting as allies of the Nabob of Oude, to whom the Rohilla chiefs had promised to pay 40 lacs of rupees for the protection afforded them; but they afterwards refused to perform this undertaking. The ultimate consequence was, that the Rohilla country was invaded in 1774 by the English, as allies of the Nabob, and definitively conquered, as well as several other large tracts of territory, by which the boundaries of Oude were advanced in all directions.

1773.—Under the legislative act mentioned in Table I. the civil and military government in India, and the management of the territories acquired in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, were vested in a Governor-general and four Counsellors. The presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen, were made subordinate to the general government at Fort William. A supreme court of Judicature was also established, consisting of a chief justice and three other judges, to be all appointed by the crown.

1775.—On the death of the Nabob of Oude, a new treaty with his son added to the territorial possessions of the Company the province of Benares, with a clear revenue of £240,000 per annum.

1776.—The Mahratta empire was rent by dissensions. Ragonaut Rao, who had usurped the throne and title of the Peishwa, was compelled to seek refuge at Bombay. That presidency embarked in a war, in order to support him, and soon reduced the Island of Salsette and the city of Baroach. The general government in Bengal condemned the conduct of Bombay, disavowed the treaty with Ragonaut, and dispatched Colonel Upton to Poonah, to negociate a reconciliation with the chief of the Mahratta states. A treaty was concluded on 1st March, called the "Poorunder treaty," by which the Island of Salsette, with the territory of Baroach, and some other districts in Guzzerat, were ceded to the Company. The Mahrattas also agreed to indemnify the government of Bombay for the expenses of the war. They further assigned an ample revenue to Ragonaut, on condition of his fixing himself in a district remote from the seat of government. On the other hand, the Company engaged not to protect or assist either that chief, or any other subject of the Mahratta state.

Aug. 24.—Lord Pigot, sent out expressly by the Company to reinstate the deposed Rajah of Tanjore, was deprived of the government of Madras, by a majority of the council, and imprisoned at the Mount at St. Thomé, where, after a confinement of some months, he died.

1778.—War was renewed with the Mahrattas. The Court of Poonah refusing to comply with some of the stipulations of the Poorunder Treaty, the Bombay army landed on the continent in order to march to Poonah; they were soon after surrounded by the Mahrattas, and all means of retreat cut off. The Capitulation of Worgaum annulled the cessions of the Poorunder treaty.

This year the Company obtained from the Rajah of Tanjore the territory of Nagore, yielding a revenue of 2,50,000 rupees yearly, in lieu of a grant of land round Devicotta, which the Rajah had voluntarily offered, in return for being restored to his dominions.

1779.—A league was formed against the English in India. The principal parties were the Nizam, the Mahrattas, Hyder Ally, the Rajah of Berar, and several chiefs on the skirts of Coromandel. The

Company's governments, instructed as to the extent of the danger, prepared to meet the approaching storm.

1780.—Hyder Ally, who since the peace of 1769 had paid every attention to his army and finances, invaded the Carnatic; and while his son Tippoo was ravaging the Northern Circars, Hyder besieged Arcot, which, after defeating the English army under Colonel Baillie, he captured. For some time his career of victory seemed irresistible. At length Sir Eyre Coote was intrusted with the command of the army opposing him, and checked this formidable invader. Hyder became weary of the war, as his prospect of success was diminished and obscured.

1782, May 17.—A treaty of peace with the Mahrattas stipulated that the Company should restore the countries and forts lately taken from the states of that confederacy, with the exception of the Islands of Salsette, Elephanta, Caranjah, and Hog Island. The Company relinquished their claim to the territory round Baroach, yet retained the city. The Peishwa engaged to suffer no other European nation to be established in his territories or the dependent states. The original settlements of the Portuguese were, however, understood to remain unmolested.

1784, March 11.—A treaty of perpetual peace and friendship was signed at Mangalore, between the Company and Tippoo Sultan.

Article 2. Tippoo to evacuate the Carnatic.

3, 4, 5. The Company to restore Onore, Carwar, Sudashaghur, &c. and some other forts and districts.

8, 9. Tippoo renewed and confirmed all the commercial privileges granted by his father to the Company, and agreed to restore the factory and privileges which they formerly possessed at Calicut, also Mount Dilly with its district, as an appendage to the settlement of Tellicherry.

1785.—Mr. (now Sir John) Macpherson succeeded Mr. Hastings as Governor-general.

1786.—In this year Earl Cornwallis entered upon his first career of government in India.

1787.—By a treaty with the Nabob of Oude, the British subsidiary force was increased, for which the Nabob engaged to pay annually 50,00,000 sicca rupees.

1789.—The Company were again involved in war with Tippoo Sultan, in consequence of his invading the territory of their ally, the Rajah of Travancore. This era favoured the efforts necessary to humble Tippoo Sultan; the Company being at peace with all the other powers in India, and strengthened by treaties of alliance with the two most powerful states, the Nizam and the Mahrattas, who, to crush the rising power of Mysore, both assisted the English in the field.

1792.—The English and the allies pursued the war, embracing many actions and sieges, with great success against Tippoo. Most of his principal forts had been taken; when, on 6th February, his fortified camp at Seringapatam was stormed by the English army under Lord Cornwallis.

March 8.—A treaty was concluded with Tippoo, whereby he confirmed to the Company all the immunities of trade granted by Hyder in 1770. He also ceded to the allies a considerable portion of his dominions, and consented to pay a large sum of money. The Company received an increase of territory, yielding an annual revenue of 13,16,765 pagodas; and the acquisitions of the Nizam and the Mahrattas were on the same scale. Tippoo gave his two sons as hostages.

1792, July 12.—Treaty with the Nabob of Arcot. The Company to maintain a military force in his dominions, upon his paying them 9,00,000 star pagados annually towards the expense. The Nabob further to pay 6,21,105 star pagodas

towards liquidating sundry debts; which agreement was guaranteed by the British Parliament.

1792, Sept. 26.—Lord Macartney, as ambassador to China, sailed from England and arrived in the river of Pekin on 5th August 1793. The object of his mission was to remove some obstructions which interfered with the extension of the English trade with China. He was received with ceremonious attention, but did not succeed in the negociation.

1793.—Sir John Shore, Bart. (now Lord Teignmouth) succeeded to the office of Governor-general.

1797.—Lieut.-col. Dunlop defeated the formidable insurrection of the Paychy Rajah, in Malabar.

1798, Feb. 21.—By treaty with the Nabob of Oude, the subsidiary force from the Bengal government was increased to 10,000 men. The subsidy to be paid by the Nabob was made 76,00,000 Oude rupees, including some pensions to the Begums and the princes of the family. The relations with this power were again modified by a new treaty, dated 10th November 1801, under which were ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Company several districts, estimated to yield the gross rent of Lucknow rupees 1,35,23,474. This cession was accepted in lieu of the subsidy, and all charges for defensive engagements.

May 8.—Lord Mornington, governor-general, arrived at Calcutta. The voluntary subscriptions collected at the British settlements in India, and remitted to England, in aid of the national resources for supporting the war against France, amounted to £271,833, of which £159,053 was contributed from Bengal, £74,945 from Madras, and £37,835 from Bombay.

1798.—Notwithstanding the subsisting treaty of perpetual peace, the destruction of the British power in India formed the unremitting object of Tippoo Sultan's plans and exertions. His haughty mind never could review with complacency the sacrifice which he had been compelled to make to purchase the peace of 1792. He was stimulated by ambition and revenge to pursue a systematic course of intrigue against the British power among all the native states, and to revert to his hereditary connexion with France, as the instruments of his designs. To move the first engine, he dispatched an embassy to Zemaun Shah, king of Caubul, to encourage that prince in his long-projected invasion of Hindostan. He revived his communication with France by an embassy to the governor of Mauritius, proposing to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with France, to subsidize and victual whatever troops the French might furnish to the sultan, and to commence against the British power in India a war of aggression, for which the sultan declared himself fully prepared, and waiting only for the succour of France to enable him to expel the British from India. A French force was sent from the Mauritius, which landed at Mangalore, the principal officers of which were received with ostentatious splendour. These circumstances were considered by the Supreme Government as violations of the treaties of peace subsisting between him and the Company, and acts of direct hostility. To defeat the meditated blow, the British Government concluded a treaty with the Nizam, who at this period had an army of 14,000 men, commanded by French officers, that had obtained a degree of discipline superior in every respect to that of any native infantry, excepting those in the Company's service. By this treaty the British subsidiary force serving with his Highness was increased by 4,400 men. This detachment reached Hyderabad on the 10th October, and on the 22d, under the orders of the Nizam, and with the co-operation of a body of his cavalry, surrounded the French camp, disarmed the sepoys, and secured the persons of all the officers.

This operation was happily effected without bloodshed and without contest.

When the British territories had been thus secured against sudden hostility, some attempts were made to adjust the differences with Tippoo, and to remove every cause of dissatisfaction. The overture of conciliation having failed, the British army from Madras, under the command of General Harris, entered the territories of Mysore on the 5th March 1799, and commenced operations by the capture of several forts. The Bombay army, under Lieut.gen. Stuart, marched from Cananore on the 21st February. This army on the 6th March was attacked by Tippoo at Seedaseer, when the Sultan's army was defeated and completely dispersed. (See vol. viii, p. 321.) The English army invested Seringapatam, and their batteries opened on the 30th April; and on the 4th May the place was taken by assault: in defending his fort and palace Tippoo Sultan fell. This termination of the war which he had provoked, frustrated the hopes of the French, and gave the English peaceable possession of immense territories and revenues. The specie captured amounted to about 16,00,000 pagados, and the amount of jewels was about 9,00,000 more. The treasure was equitably shared with the Nizam's army actually supporting the operations of the siege.

The Governor-general placed on the musnud, which the fall of Tippoo left vacant, the descendant of the Rajah of Mysoor, who had been dispossessed of his rights by Hyder Ally, but divided the territories according to a plan concerted with the allies.

To the Company, the province of Canara, and the districts of Coimbatore and Deramporam, with all the territory between the Company's possessions in the Carnatic and those in Malabar; the forts and stations commanding the passes above the ghauts, and part of the table land; together with the fortress, city, and island of Seringapatam, the possession of which secures the communication between the territories on both coasts. The territorial revenues of this allotment amounted to the annual sum of 7,77,170 canteria pagodas, from which a deductiou of 2,40,000 was set apart for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Ally and of Tippoo Sultan.

The Nizam acquired territories yielding revenues of 5,37,332 star pagodas.

To the Mahrattas, notwithstanding they had borne no part in the war, were allotted districts which yielded a revenue of 2,63,957 canteria pagodas.

The country reserved for the Rajah of Mysore is on the table land above the ghauts, remarkably compact, with a strong frontier on every side, yielding a revenue of 13,74,076 canteria pagodas.

1799.—The empire of Hindostan being threatened with invasion by Zemaun Shah, an embassy was sent from Bengal to Persia, which was received with honour, and succeeded in attaining the principal objects of the mission. The king of Persia was not only induced to attack Khorassan, which had the effect of withdrawing Zemaun Shah from his designs upon India, but entered into treaties of political and commercial alliance with the British Government, which, while they excluded the French nation from Persia, strengthened and benefited both the contracting parties.

1800.—A defensive alliance was concluded on the 12th October at Hyderabad, between the Company and the Nizam, whereby his Highness, in commutation for the subsidy payable to the Company, ceded to them, in perpetual sovereignty, all the territories acquired by his Highness under the treaty of Seringapatam on the 18th March 1792, and also all the territories ac-

quired by his highness under the treaty of Mysoor on the 22d June 1799, with the exception of certain districts situated to the northward of the river Toombuddrah, which his Highness retained in exchange for the provinces of Adoni and Nundyal; those provinces, with all the districts, possessions and dependencies of his Highness, situated to the southward of the Toombuddrah, and of the Kristna below its junction with the Toombuddrah, being ceded to the Company. The annual revenues of the countries ceded amounted to 62,74,262 rupees.

1801.—The settlement of Bencoolen, on the west coast of Sumatra, having been a heavy expense to the Company, the Court of Directors reduced the establishment there, and transferred as many of the civil servants as were withdrawn to Madras, where the recent augmentation of territory required an additional number of servants.

From the 1st August 1801, the civil government of Malabar was transferred from Bombay to Madras; and the interior administration of the city of Surat and its dependencies having become vested by treaty in the Company, the establishment of chief and council was abolished, and a Lieut.-Governor, a Judge, and Magistrate, with some subordinate officers, were appointed.

On the 31st July a new treaty was concluded with the Nabob of Arcot, vesting the civil and military government of the Carnatic in the Company, together with the full and exclusive right to the revenues thereof for ever; reserving to the Nabob the annual payment of one-fifth part of the nett collections, upon principles defined in the treaty; the Company engaging to apply the annual sum of £248,442 to the liquidation of the Nabob's registered private debts, according to the stipulations of a former treaty, till it should be completed.

1802.—A treaty offensive and defensive was concluded with the Peishwa on the 31st December 1802, which stipulated that, in consideration of the Company furnishing a permanent subsidiary force of not less than 6,000 regular native infantry, with the proper equipment of military stores, the Peishwa should assign in perpetuity to the Company, certain districts in the province of Guzzerat, and territories south thereof, yielding an annual revenue of 26,00,000 rupees.

In this year, a political connexion commenced between the Company's government at Bombay and the Guicowar Rajah, in Guzzerat, a branch of the Mahratta family, which some of the more powerful houses had sought to oppress. He had therefore solicited military aid from the Company, to secure his right as legitimate heir: in return for which, by a convention dated 15th March, a cession from the former rajah was recognized. The expedition undertaken in his support soon brought the war to a successful conclusion. On the 6th of June, the rajah, by a second convention, agreed to make some further cessions of territory; but it was not until the 21st April 1805, that the definitive treaty was concluded, fixing the amount of the subsidiary force to be furnished by the Company, and ceding as a compensation districts producing a revenue of £131,625.

1803.—The Company were involved in hostilities with the Mahratta princes, Dowlut Rao Scindeah, and Ragojee Bhoonsla, rajah of Berar; but one campaign, which included the victories of Assye and Argaum, compelled each of those princes to conclude a peace. On the 17th of December, the Rajah of Berar ceded to the English in perpetual sovereignty the province of Cuttack, including the district and fort of Balasore, and also all the territories, the revenues of which he had previously collected, in conjunction with the Subahdar of the Deckan, together with those situated to the westward of the river Wurdah. By the last article he engaged never

to take or retain in his service, any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or of any American power, without the consent of the British government.

On the 30th of December, a treaty was signed on the part of Scindeah, by which he agreed first, to cede to the English, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories and rights in the Dooab, or country situated in northern Hindostan, between the rivers Ganges and Jumna; secondly, to cede the fort and territory of Baroach in the Guzzerat, and the fort and territory of Ahmednughur in the Deccan; and likewise all the territories which belonged to him before the commencement of the war, which are situated to the southward of the Adjuntee hills, including all the districts between that range of mountains and the river Godavery; thirdly, to renounce for ever all claims upon the Emperor Shah Alum, and to engage never again to interfere in the affairs of that monarch. This treaty also contained a clause similar to that with the rajah of Berar, respecting the employment of Europeans.

1804, April 28. —A partition treaty with the Nizam, then called the Subahdar of the Deccan, recognized the cessions made in the previous treaties by the rajah of Berar, and the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindeah, and arranged the settlement of the territories respectively transferred by the treaties referred to.

1804, May 14.—A similar partition treaty with the Peishwa.

The island of Ceylon, which, on intelligence of the war between England and Holland in 1795, had been surrendered in trust for the Prince of Orange, remained an appendage to the presidency of Madras, until 1799, when it was transferred to the crown of England, and formed into an establishment wholly unconnected with the Company, and subject only to the control of his Majesty's ministers. In 1801, the general treaty of peace in Europe, which has been mentioned in Table II., left the island of Ceylon in possession of the British government, by a definitive cession. In 1803, in consequence of the troops of the king of Candy having committed hostilities against the inhabitants of the English territories, an army was marched into the interior, which succeeded in obtaining possession of the capital of Candy; but from the unhealthiness of the climate, they were soon compelled to surrender it to the Candians, who put the garrison to death. All the other fortresses in Candy were likewise abandoned, and it was some time before peace was restored between the two powers.

1805.—Marquis Cornwallis assumed a second time the high charge of directing the supreme Government of British India. On the death of Marquis Cornwallis, in the same year, Sir G. Barlow succeeded by seniority in the council to the office of Governor-general.

1807.—Earl Minto replaced Sir G. Barlow, who was made governor of Madras.

1808.—The long and intimate connexion with the rajah of Travancore was this year broken off. The war with Tippoo Sultan, which had concluded in the year 1792, had for its first ostensible cause, the attack by that prince on the lines of the rajah of Travancore, who was in close alliance with the Company. It was therefore considered as a matter of justice, that the rajah should, in like manner with the nabob of Arcot and the rajah of Tanjore, be called upon to contribute, according to his ability, his proportion towards the expenses of the war. This proportion was calculated at half the amount of his nett revenues.

After this period the settlement of accounts with the rajah was transferred from Madras to Bombay; but during the three years 1794-5 to 1796-7, nothing was received. In 1795, a permanent

treaty with the rajah stipulated that a subsidiary force should be furnished by the Company to serve in Travancore, for which an equivalent sum was to be paid annually by the rajah. No payment was made under this treaty till 1797-8. From 1798-9 to 1806, the amount of this subsidy, fixed at £42,914, had been annually realized in the way of set-off in the accounts with the rajah for pepper furnished by him under contract. In 1805 another treaty increased the subsidiary force, and added to the subsidy £45,186: but no payment on account of the additional expense was made for nearly two years subsequent, although a remission of half the amount had been granted. In 1808 the intrigues of the Dewan in that prince's court produced a rupture. The Company's Resident was treacherously attacked in his own house by armed ruffians, and escaped by a series of opportune incidents which seemed almost miraculous. By prompt reinforcements the strong army opposed to the Company's subsidiary corps was happily subdued. Col. St. Leger stormed the lines of Arambooly on the 10th of February 1809; on the 19th the Dewan and his adherents were completely reduced, the intervening time having been occupied in a series of successful operations. The durbar of Travancore has since made a considerable payment in discharge of the arrears of subsidy.

On the north-west of India, the British Government established a military station at Loodihana, on the banks of the Sutlej, to restrain the Seik chiefs on the other side of the river from making incursions on the Company's territories, or the bordering districts subject to native chiefs under their protection.

In the same year 1808 the embassy of Gen. Gardanne to Persia, and the positions taken by France subservient to the establishment of a military preponderance in the heart of Asia, gave indications that the French were preparing to invade India, with the support of some of the primary powers on its north-west frontier. To counteract this design, the British Government in India sent the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone on a mission to the king of Caubul. The embassy left Delhi on the 13th Oct. 1808, and made a public entry into Peshawur on the 5th March 1809. Two formidable rebellions in the country, one at Candahar and the other at Cashmir, which meanwhile had broken out, made the king impatient to form an alliance with the British Government for his own support; but it was not in his power to guarantee the safety of Mr. Elphinstone and suite in his own capital. It required great address to disengage the embassy from their critical situation without offending Shah Shuja, whose ability to keep any compact was precarious. Mr. Elphinstone declined to occupy the fort of Attock, which was offered as an asylum for himself and escort, and obtained his audience of leave on the 12th of June.

At the same time the alliance of Persia was cultivated by a succession of diplomatists, bearing credentials from the Government of British India. The political friendship and intimacy thus formed, induced an embassy from the Shah of Persia to the court of London, on which occasion his Exc. Mirza Abul Hassan Khan made his first visit to this country, accompanied by Mr. Morier. This brings us to the year

1809.—The dissensions between the depositaries of civil authority and of military power at Madras terminated in the lamented revolt of a great part of the Madras army. The concert in disaffection was so extensive, that at one moment acts of insubordination occurred at Hyderabad, Masulipatam, Seringapatam, and other principal stations of the army. The joint letter of the subsidiary force of Hyderabad, announcing to the commanding-officer that they had united among themselves, and with the whole army, to obtain a redress of their grievances,

was dated 18th July 1809. As long before as the 15th of June, a joint address from the Jaulna and Hyderabad forces to Sir George Barlow, although it spread over the same resolution a long and close mantle of verbiage, had indeed intelligibly signified that the 158 officers subscribing it had embarked in this daring confederacy. At Seringapatam the spirit of mutiny began to betray itself on the 24th July, in a shape somewhat more disguised, but speaking menace to the civil authority by the dangerous medium of a *Committee of public safety*. Would that this inglorious leaf could be torn from history! Even at this distance of time, it were unsafe to mingle with a notice of this period of frightful discord any free expressions wandering beyond the private chamber of tender regret into the public field of rigorous animadversion. Private friendship and public spirit are in this country cultivated to an intense degree where they do not interfere; but whenever they come into conflict, the friend is cherished and the country abandoned. The vacant freedom from any thing like Spartan feeling is also fortified, by the impunity and ease with which every principle in morals, in politics, and in religion can be mooted, and is daily impugned in deliberative assemblies and in written discussions. Any man may jump as a gladiator into this fenced void, to take any side of any question; and nothing excites surprize, although the apology shall be tenfold more pernicious in its effect on society than the offence. Earl Minto, then Gov. gen., while he provided for the serious alternative of directing all the disposable force in the three presidencies against the refractory part of the Madras army, proceeded to the seat of the danger; and by firmly asserting the authority of government, and assigning definite principles on a clement scale in the application of penalty, induced the misguided officers to put up their swords till a war for the national rights and honour allowed them to redeem their character for loyalty and public spirit.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir:—In your journal for last month I made some observations on the prosody of a Persian couplet, which appeared to me to be erroneous. I now find that I was wrong, and accordingly take the earliest opportunity of making my recantation. The lines, as originally quoted by Fush, are in Hafiz, and who can pretend to question the correctness of such authority? It may be worthy of remark, however, that the two lines are not exactly uniform, the last foot of the first being a dactyl, and that of the second a spondee; or, according to the Persian scale, the letter ع in تعلات being mootuhurrik, or moveable in the first line, and sakin, or quiescent, in the second. This difference is not uncommon in Persian poetry, and several other instances of it may be seen in the same ode from which the verses alluded to are taken.

The couplet is scanned as follows:

Zumane uz.	wuruke gool	misali wo`	e to sakht
∪ – ∪ –	∪ ∪ – –	∪ – ∪ –	∪ ∪ –
Wuleze sher	me to derghoon	che kurde pin	hanush
∪ – ∪ –	∪ ∪ – –	∪ – ∪ –	– –

July, 1820.

C. B. A.

PRETENDED GUNNAACHEROOLOOS.

Extract of a Letter from the acting third Judge of Masulipatam to the Register of the Sudder Adaulet, dated 29th May 1819.

The prosecutors in the present case are two persons belonging to the village of *Ulloor* in the *Guntoor* zillah, of the cowkeeper cast, the one a woman named *Curnataca Uccammah*, the other a man whose name is *Yellavole Ramanya*.

It appears from the magistrates' proceedings, as well as from the depositions of these prosecutors and of their witnesses taken before the present court of quarterly sessions, that they left their village of Ulloor in company with the witness *Pollugoo Polya*, on the 1st Sept. 1818, and arrived at Nizampatam in the afternoon of the same day, when going straight to the house of a certain weaver at that place, to claim the payment of a debt, they were suddenly assaulted by a number of people affecting to call themselves the *Gunnaacherooloo*, a term given to persons prepared to become inspired by the village idol. On their arrival at the house of the weaver, they laid hold of the prosecutors, by desire, as they said, of the police Darogah of the division, and dragged them away by the hair forcibly to the front of the village pagoda. There was a feast celebrating before the idol at the time, and the three prisoners named in the arraignment were present, in the midst of a great concourse of people. The idol, it appears, was supposed to be restrained by witchcraft from infusing inspiration into the *Gunnaacherooloos*, to enable them to discover the means of averting sickness. It was the cholera morbus which at this time prevailed. Instant orders were given by the 1st and third prisoners, who are the darogah of police and the village curnum, without stating any reasons, that the teeth of the prisoners should be extracted and their hair cut off.

The prosecutors declare on their oaths, and the declaration stands fully corroborated by evidence, that these orders were instantly obeyed; and under circumstances of great ferocity and implacability, by throwing them both disgracefully and inhumanly on the ground, and by severely beating them in front of the pagoda; and, whilst some held them down with their hands and knees, in the manner they would have treated beasts intended for slaughter, their teeth were wrenched out of their jaws with pincers made use of by the silversmith of the village on this occasion. After this, their hair was cut off their heads, always an act of the greatest shame and indignity with the natives of this country, and both their teeth and their hair were thrown into the fire and consumed. Their cries availed them nothing: their utter ignorance and innocence of the cause of the oppression shewn to them in this barbarous manner, seemed to them equally inexplicable, and they particularly notice the cold and malignant demeanor of the second prisoner, *Avalah Bavanah*, a principal inhabitant of *Nizampatam*, whom the prosecutors appealed to on the occasion, and who laughed at their distress and sufferings, and added threats of further mischief, instead of affording present alleviation.—*Original communication.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir:—My "brother nightingale," Fush, who may justly be considered the primo buffo of our tuneful tribe, could not have contemplated that, in sending the original Persian couplet for publication, he was about

to contribute, indirectly, in so very eminent a degree, to fill the pages of your journal. The observations of your correspondent C. B. A. on the subject of the metre are, it must be confessed, rather of a polemical complexion; for they directly charge the feathered trio with an utter contempt for all the rules of harmony; but I, for one, can assure C. B. A. that I take his strictures in good part, inasmuch as my business was solely with the distich as it appeared in the Asiatic Journal, suggesting only such *literal* alterations as were essential to the clear understanding of the passage. The errors, in fact, were simply those which, from the family resemblance of many of the Persian characters, are frequently committed at the press; but C. B. A. is a root and branch reformer, whom nothing will satisfy short of *verbal* corrections and sweeping transpositions. As I do not wish, however, that our discussion on one little Persian couplet should rival the controversies of school-divinity, I shall only remark, in conclusion, that C. B. A.'s application of the measure to the Persian lines is, in one or two instances, arbitrary, and at least liable to be questioned; and, in making this observation, I may lay claim to impartiality, as it is obvious that the paraphrase on which I ventured agrees better with the *new* than with the *old* version of the passage.

But lest you should not be satisfied, Mr. Editor, with mere outward professions of good-will, I shall subjoin an Arabic couplet, which I lately met with in reading the "Ulf Lyla," as affording a happy specimen of the point and antithesis which that language is so well calculated to express, and of which the true force and effect cannot possibly be conveyed in an English translation.

I will venture also on a rough translation of the inscription on the tomb of Vizier Alee: and it can be only a rough one, as I am at present on a tour at a distance from the metropolis, and have not any thing like a Lexicon or Dictionary in my possession.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
SHUKHSEE.

July 10, 1820.

ARABIC COUPLET.

أنّ يومُ الفراقِ قطّع قلبي

قطع اللّه قلبَ يوم الفراق

Literally.

"Truly the day of separation has rent my heart; may God rend the heart of the day of separation!"

Or, as it may be paraphrased.

The hours, my love, that bid us part,
Have paralyz'd this faithful heart,
And robb'd it of its rest;
But soon shall the avenging pow'r
Annihilate each envious hour,
And give thee to my breast!

TRANSLATION OF THE INSCRIPTION.

In Arabic, at the top.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate!

God! and Mohummud, and Alee, and Fatima, and Husyn and Hoosyn.

God! there is no God beside him! Mohummud the prophet of God! Alee, the Vicegerent of the Lord and the successor of the Prophet.

In Arabic, on the sides.

(A.) Every thing upon earth is perishable; but the countenance of the great and glorious God remaineth for ever! O God, pardon and cover our transgressions; thou only art great and glorious and beneficent!

In Persian, in the body of the Inscription.

(B.) When the Vizier of Hindustan, Vizier Alee Asuf Ja, quitted this place of vanity for the mansions of Paradise, I dived into the ocean of thought, in order that I might obtain the pearl containing the date of his removal, when suddenly my ears were assailed with the cry of "*Waee Dureegha*!" or "Wo! wo!" from the race of the genii, the human race, and from the feathered tribes!

N. B. The words *Waee Dureegha* contain the letters which, according to the rules of *abjud*, form the date of the year of his death.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir :—I hail the appearance of your harmonious correspondent C. B. A. in your last number with rapture, because this collision of sentiment between him and the *trio*, whose discordant notes he very properly tries to expose to the censure of such tuneful prosodians, as the critic's self really is, or affects to be, may do some good and can do no harm to Oriental pursuits of this description. For my own part, let me candidly confess, that my admiration is more apt to be excited by the *sense*, than the *sound* of either *a word* or *a verse*, convinced that the former too frequently is "*vox et preterea nihil*," and the latter often "*tinnet quia inane est*;" though I by no means wish to insinuate the same of those capacious heads, which have their eyes and ears rivetted on *the feet* of a poem, instead of inhaling that *divine spirit* which sets it fairly a going, and breaths its balmy influence through the whole composition. To measure with ineffable extacy every *foot* in a line smells so very strong of the *last*, that I have long left this drudgery to those literary *Crispins* who take supreme delight in the mechanical task : but I am often tempted to remind them, "*ne sutor ultra crepidam.*"

With respect to Messrs. *Fush* and Shukhsee, having myself other *fish* to fry here, they may now safely be left to leap out of C.B. A's *pedemeter* with all the dexterity in their power, while I shall attempt to prove, that *he even* has got into the wrong box, if not out of the frying-pan into the fire, from the hands of two cooks, who would spoil any broth, *viz. false* logic and *bad* grammar.

If those nightingales, whose notes have been deemed so harsh by this Arabian pitch-pipe, will only defend their own inches in the condemned stave, let it be my province to prevent our obtrusive time-beater from taking an ell of applause, either from them or me, by teaching him the mere a b c in that art, where C. B. A. has rather perversely been harping on the wrong end of his musical strings, as a bashaw of three tails, though perhaps not entitled to a single one.

On what principle *shood* can be substituted for *kurd*, and its consecutive *ora* for *ush*, I, who can hardly go beyond the *amud-namu* of the Persian tongue, am at a loss to conceive, not being aware of *neuters* or *passives* governing any *object*, or of *shood* being very compatible with such a subject in the active voice of Persian verbs. *My reason* tells me, that the writer, whoever he was, thus *said* : "wule zi shurmi to dur ghoonchu kurd pinhanush ;" and C. B. A. swears by *his rhyme*, that in *this key* only could the poet *sing*: "Wule zi shurmi to dur ghoonchu shood ora pinhan," whence he certainly may by *scanning* produce some *extraordinary* meaning, while the *common sense* of this verse eludes my grasp entirely, in consequence, no doubt, of my possessing only *shood bood*, or *a smattering* of the language in which he of course must be an adept, by the golden rules of *mu fool* and fee fa fum, quite of a piece with tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum. By them, I shall not dispute the validity of *pinhan shood*, in lieu of *pinhaneed* or *pinhan kurd*; but my belief must be suspended, until some other *wizard* than your triliteral conjurer shall defend *ora* and *shood* in this example, where no less than four doctors have already differed on the text itself.

The readers of your literary miscellany are the best judges of the several versions ; mine was founded on the sublimer idea of making *Nature* ashamed of *her* vain attempt to transform a rose into a face more lovely than the cheek of *a living beauty*, whence she has ever since concealed its *embryo charms* in the blushing bud, as the hapless

abortion of a creative exploit. With me both the leaves and their imaginary creator are put to the blush. C. B A. exposes one poor solitary passive leaf to this disgrace alone, perhaps in imitation of those too *faithful* painters, who give the very *worst side* of a man's *face in profile*, were it even deformed by a blind eye, forgetful of the prudent maxim, though a prosodian, of putting one's *best foot* foremost, and always turning the visible darkness of an original author into as much shining light as possible. To denote that the leaves (or leaf) acted *on their ownselves*, khood ra would be requisite to substantiate C. B. A.'s *translation* in this respect, if I know aught of Persian idiom and phraseology. That my poetry may be out of time and place, nay, that it may be *lame* in both its *legs*, is perhaps too true; but being one of those animals called "irritabile genus," the esprit de corps tempts me to make on my stumps a species of defence, which, it is to be hoped, a prosing abecedarian at least will not deem unreasonable or unseasonable, through his own *doorbeen*, from any Goolgeer, Goolturash or eke a

GILEE GOOLCHEEN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Chelsea, July 14, 1820.

SIR:—In compliance with *your invitation* in this month's number, I have translated the Persian part of the *chronological epitaph* on the late ill-fated Nuwwab Wuzeer Ulee's tomb, near Calcutta. Should my *paraphrase* be deemed worthy of acceptance, it may *stimulate* some *Arabic* scholar and abler translator than myself to render the creed of the prophet Ulee's followers, with its accompanying scraps from the Qoran, which adorn the humble sepulchre, into appropriate English also.

My attention has been confined to the Persian only, this being the portion more immediately connected with the *fanciful mode* of computation, that your correspondent *very justly* explains by the *numerical* power of the following letters:

w equivalent to ..	6
a	1
e	10
d	4
r	200
e	10
gh.....	1,000
a	1
Sali hijree..	1,232

Which thus give the *hijra* year of the deceased's death, through the words *wae duregha*, decyphered by the *ubjud* scale of *such letters*, and extracted from the verses which I have paraphrased, to elucidate so far the nature of the Indian poet's conceit, in the very last part of these lines, which constitute the essence of the whole:

When Ulee—Ind's *vizier*, and Asuf's son—
Soaring aloft, his mortal race had run,
My muse dived deep in orient fancy's bay,
And found *these pearls* fresh shed by weeping Fate,
While heaven and earth proclaimed his *exit's date*,
In these sad notes.—*Alas, alack-a-day!*

Those orientalists who are aware that the theoretical origin of pearls in the East is ascribed to the *drops* of rain from *certain clouds* being received by the opening shells below for conversion into *pearls* by the wonder-working oysters of the Indian ocean, and at the same time who know the application of *fuluk*, the sky, to *fate*; such scholars, we presume, will appreciate the translation, and judge of it accordingly. At all hazards, I am, Sir, your very profound and lowly servant,

MURJIYA.

COMMENTS ON BATTY'S MAHRATTA CAMPAIGN.

SIR:—The summary of the Mahratta and Pindarree campaign, written, I understand, by Lieut.col. Batty, having attracted a good deal of public consideration among the Indian public, I have sent you the transcript of a few marginal notes, which I have pencilled on various parts of the work, that they may appear in your next Journal if you think them worthy of insertion. Col. Batty's book contains a great deal of historical information and camp detail, and is written in a pleasing soldier-like style; and I only differ from him upon those points and plans which, if carried into execution, may, I conceive, tend to endanger the extended empire which we have acquired in India, through the aggressions of the Poona and Nagpore powers and the vacillating conduct of the Hyderabad Durbar. Looking to the effect of this augmented territory on our new subjects, I am completely of opinion with Col. Batty, that the natives of India will be more happy, and find their lives and property and civil immunities better secured under the Company's protection, than they ever have been under any native government since the days of the renowned Acbar.

1*st Note.—Battle of Mahidpore*, page 120.—It is easy to detect errors after a battle is over; but difficult to perceive all the advantages of ground or necessary changes of position for the better, till the field can be surveyed without molestation from the enemy, when, from the light imparted by the event, the superior localities more naturally discover themselves. If this was not the case, few great battles would be won, and the strongest army would generally prevail. It does not fall to the lot of every general to be a good judge of ground. Sir Eyre Coote had this gift, and the Duke of Wellington has been most successful from his great judgment of ground.

Page 152.—The author should have been more delicate or more studious to be correct in his account of the hanging of the culprit killadar of Talneir, especially as he knew further testimony was expected from India. The killadar retained the fort in direct violation of a treaty with, and of orders from Scindia for its surrender. The conduct of the killadar of Assur Gurh is likewise a signal instance of the respectability of these native governors. It is mummery thus to compare these gentry with European governors.

Page 266.—The best King's reg. may have its fighting day as well as a Sepoy corps; but it is not in the recollection of many King's companies and officers that the 101st fairly run away at the attack on the Cuddalore lines, whilst the renowned 24th Bengal reg. closed with the French, and finally dispersed them, and took possession of their works. The high credit of the Sepoys of the three establishments is too well founded to need a defence, and the introduction of Malays, Javanese, and other foreigners, would soon cause a rebellion. The fame and admirable conduct of the Sepoy corps, even when six and seven months in arrears, and undergoing the greatest privations, having been so repeatedly confirmed during a period of 60 years, no additional testimony of their great merit as soldiers is required. The siege of Burtpoor is another proof of their daring intrepidity; for it is well known that when the 76th could not be brought again to the breach, the 15th Bengal reg. offered the last attack on that fortress. In short, officer them well, and they will fight to the last, as the late war proved.

Page 292.—We admit that the Madras native corps have laboured under great disadvantage from being obliged to recruit whatever men presented themselves for the service. Still these regiments have

on all occasions emulated and been mixed with King's corps in all *services of danger, honour, and enterprise;* the Bengal corps have a better selection of men, and both in discipline and every appointment are equal to the best regiments in the British service. Does not Col. Fitzclarence say, they are admirable troops? and does he not add that the 8th Bengal cavalry is equal to the very best corps in H. M's. service? and is not the conduct of the 1st Bombay reg. a proof of their pith and marrow? But is it not lamentable that from the total want of ensigns so much heroism should be committed, from the incompleteness of those establishments? I hope that the firm friends and well-wishers of the Company, the country, and the army, will take up this business and follow it up.

Page 299.—How does this accord with the fidelity of the regiments which marched from Cawnpore to Seringapatam, or of the Bengal corps which proceeded to Egypt, or of those employed at the capture of Batavia and of the Mauritius? Do not soldiers desert from the King's and from every military service in Europe?

Page 302.—We have seen native commandants put a battalion through the evolutions as well as an European adjutant could have done. What makes the Sepoys so attached to our service?—the promotion and rewards held out to them, together with the invalid pension and grants of land. By these means their sons and relations are ever forward to become sepoys; and thus a nursery is formed by the invalid stations in Oude and Bahar. The sepoy service must not be trenched upon for a few solitary instances of misconduct which occur in all services, whether the recruits be of a white or black complexion. A great empire has been acquired by our native troops—in the first years too, *with little aid* from European soldiers; and as we have had repeated proofs during 70 years of the excellence of our sepoy corps, let us not encourage the wild theoretical schemes of prejudiced minds, nor repeat the errors of rash Martinets. The mutinies on the coast are proofs of the danger of innovating upon the religion and customs of Hindoos and Mussulmans.

Page 322.—It has been a subject of complaint, and no doubt of official representation, that a great want of officers is commonly felt in the field, owing to the required number for the general garrison and other staff services; which shews that cadets should be sent forthwith to fill vacancies.

Page 323.—This officer entertains strange prejudices against our native corps. There are not, I repeat it, better troops in the world, *when fully* officered and treated with humanity and with proper consideration as to their religious tenets. Is not the repeated and marked approbation of a Clive, a Coote, a Hastings, a Lake, a Wellesley, and a Moira, a sufficient testimony of their merits? In fact, king's officers, having no object to attain from a knowledge of the language of India, are too often as ignorant of the manners, customs, and language, after 20 years' service, as they were when they embarked, and thereby unfortunately retain prejudices hurtful to the service; and from this cause often arise mistakes of a serious nature.

Page 334.—It is truly lamentable that tents should still be supplied by contracts; how much better would it not be for every commanding officer of a corps, or captain of a company, to furnish them and the cattle: there would then arise a pride in furnishing good tents and cattle, and the lives of valuable men would be preserved. They should be subject to monthly inspection and muster, and examples made when badly supplied. Our India proprietors would not feel comfortable under a thin tent and the sun at 110. Col. Batty,

reasoning on these required wants, does justice to his head and heart.

Page 283.—Colonel Batty's observations on the little success of the missionaries in India, is what every gentleman who has resided long in India, particularly in the upper provinces, must have expected, and *who has not locked up his understanding since he came home.* Conversion to another faith is a matter that must work itself silently to prove at all successful, and must not have the sanction of any governor or governor-general to aid it. I consider much more good would be done by translating the book of Job, Ecclesiastes, Ecclesiasticus, and the Psalms, than the works of the Apostles, because they are books which, whether the religious tenets of the writer be received or not, would improve the morals, and come more home to the understanding of Asiatics. I hope these observations will not get me into a hornet's nest; but I must be allowed to say, that when Englishmen and English women have once adopted a favourite plan, if agents can be found to repeat the attempt as often as it fails, they are willing to subscribe the funds. Neither local information derived from long residence, nor an intimate acquaintance with the natives of India, can weaken the confident predictions, or overturn the ingenious theories, or rectify the gratuitous opinions of persons who have actually made up their minds upon this favorite topic. I confess I am even so presumptious, as not to expect much national good from the present mania for general education. I greatly fear it will lead to a false ambition in the children of the poor, which never can be excited and indulged, and at the same time restrained within reasonable bounds: and if not under the controul of integrity and wisdom in the heart and mind, the augmented capacity for good or evil bestowed by education must prove a hotbed for revolution. It is very interesting to see the children seated in the schools, and walking orderly to church in their best bibs and tuckers; but to hear of the books to which they certainly have access out of school, with the political poison disseminated by Sunday newspapers, really makes me doubt whether all this rage for information springs from a sound estimate of what is conducive to public benefit and general happiness. The motive is good, but the result may prove otherwise. As far as my observation of this rage goes, I think it only creates a liking for light books, unsettles servants in their places, and renders it more difficult than formerly to satisfy the class of labourers made so learned in their vocations.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

AN OLD BENGALEE.

CAISSA.

Vindication of the Second Solution to the Seventh Problem, p. 24.

A CORRESPONDENT impeaches the validity of the Second Solution to the Seventh Problem. Objecting to the third counterstep, he says: "You will, on re-examination, perceive that the piece giving check by discovery, *the Bishop, may be taken by the Queen;* which destroys the solution."

To which we answer, that if the white Queen were to take the Bishop at the 3d move, as thus proposed, the black Queen would instantly give checkmate at the *adverse King's square.* The defence has, however, another alternative, that of *taking the Bishop with the Rook* or *Knight;* and the mate is then given in the same number of moves as in the course before indicated, *e. g.*

Variation.

3.

W. The Rook or Knight takes the Bishop.

4.

B. The Queen to adverse King's 3d, checking.

W. The King removes.

5.

B. The Rook gives check.

W. The Bishop interposes.

6.

B. The Queen takes the Bishop, giving checkmate. *Edit.*

LOO-CHOO ISLANDS.

(*From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner*, No. VII.)

[The introductory observations are by the author of the *Gleaner*, and written at Malacca.]

THE late visit paid by the two English ships, the Alceste and the Lyra, to the Loo-choo Islands, and the new and important information relative to them communicated to the public by Dr. M'Leod and Capt. Hall, have excited a strong and general desire among the inquisitive, to know something more of the state of the interesting people who inhabit those islands, as to civilization, government, religion, and manners. Though the Editor has not yet had the good fortune to see the publications of these gentlemen, except as noticed by reviewers, yet it is hoped the following papers will tend to corroborate their statements in general, and perhaps to correct some mistakes as to minute matter of fact. The first paper is of very recent date; the second is extracted by a correspondent, chiefly from a Chinese account of Loo-choo.

SHORT VISIT TO LOO-CHOO, IN NOV. 1818, BY W. EDDIS, OF THE BRIG BROTHERS.

On Thursday evening, the 19th Nov. anchored in Napachan roads, the town of the same name being the principal trading port of the Loo-choo Islands. My intention was to obtain permission to trade. We had but just handed sails when two boats came along-side, containing a mandarin interpreter and about twenty other individuals. I informed the interpreter that we wanted wood and water, which articles were promised in the morning. All conducted themselves in the most friendly, sociable manner, shook hands, and sat down in my little cabin, with the greatest ease, and partook of a little spirits and water. They would not smoke till I requested them. They inquired if I wanted a cow or any thing else. I was much surprized to find a person in such a spot speaking tolerable English, and was answered to my inquiries on that subject, that an English ship had visited them three years before, and remained a few days, in which time he (the interpreter) had learnt what I now heard. Several said, "How do you do?" &c.; and I was strongly impressed with the idea, that some individual had left the said ship, from whom they had learnt their English. They knew the colours perfectly, and repeatedly said, "you English." They repeated the words "captain, doctor, purser, &c.," and shewed me, as they said, the likeness of the captain of the ship that had been there; he was drawn in full naval uniform, and his nose appeared very prominent; but I could not reconcile this dress with a ship of only 18 men, though by their account she was very large. The interpreter, and indeed several others, had many English words written in a book; likewise the representation of various instruments, utensils, &c. The interpreter and another shewed me in a book the name of "William Law." When they took leave, they requested me on no account to go on shore, as it would occasion much trouble. I smiled, and said I would go with them the next day. We shook hands, bowed, &c., and I remained in astonishment at their kind, polite, and unexpectedly European manners. They possessed much curiosity, but not for a moment intrusive. When any one wished to examine any thing, his looks were as expressive as any words could be, and he touched nothing till permission was first gained. I could not help wishing some of my late Russian friends present to see their manners. The next morning the interpreter and many others came off, wood and water accompanying them. I informed the interpreter of my wish to trade, and shewed him several articles. He said it was impossible, as the king would put any person who should even mention the circumstance to death. It may naturally be supposed I urged this point, and shewed to several others the articles; but all shook their heads, and intimated that their heads would suffer if they even mentioned it. However, the interpreter apparently engaged to interest himself in my behalf: but to the last moment I was told it could not be allowed, and they became very anxious for my departure, observing that I had now received the wood and water. Indeed after proposing trade there was an evident coolness and uneasiness about my friend; but when I promised to sail the next morning, he became again quite sociable, at the same time telling me he depended on my word. The vessel was sketched, the yards, masts, &c. measured: not a block escaped them: at the same time always requesting permission. The small arms were likewise measured, &c. &c. I could not obtain the name of the ship that had been here, or the length

of her stay, &c. As going on shore appeared to cause much uneasiness, I gave the point up. They were extremely cleanly in their persons: their dress consisted of a loose gown and trowsers; their hair was drawn up in a bunch on the crown, and secured by a pin and ear picker. Many of these articles were silver.

As it appeared fruitless and nearly impossible to trade, I sailed on the Saturday morning, after a stay of only 44 hours, in which short time it was scarcely practicable to acquire any other knowledge further than sufficient to excite surprise and admiration at these worthy, hospitable, and indeed partly polished people. They appeared by nature to possess the virtues, without the vices of what we call civilized life. I did not observe the appearance of any offensive weapon whatever. They very readily partook of any thing offered, wine, &c.; of noyeau they highly approved, and I have no doubt the good interpreter will recollect the name.

The particulars I gained respecting the produce of the island are of course very confined, and probably in some respects incorrect. The interpreter informed me that they had silver, copper, and iron; cotton, nutmegs, ginger, and several kinds of spices; horses, cows, goats and pigs; rice and other kinds of grain. They trade to Japan, but the Japanese do not frequent their ports. They likewise trade to China, and the Chinese with them; they receive silk, nankeens, teas, and many other articles from the latter. They manufacture their own cottons, which are mostly checks, and some of them very fine.

They appeared highly pleased with the telescopes, quadrants, &c.; likewise with woollen cloths. I gave the interpreter* Broughton's Panoramic View of Napachan, which delighted him; likewise one or two other pictures and a pencil, but nothing else would he accept. I offered him and others a Chinese New Testament; they read it fluently, said it was very good; but the king would cut their heads off if they accepted it; nor could any intreaties on my part induce any one to retain it, or even any other book. I shewed the interpreter Japanese writing, but he did not understand it. They inquired if I had been at Japan, and frequently if English ships went to Canton; and certainly seemed to doubt my word on that head, repeating, "What! English ships *now* go Canton? No, no." I fear, Lord Amherst's reception in China is well known over these parts as well as at Japan; and by distorted and false accounts, the English character may have lost in their estimation. I was aware that to attempt to explain to them that circumstance would have done no good.

* A M.S. note on the margin of our copy signed "W. M." says that the name of the interpreter was Maduxa.

CHINESE ACCOUNT OF LOO-CHOO.

The following account is taken from a continuation of the Chinese Official Memoirs, concerning the Loo-choos, first published in the reign of Kang-ke, (about A. D. 1700), and now extended to the 13th year of the reign of Kea-king (A. D. 1808). Printed at Peking, with moveable Chinese types.*

To the Editor of the Gleaner.—Sir;—Want of sufficient time and means to ascertain the character of a people, is a difficulty that all European voyagers, who first visit any foreign country, labour under: and it is their common failing that, without sufficient time and means to know it, they venture to pronounce the character of a people, and thus communicate, without intentionally telling any untruths, erroneous impressions to the nations of Europe.

In the case before us, his Majesty's ships the Alceste and the Lyra visited Loo-choo for a few weeks. The captains, officers, and men, on the one hand, put a constraint on themselves: were harmless as doves, and liberal as princes, in order to gain confidence with the natives; the natives, on the other hand, kept a constant watch on their own people, and on the Europeans, both night and day. They were afraid of giving offence; used every possible precaution to prevent crime, and supplied gratis every want of the powerful strangers who had visited them, whilst at the same time they confined them to the beach or to their ships. Both sides were acting an artificial part, which it would have been impossible to keep up for any length of time, and in which the real, natural, and undress character of either side was never developed. The personal observation of the voyagers was very limited, and whatever lies the people of Loo-choo chose to tell, the English had no means of detecting them. The sample, therefore, which is given of the character of the people of Loo-choo, is not sufficient to enable us to judge of the whole; we might as well give a man a single brick of an edifice, and tell him by that to judge of the size and proportions of the whole building.

The Chinese call the Loo-choo Islands Lew-kew nations, and from the Chinese has arisen the European spelling on maps, *viz.* Le-kyo and Liquio. After the attention paid to the language by Lieut. Clifford

* Pere Gaubil, in the Lettres Edifiantes, gave an account of the former memoirs.

on board the Lyra, there can be no doubt that Loo-choo is more correct than the Chinese.

THE HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE LOO-CHOO ISLANDS.

On this subject Capt. Hall's account gives no information whatever.

The Chinese account says, that anterior to A.D. 1190, there had been twenty-five reigns on the island. The first king was called Teen-shun, but the name of his successors, and the duration of each reign, were lost.

A change of dynasty took place at this period in the person of Shun-teen, and continued three generations, when the original dynasty was restored in Ying-tsoo, the descendant of Teen-shun.

The sovereignty was subsequently transferred to four different persons, and rested for a while with one called Cha-too, during whose reign, about A.D. 1390, the Loo-choos first had intercourse with China.

From Cha-too the sovereignty passed to Shang pa-che, at which time there were three nations, called the central, the south and the north.* These three long since became one united kingdom.

The dominion subsequently passed into the hands of seven different chiefs, and at last rested with Shang-yuen, the ancestor of the late king Shang-muh, who was the fourteenth from Shang-yuen, and who considered himself the descendant of the ancient Shun-teen, who obtained the dominion in 1190.

It is remarkable that, according to the Chinese official memoir, there is on the Loo-choo Island an original written character; and the history of the islands, composed about 1660, is in that character. Their genealogies they keep in the Chinese character.

The king Shang-muh died in 1794, and was succeeded by his grandson Shan-wan, who died in 1801. His eldest son succeeded in autumn and died in winter, without being confirmed by the Emperor of China, which was however done eight years after his death, by his imperial majesty Kea-king. The king in 1808 was Shang-haou, a great grandson of Shang-muh, and was born in 1787; he ascended the throne in his 23d year, and was confirmed by the Emperor of China five years afterwards.

If the above account of the Chinese be correct, the *aged* monarch, of whom our English voyagers speak, must have been in 1817 in his 30th year.

Inaccuracy is unavoidable in transient visitors of a foreign country, whatever their talents and integrity may be, for the reason assigned at the beginning of this paper,—want of time and means.

* The central is called Chung-shan. The south Shan-nan, and the north Shan-pih.

The natives declared to the English that they had no weapons, and we should be almost led to suppose these innocent, but story-telling islanders, could not comprehend the use of a weapon, nor had any occasion for the infliction of punishment.

The Chinese narrator says, that Shun-teen in 1190, laid the foundation of his kingdom by military force, and that till this day there is, in a temple dedicated to him, an arrow placed before the tablet on which his name is inscribed, and which tradition says is in conformity with his dying will, to show that his kingdom was founded by military prowess.

However, since the southern, northern, and central divisions became united under the sovereignty of Shang, their civil broils have been comparatively very few, and their records make little mention of wars for a long period. The Chinese attribute this to their acknowledging the supremacy of the Emperor of China.

In the Loo-choo annals of eminent men is the following narration, which shews that they have not been exempt from the evils of lust and war.

The hero of the tale is Kwei-show, who was an officer of rank in the district Yuh-tsun. The wife of Gan-sze, the chief of the district, was considered a beautiful woman, and to obtain possession of her Pa-chung, another chief, invaded Yuh-tsun; subdued, abused, and insulted Gan-sze, and then murdered him: his wife, however, having first sent her son, then an infant, into another district, under the care of a respectable family, put an end to her own existence by hanging herself. Pa-chung being disappointed in his brutal desire to obtain Gan-sze's wife, turned his attention to the destruction of her infant, and was preparing to attack the district where he was, and thus to gratify his revenge. Kwei-show heard of what was meditated, gave notice of it to the chief of Ping-gan, where the child was, and solicited the chief to raise troops and attack Pa-chung. The chief advised with Keih-teen, one of his principal men, what was to be done.

Keih-teen said, "The affair is fraught with danger, but if we can get a man who will die instead of his young lord, we may devise some mode of defence by gaining time."

Kwei-show stood forward, and requested that he might be delivered up instead of his lord, and Keih-teen forthwith bound him, and delivered him to Pa-chung. Pa-chung, in a great rage, ordered him to be immediately beheaded; Kwei-show, instead of fearing death, poured upon the tyrant a volley of abuse, which increased Pa-chung's anger, and he determined to protract Kwei-show's sufferings before he murdered him; accordingly he sent him to prison, and fixed a

future day for his execution. In the mean time, Keih-teen continued to rekindle ancient animosities against Pa-chung amongst the neighbouring chiefs, who raised soldiers to attack him. When told of Kwei-show being bound and delivered up to death, they would not believe it. The sight of young Gan-sze however animated them, and just as the day fixed for Kwei-show's execution arrived, they, conducted by Keih-teen, came upon Pa-chung unexpectedly, in the midst of his revels and debauchery. The soldiers found him drunk in bed, and, without taking him thence, cut his head off, and thus delivered from prison and restored to life the faithful and magnanimous Kwei-show.

Government.—It is a peculiar feature in the government of Loo-choo, which the Chinese remarked, that although the king fills the throne, the supreme power is in the hands of the prime minister, who is absolute. All affairs of the revenue, the army, and the infliction of punishments, are under his entire controul, although the form of reporting to the king and receiving his sanction is gone through.

This accounts for the idea which was suggested to Capt. Maxwell, of the minister writing to the King of England. The letter was declined, because it did not come from the Loo-choo king.

The Loo-choo people have derived from China the division of their officers into nine ranks; and they have made a compendium of law from the Chinese Penal Code.

Literature.—The Chinese memorialist does not give any account of the Loo-choo native character: he seems to have been ignorant of it; but, by the advice of the Chinese, district schools were established by the king, and examinations of the students commenced, in imitation of the Chinese system. The king gives them an occasional banquet by way of encouragement; and they have set up the image of Confucius, and study carefully the commentary of Choo-foo-tsze.

Their poetry, the Chinese doctor says, would bear a perusal.

Religion.—It is that of Buddha. They have none of the sect of Taou-tze; there are nuns amongst them. They had temples in the 13th century, the foundations of which have long disappeared, but they have imitated what they saw in China, and have imported her idols, the Queen of Heaven, &c.

They say that about 1275, a Buddha priest was driven on the island in a boat. Whence he came they know not. They have had priests ever since. They have people who pretend to point out lucky spots for graves; but have no astrologers.

Miscellanea.—Their palace was made, according to the reports of their tribute bearers sent to the court of China, of what they saw in Peking; but they are obliged to build it low and compact, in consequence of the gales of wind which sweep across their little isle.

His Loo-choo majesty never puts on shoes, except when he performs some grand state ceremony; then he suffers the annoyance of a pair of Chinese shoes, which he cannot submit to on ordinary occasions. Men and women all bind their hair in tufts, some on the top of the head, and others on the right side; which fashion, it is said, arose from the founder of their monarchy having a swelling on his right temple, over which he braided the hair to conceal it.

They divide their lives into periods of 20 years each. The end of the third period, *viz.* 60, is a time observed with peculiar expressions of congratulation. When their king happens to arrive at that age, envoys are sent from all the surrounding islands to congratulate him.

They observe the new year, and at court have plays, &c. They fly kites at a certain period, in imitation of the Chinese of Fuh-keen.

Those connected with seafaring people have a custom of erecting a pole, with a little wooden ship suspended at its top; and a five-leaved wheel-shaped wind sail, is kept standing till their friends return in peace.

They desired much the Chinese to draw them tigers, and a willow branch; intending the first as an emblem of speed, and the other as indicating peace and tranquillity.

Our English voyagers could not find out whether the Loo-choo people had any money or not. The writer of the Chinese memoir says they have a copper coin, which was cast about 1660, and which they call Kew-muh. Twenty of them are strung together; but as copper is scarce on the island, they are not very plentiful. Capt. Hall says, "they appear to have no money, and, from all we could see or hear, are even ignorant of its use." The Chinese say, that they use more a foreign coin that is obtained from the eastward. They string pieces of silver also, ten of which make a tael.

Before the people of Loo-choo had intercourse with China, they knew only Japan and Corea. There were people who came from the smaller islands about Japan to trade.

Capt. Hall doubts whether the Loo-choo people knew the name of Manilla (Luzon) or not. Our Chinese writer describes a fruit-tree which they obtained from Manilla, and which is now used by the natives of Loo-choo. The vessel which brought it was driven by a gale of wind on the coast of Manilla, and brought back this fruit-tree with her.

They have upwards of a hundred different kinds of shells on the islands, for which the natives themselves have no specific names.

He mentions a sort of prepared food which keeps a long time without spoiling: it consists of pulse and flesh beaten to a pulp, placed in a large receiver and mixed with ice, where it remains over winter till the ice melts, when it is compressed and made solid by weights, after which it is cut to pieces and dried in the wind. In the interior, this food is daily sold in the markets.

The celestial envoy, as the Tartar doctor of the Hanlin College calls himself, says that the Loo-choo Islands are barren, and the people poor; but their population is increasing and their land improving, all of which is owing to the auspices of the Emperor of China. There seems little doubt that the Loo-choo islanders were rather in a savage state, till they derived a portion of civilization from the self-called celestial empire.

Capt. Hall regrets again and again the want of a respectable person who understood Chinese. I hope the Christian philanthropists of Europe will see the importance of encouraging attention to this language. I do not magnify its importance, nor do we preach up to European literati a Chinese crusade; but I do say, that every nation in Europe who aspires to general knowledge, ought to have a few persons qualified to read a language which has existed since before Homer wrote, and which is now employed by one-fourth of our species.

AMICUS.

ACCOUNT OF A SUTTEE,

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

SOME late publications have assumed a convulsed and irritated tone on the subject of the fearful sacrifices to which Hindoo devotees think themselves called upon to make, under a state of mind which unites the most obscure views of religious obligation with the most sincere obedience to apprehended duty. It is insinuated that offerings of life on the altar of superstition, which appear to be voluntary, are in reality compelled. It is, therefore, more than ever important to collect the testimonies of persons of character, whose near observation of each individual case enables them to convey a distinct representation of the scene.

Burdwan, Nov. 27.—I was yesterday evening present at the awful ceremony of a woman burning herself with the corpse of her husband. I was conducted to the house of the deceased, who was of the husbandman cast. I found the body laid on a mat, the widow seated by it getting her hair combed. When she saw me, she crept on her knees towards me, begging permission to burn herself with the body of her husband.

As soon as the magistrate's leave arrived for the awful ceremony, the relatives placed the corpse on a bier, which they carried, and on which the widow was seated. She was carried to the place of funeral, amidst a large crowd, on whom she scattered parched grain. The funeral pile was made in a hollow cone, dug in the earth, about four feet deep, and five feet diameter at the mouth. It was lined with dry wood, and partly filled with combustibles. After the widow had bathed in an adjacent tank, the corpse was placed in the cone. At this time she was so exhausted that a relation was obliged to bear her up in his arms.

When again on her feet, she tore off a part of her robe, and wrapt it round her eldest son, a child about eight years old. After this many men and women fell at her feet and kissed them. The victim exhorted the women to follow her example, should they be ever in a similar state. The boy now threw a lighted torch into the cone; it blazed with great fury. The widow walked three times round the cone, throwing in rosin to enliven the blaze from a pot which she had under her arm, then jumped with alacrity into the flames, and seated herself near the corpse. She was in a moment enveloped in flames, which the crowd increased by throwing in tow and other combustibles, and she kept clapping her hands after the epidermis was nearly burnt off her body. Her hands then fell; she was soon dead, but the body still kept its erect seated posture, and appeared like a statue of ebony amidst the raging flames.

The crowd shouted loudly and incessantly, and said that such a resolute *suttee* was never seen. The police-officer who attended, and had seen many *suttees*, told me he never saw one where the victim was so calm and so intrepid. I was within three yards of the cone; the poor creature had her face towards me. I shall never forget the dreadful sight; it was awful and horrible. When I first saw her, there was a wildness in her looks: she was afterwards calm and composed;

latterly weak, and exhausted, and agitated; but when she walked round the blazing cone, she was calm and collected.

She was about 50, her husband about 60. She had three children: a daughter, married, about 20, and two sons, one eight and the other seven.

There was no compulsion, no force. The crowd, by the order of the police-officers, receded from the cone, and I was nearer to it than any other person, except the poor victim. There was no impediment to her jumping out of the fire if she wished it. There was no interest in her self-immolation to the relations; for she was poor, and the nearest relatives were obliged to enter into bonds to maintain the two children until they were of age to support themselves. It was religious enthusiasm. It was the force of early inculcations acting on a warm mind. The actor and the crowd seemed to feel no restraint from my presence; on the contrary, they often fell back to give me a better view of the awful ceremony.—*Bengal Hurk.*

CAUSES OF THE RECENT EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

The Joassamees, taking advantage of the former forbearance of our governments, which (as is usual with a barbarous people) they considered to have arisen from fear, have ventured at times to attack the British flag. The expedition of 1809, however, proved to them that punishment, if not immediate, was certain. At this time, our readers will no doubt recollect, that Ras-al-Khyma, the principal place belonging to the pirates, was taken and destroyed, with all the vessels found there; that other places of inferior note were visited, some taken, and the vessels at all of them destroyed. This severe but necessary example appears to have kept these savage depredators in awe for some years; it seems, however, that in the year 1816 they felt themselves sufficiently strong to re-commence operations, and four vessels from Surat, bound to Mocha, richly laden, and sailing under the British flag, were captured by them, the commodore of their maritime force, Ameer Ibrahim, being in command of the squadron; the crews, as usual, were massacred, and the property, valued at a very large sum, was taken to the strong holds of the pirates. A small squadron proceeded from Bombay towards the end of that year, to demand satisfaction for this outrage, but none was obtained; and the chief in consequence was informed, he might expect to be visited with the displeasure of the British government. Before the squadron left Ras-al-Khyma, some dows lying in shoal water off the place were attacked, but without effect, and from that period vessels sailing under the English flag have been obliged to proceed with convoy. Some chastisement has been inflicted at different times by the cruizers, but not sufficient to produce any serious effect. The pirates, when at length aware of the preparations at Bombay, endeavoured, too late, to disarm impending vengeance by suing for peace: a boon not likely to be granted, until they are deprived of the means of continuing their present unjust and barbarous mode of obtaining their subsistence.

THE CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO.

From some information, collected from Mr. R. Down, the chief officer of the unfortunate ship Iris, we find, that the whole of this groupe, including Diego Garcia, is settled by adventurers from the Isle of France, some of whom have as many as 400 slaves, who are principally occupied in the making of cocoa-nut oil. These islands are represented to be very unhealthy, the scurvy making dreadful ravages amongst the negroes, whilst their European masters renovate their own health by occasional voyages to the Isle of France.

VISIT TO ELLICHPORE.

An officer attached to the Nagpore escort thus describes this place and vicinity on a recent visit.

We have just seen the city of Ellichpore, in former times apparently the capital of Berar. It is pleasantly situated between the Sarpan and Bechun rivers, which form a junction near it; these two rivers probably unite about 2 coss to the

southward and fall into the Poornah river, near Duricapoor Baublee. The Poornah is the principal river in Berar, and abounds in large fish.

The views in the vicinity of the city are remarkably picturesque. The tomb of Reyman Shashah Doolah, a Mahomedan leader, and a person of much reputed sanctity, who is said to have fallen in the conquest of that part of the country from the Hindoos, is situated on elevated ground, on the banks of the river and enclosed by a stone wall, with several equidistant and octagonal bastions, on which are domes supported on small arches. The principal gateways are high and surmounted by minarets and nobut khanas of a very light and pleasing style of Mogul architecture. Great part of it is shaded by immense trees, whose branches extend quite across the river, forming a grand mass of shade and foreground, well worthy the attention of students, and admirers of painting.

Many other objects are conspicuous from the south bank of the river, as the tomb of Ishmiel Khan, (the present Newab's Father) the Imaum Barra, the house of Banker Shah, the Newab's Cypress Garden, &c. most of which places are very splendidly illuminated during the Moharrum, and on other grand occasions; and what makes these objects more pleasing is the attention and civility that Europeans meet with in visiting these places; forming a striking contrast to the jealous and cautious suspicion by which we are received in most other Mahomedan or Hindoo cities.

We no doubt owe all these privileges and distinctions to the present Newab Salabut Khan, and his family, who have always held up to the natives the dignity of the British character, by their example of friendship and attention which they shew to European gentlemen, who visit the city; and had he that authority in the town, which one would think his long services to the state, and unfeigned attachment to the British, have so long entitled him to, many improvements would be made for the better, and the comfort of the inhabitants again restored; at present, many of the middling sort, and all the poor are badly off, from the high price of grain, and other articles of prime necessity.

We may expect the caravans or kafilohs of merchants from Hindoostan, with their camels, horses, and produce of Bengal and Malwa, soon at Nagpore, when I hope articles will be a little cheaper, by exchange of money and cloths, and other commodities from the northward, with the southern markets.

It begins to get very cold in our latitude. I think a supply of Shetland hose, fur coats, Persian caps, chafing dishes, Coguiac, and Fribourg, would be worthy the speculation of a new firm.—*Bom. Gaz.*

DESCRIPTION OF BOONDEE WITH THE ROUTE FROM NEEMUTCH.

Letters from the 1st batt. 1st reg. of N. I., on their march from Neemutch to Muttra, left them at this station, in latitude 25o 26′ North, on the 29th November. Their route had lain through a country scarcely even traversed except by Brinjarries, so that in the last new map of India by Arrowsmith, it is almost a blank. Our correspondents say that in the course of their march they passed several places of great military strength and consequence. Their halt at Boondee having extended to two whole days, the latitude of this place was correctly ascertained by two good meridian altitudes of the sun. The reason of their halt here was to procure carriages, the camels taken with them having died and become broken down with fatigue, in consequence of the badness of the roads and the general aspect of the country.

Boondee is described to be a very large place, seated between two hills, and its site is badly selected, one of our correspondents observes, for defence. He adds, that in this particular it resembles most of the positions in Hindoostan, the weak points of which are immediately seen by an experienced military observer.

The stations of the route from Neemutch to Boondee are thus given, in the order of succession, the distance between each being noted in coss.

From Neemutch to Jacoust, 4. To Kurrera, through the Jarrepoora Passes, 4. To Jhaut, 5. To Bheegoo, 5. To Seeneriah, 5. To Gunnowlee, near Mundelghur, 5. To Sampoora, 5. To Jeringhee, near Kuna, 3. To Ghooda, through a narrow Pass, 6. To Boondee, 4½.

The names of these places, which are all new to us, we have transcribed as accurately as the letters will admit of our decyphering them, though their orthography may perhaps be not quite correct. The largest of these places are said to be Jhaut, Bheegoo, and Mundelghur, which last is stated to be very conspicuous, and to be seen from a great distance, notwith-

standing which, neither of them are in Arrowsmith's map.

The road from Neemutch to Muttra, by Kota, is said to be by far the most regular and beaten track. In this, it is true that the Chumbul river must be crossed twice, but this is a trifling obstacle compared with the difficult roads and passes of the cross route.

The people of Oudipoor and Boondee are spoken of as robust, hardy, and troublesome fellows, and their Rajah is unable to exercise a very despotic sway over them. The 1st regiment expected to be at Muttra on the 10th of December, and at Moradabad before the new year commenced.—*Cal. Journ.*

SINENSIANA.

As among the projectors of domestic improvement there are some political economists, who to better the condition of the poor would at once prohibit mendicity by severe penalties, and take away the asylum of his parish from the houseless child of want, authenticated papers conveying information respecting the provisions for the poor made in foreign countries have at this time a more than ordinary value and interest.

POOR IN CHINA.

The introductory note is addessed to Dr. Morrison, Macao, Sept. 13th 1818.

My dear Sir:—The following hints, I informed you at first were hastily written without premeditation, for the purpose of serving you as a memorandum whilst composing your answer to the queries of the general assembly of the Church of Scotland. You had the goodness to say, that you thought they might be useful in their present shape; I therefore return them to you without any material alteration, and place them with much pleasure at your disposal.

Your's very sincerly,

JOHN LIVINGSTONE.

In China, sudden and unforeseen calamities, such as a river breaking its imbankment, fire destroying a village, and the like, often reduce a whole kindred to a state of extreme poverty, and oblige them to beg, for which they have a public license. In all other cases where disease is not the cause of pauperism, it seems to be the practice in China, for the able part of the family to support their poor or reduced relatives.

The remaining classes of paupers are such as are diseased. These may be divided into two large classes, viz. the clean and the unclean. The first class comprehends: 1st, the blind; 2d, the lame; 3d, the deaf and dumb. The unclean class consists of lepers.

The number of blind poor in China is astonishingly great. I have not been able to obtain any thing even like an approximation of the exact proportion to that of the whole population. The best informed appear not to know, or perhaps they are unwilling to tell; for they generally say, that they came from another part of the country, &c. Some of them learn to perform on musical instruments and to recite tales, for which they receive payment, and therefore may be considered as subsisting by their industry; but a great proportion of them go about as common beggars, frequently in companies of 10 or 12, in which case they are attended by a guide; more generally two or three go together and guide themselves along by means of long sticks by which they seem to feel the way.

The blind and lame sit in the streets and highways, and implore the charity of the compassionate. Leprosy is a dreadful calamity in China. It dooms the wretched sufferer, even should he recover, to remain for ever after, an outcast from his relatives. This class is exceedingly numerous, and crowds the streets and highways. They are seen in considerable numbers near the residence of Europeans at Canton. A cold winter night is usually destructive to many of these miserable beings; they might easily be restored to health, yet in the superstitious nation of the Chinese, the restoration of such to health does not restore them to any of the comforts of social intercourse, not even to work.

In Canton and other large towns, establishments exist for supplying the destitute, aged, blind, lame, &c. with maintenance.

No division similar to our parishes exists in China; nor indeed any other unless for police regulations, and these have not connected with them any establishment for the support of the poor.

Their places of religious worship are made occasionally merely the place from which alms are distributed, and we have reason to suppose, more from ostentation than true charitable motives. The Mandarins of the district sometimes also distribute from their temples the allowance to the destitute, aged, blind, &c. but no charitable fund seems ever to be connected

with any of their temples, considered as a religious establishment; yet it seems to be a sentiment pretty universally diffused that charitable deeds are pleasing to heaven, and that they may deprecate impending wrath. Accordingly, on certain days charitable donations are made of money, more frequently of rice. In a country where the necessaries of life are commonly very cheap, and where a little rice, a little pork, or fish and vegetables, enable the poor to make even a comfortable meal, it will be readily understood, that the condition of the poor is far from bad. Even the leper seems, from the nature of his infirmity, to obtain supplies of food with facility, and he seems to bow to his hard fate with a degree of resignation.

These remarks app'y perhaps generally to the southern or warmer provinces of China. In the northern division, where rice is not cultivated, and where the winters are severe, the poor suffer much greater hardships. In proof of this it may be stated, that the northern beggars often find their way even to Macao.

The Chinese pagan population of Macao is commonly calculated to be from 35 to 40,000. The Christian population, comprehending the Portuguese, the Chinese in the dress of Portuguese, mixtures of these in every degree with the original settlers from Europe, India, Africa, and the neighbouring Philippine and Malay Islands, is under 5,000. From Timor, and the Portuguese settlements in Africa, about 100 slaves arrive annually: from these various sources, during 250 years, the present mixed race of Macao has sprung. They have divided themselves into two classes: 1st. those of foreign descent; 2d. the Chinese descendants. The first preserve all the pride and consequence of the first settlers. Most real worth will be found amongst the second class. Each class contains a very few respectable merchants and ship-owners. Excepting such employments as are absolutely necessary for the outfit and management of their ships, every other branch of industry is left to the Chinese, even to the management of the household affairs of paupers. From this view of the Christian inhabitants of Macao, a people without manufactures, arts, or industry, it will be expected that pauperism of a peculiar description must result; accordingly we have the incongruous phenomenon of beggars without humility, and even appearing proud in silks and lace, sword and cocked hat, asking charity for the love of God, and telling you, God will pay.

This may appear a singular case in the grand problem of charity. It may require explanation. The early missionaries were well provided with the means of meliorating the condition of the Neophytes, and the encouraging circumstances attending their first success procured for them ample means of building stately churches, and connecting with them ample charitable funds. From these supplies would be readily obtained; and perhaps the missionaries, not contemplating the possible failure of these funds, were careless in inculcating habits of industry. This is the more probable, as the number of saints' days, on which it is not lawful to do any kind of work without special permission, are so many as greatly to impede every kind of labour; and I have been informed that there is scarcely a day throughout the year on which they may not have a religious excuse for neglecting their worldly concerns. On the other hand, the Chinese have very few religious hindrances; a few days of festivity about the new year, and of attendance on the tombs of their ancestors, being nearly their only interruptions to labour. Thus, were the Christians ever so industriously inclined, they could not enter into any successful competition with the Chinese pagans. Hence they seem from the first to have been discouraged from making any effort. They learn to do nothing.

The funds for the support of the poor are dilapidated very considerably of late, from causes which it would be painful to state. Were it not that a quantity of rice sufficient to supply the absolute wants of nature is in general easily procured, many must starve: as it is, perhaps no part of the world contains a species of pauperism so greatly and so deservedly wretched, since it arises from the extinction of that principle of shame which is perhaps the best preventative of idleness, the parent of poverty.

Perhaps, too, from the same source arises that low and degraded sentiment which seems to view female purity with indifference; it cannot be in lower estimation than here. Again, if we consider the degree of this virtue as a correct test of the state of all that is dignified, of all that is noble, of all that is virtuous in the character of man, the utter inapplicability of any of these appellations to the degraded beings of this place, will show a result equally melancholy, equally true. These remarks do not of course apply to the superior ranks; some might be mentioned whose general conduct would do honour to any society."

Mr. Livingstone's long residence on the borders of China, a residence characterized by an every-day's attention to the poor and sick in his professional capacity, renders him eminently fit for treating a subject in which the interests of our common humanity are so deeply concerned.

EMBASSY FROM CHINA TO JAPAN.

Extracted from the Chow-hae-too-pëen, in 22 vols., being a detailed account of the depredations of Japanese pirates on the Chinese coast, with maps thereof; together with various opinions interspersed, concerning the respective advantages and disadvantages of the coasting or inland navigation, &c. Written about A. D. 1570.

The first intercourse between Japan and China that is on record took place after the conquest of Corea by Han Woo-te, Emperor of China, about a hundred years before the Christian era. The Japanese are then said to have sent tribute to China.

The *first* embassy from China to Japan was sent from Wei, one of the six dynasties, in the sixth century. Some gold, embroidered silk, a sword, and a mirror were the presents. From that period to the reign of Kea-tsing (1570) there were *twenty-three* different Chinese ambassadors sent to Japan.

The number of tributary embassies from Japan to China, within the same period, and according to the same authority, amount to *sixty-six*. The Yuen dynasty rejected one, and one in the time of the Ming dynasty was a false pretext.

The fourth ambassador was well received; and the King of Japan is reported to have expressed great pleasure on seeing him, and to have affirmed, that he had heard the fame of *Suy* (meaning the then Chinese dynasty) "a highly polished and righteous nation." The Chinese ambassador, on his part, proclaimed the universal benevolence of his master, and declared that the Emperor of China, knowing that the King of Japan wished to be civilized, had sent him to declare his imperial Majesty's commands to that effect. The King of Japan is said to have sent an envoy, bearing tribute, back with the Chinese ambassador.

The next embassy from China was sent by the Tang dynasty, A. D. 650. The ambasador and King *wrangled about the ceremony*, which led to the ambassador's return, without having communicated the orders of his court.

The Tang dynasty seems to have sent no more embassies to Japan. The *sixth* one mentioned did not take place till the Tartar dynasty Yuen, about A. D. 1290.

The first emperor of this dynasty sent a trusty ambassador to cultivate an amicable intercourse with Japan. In his letter he said, that the sages considered the world as one family; but if all the members had not a friendly intercourse, how could it be said that the principle of one family was maintained? If, however, he added, this overture was rejected, and the use of military force preferred to amicable intercourse, the King of Japan would do well to consider it.

The King of Corea sent an envoy with the Chinese ambassador, but they both returned without effecting a landing. The same Emperor and his successor sent ten different times to Japan. The second, third, fourth, and fifth times were simple envoys; the sixth, eighth, and ninth times were military expeditions intended to conquer Japan. The last envoy of that dynasty was a Buddha priest, who never reached his destination.

The *second* ambassador in the series last enumerated remained in Japan six months without effecting his purpose. The *third* was not received, nor his letter. He, on the other hand, seized two Japanese, and brought them to China.

A *fourth* envoy was sent the following year to return those two persons. This ambassador was attended by a military escort for his protection. The Emperor said in his letter, that he had always heard the Japanese were a nation which knew what was becoming, and that, as they were now his neighbours, he would expect them to send an envoy back with his ambassador to cultivate friendship; if, contrariwise, the King chose to make preparations for war, he might follow his own pleasure, and look to the consequences.

A *fifth* envoy was sent with no better success than the former, and the next year a large armament was prepared and sent, with the assistance of Corea. There were 300 transports, with provisions and water, and 900 vessels, containing 15,000 men. They plundered the western coast of Japan, and returned.

The next year another ambassador was sent without effecting any good purpose.

Five years afterwards an ambassador was again sent, who, with his whole retinue was murdered by the Japanese.

This occasioned a fresh armament to be prepared. It consisted of 100,000 men.* The Emperor in his manifesto to them stated, that as the Japanese sent envoys to him, he had sent ambassadors to them, but the Japanese had detained his ambassadors; he was therefore compelled to take the present step.

* Kæmpfer says, the Japanese record that there were 240,000 men. The Chinese account is more probably true; for warriors generally overrate the numbers of their conquered foes for a very obvious reason not much to their credit.

He told the commanders not to murder the Japanese unnecessarily, as it was a well known saying, that to obtain a territory without inhabitants was useless.

The expedition arrived on one of the northern islands on the coast of Japan. A storm arose which destroyed many of their boats; most of the officers ran away with the remainder, and left the men to shift for themselves. They were preparing to cut down timber and build new boats, when the Japanese set on them, and killed 30,000, and carried off a great many captives. On a second attack, they killed all the Tartars, Coreans, and men of Han, saving alive only the *Tang-jin*, of whom they made slaves. Of *a hundred thousand men*, only *three men* ever returned!

The same Emperor endeavoured to raise another army and build a new fleet, to attempt a second time the conquest of Japan, but was unsuccessful.

The Buddha priest was the next envoy from China, but his embassy failed, and no more were deputed till the commencement of the Ming dynasty, about A.D. 1390, after which time the Japanese, by incessant descents on the coast of China, from Canton to Peking, seemed to revenge themselves for the attempt of the Tartars on their coast.

The first ambassador of the Ming dynasty was sent to invite the Japanese to come to China. The ambassador represents his reception as very forbidding, at his first arrival in Japan, till he wrote to the King, who in reply, expressed veneration for China; but the invasion of the Tartars was not forgotten. However, as the present envoy was not a Mung-koo, he would hear what he had to say.

The Chinese states, that he answered the King thus:—"I am not an envoy from the Mung-koo Tartars, but from "the sacred Son of Heaven, the holy and *divine* Emperor." If you choose to rebel against him, and disbelieve me, you may first kill me, to prevent the subsequent calamity that will overtake you; but the army of my sovereign is *Heaven's* army, of which there is not one man but is able to withstand a hundred enemies, and the ships of my sovereign are able singly to fight a hundred Mung-koo armed vessels;" and further, "where the decree of heaven is, what human power can oppose it?" After this hectoring speech, the King of Japan, it is said, lowered his tone and entertained the ambassador with civility.

The next ambassador carried an edict to the King of Japan respecting the pirates, who from his territory plundered the coast of China.

And three years afterwards the Emperor Hung-woo sent a Buddha priest to deliver an edict to Japan; the object of it was, "to *command* that nation to venerate Buddha." The priest received very full instructions from the Emperor, as to the subjects on which he should insist; in which the first was to be the ancient royal law of "Universal and equal benevolence to all, whether remote, or near at hand." The priest, who was a man in high reputation previously to being sent on this mission, is said to have fulfilled his task with intrepidity and success.

The next ambassador (about A.D. 1420) was an eunuch, who went thither to purchase rarities. He went from the well known port called Ning po. The Japanese at first entertained him at court with civility, but subsequently began to display different counsels; and the eunuch made his escape by means of a woman, who piloted him out to sea, and enabled him to return in safety.

During the same reign, *viz.* that of Yung, a Japanese pirate was taken prisoner, and his life being spared by special orders from court, an envoy sent to Japan with him, taking at the same time an imperial letter of remonstrance, which the King of Japan received in good part; and on his death, the Chinese sent an eunuch as an ambassador to unite in mourning for that event, and in order to exhibit benevolent feelings.

The last embassy from China mentioned by our author occurred about A.D. 1565, which was one of remonstrance on the subject of Japanese pirates, who infested the coast of China. The Japanese are reminded of the severity of their own laws, by which it is said, a man who steals a fowl or a dog is condemned to death; and yet they connived at the most cruel and unjust piracies, by which they plundered and murdered, and violated the defenceless inhabitants along the whole extent of the Chinese coast.

The following observations are by the editor of the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*.

From this piece of history, the authenticy of which cannot be doubted, it appears that the British and Russians are not the only people in the world who have refused to comply with the ceremonial of other nations; for it seems that the Chinese themselves, who now insist so strenuously on an unreserved compliance from all foreign ambassadors, twelve hundred years ago contested the matter with the court of Japan. The Chinese ambassador, rather than that the honor of his nation should be compromised, returned without communicating the orders of his court. What the nature of the ceremony was about which he and the government of Japan "wrangled," we are not informed; but the *principle*

was doubtless the very same with that which induced the last English envoy to return without an official interview with the court of Peking. This piece of interesting information shews that the squeamishness of the British nation about what has been called a part of mere etiquette (of which some late reviewers and writers complain) is not peculiar to them alone. Nor does it appear strange to those who are acquainted with the *principles* on which the Chinese have uniformly received foreign embassies, that the English and other ambassadors should stand up against the performance of a ceremony which would have been, *in the estimation of the Chinese government, nothing less than a formal and official acknowledgment of the inferiority and subjection of their several nations to China!*

PORTFOLIO TO THE INDIAN GAZETTEER.

PULO CONDORE.

"Tuesday, 5th May 1818, at half past 3 P. M. being within 4 miles of the village, situated on the great bay on the S.E. side of Pulo Condore, and observing no boats coming off to us, hove the vessel to, and landed in the skiff with two hands; about twenty persons received us on the beach, and conducted me to a decent building, where a person received me, and appeared to ask my business; I handed him a copy of the New Testament, together with about twenty tracts in Chinese, which he appeared rather imperfectly to understand; some others who were present appeared to read them more fluently, and one especially, whom I imagine to be a China man, seemed to comprehend their contents, and to slight, or even to be displeased with them. Whilst they were occupied in examining the books, I observed a couple of large tom-toms suspended from the roof of the building, which together with its structure, and the papers pasted about, and splinters of sandal wood, made me imagine for a moment it was a temple; but remembering that these things are common to all Chinese dwellings, and finding that it was without idols, I concluded it was the court of justice, especially as three persons were sitting then in the pillory; they did not appear to be islanders, but were more robust.

"Finding I could not understand what was said, one person offered me writing materials, and on signifying that they were useless, he wrote about three columns of the enclosed paper and presented it to me; finding that this also was unintelligible, he was surprized and at a loss. Folding the paper very carefully up, and putting it into my pocket, with signs that I would convey it to another person, he requested to have it again, and writing more on it, returned it to me. Betel was presented, and a bason of water for drinking also was offered. When taking leave, a person came in with haste, who was superior to the others. I was desired to sit down again, and an account of our proceedings was rendered, and the paper and books shewn him. I had caused the other Testaments (seven) which were in the boat to be brought to me; and when quitting, they offered to return me the books, but declining the offer, I again endeavoured to tell them to read and examine the contents, and that I might return and know their opinion. With this they appeared to acquiesce with satisfaction, but were not sorry to be rid of me, as the —— appeared to have occasioned considerable alarm. Tomtoms had been beaten both on our arrival and departure: for my part I also was glad to be afloat again, being ignorant of the conduct of the natives; and had they known it we were quite in their power.

"Two small junks of 25 tons were lying close to the shore; their crews were 12 to 20 men each, stouter and more like Chinese than the islanders, who resemble much the Malays, but wear long plaited tails, and go unarmed. The account which Capt. R. gave of them in 1780, is equally applicable this day: "They are of short stature, and very swarthy, of a weak and unhealthy aspect, but, as far as we could judge, of a gentle disposition.

"They have also been represented as fugitives from Cambodia and Cochin-China, yet paying a tribute to that government; their number has been estimated at 200: I imagine it exceeds that at present. They have been also characterized as "exceedingly slothful, covetous, selfish, and poor;" but the glimpse which I had of them leads me to form a much better idea of their character. The produce of the island is confined to the wants of the inhabitants."

For the information of navigators, who may have occasion to visit Condore, or whose supplies may by stress of weather be reduced, the columns above noticed are here translated.

"Whither is your vessel bound, and what has brought you to this place?

"For what end have you brought these sacred books hither?

"We desire you to write in this character (namely the Chinese), as we do not understand your speech.

"If on your passage your rice be ex-

haunted, or if you want wood, or fresh water, bring with you a person who can translate, and inform us fully of the true state of the matter; thus, if you wish to remain for a short time to gather wood or draw water, we shall understand your design, and be without doubts and suspicion."

BOTOL TOBAGO CHRISTINA.

"In our course past Botol Tobago Christina, I had calculated on the probability of getting some information concerning the present state of that island, with which, as far as I know, no navigator has hitherto had any intercourse. Aware that formerly the natives were a savage race, but knowing that it was at present well inhabited and cultivated, I imagined it was under subjection to the Chinese, and thought it might prove an admirable port for the gradual approach of Formosa, the Loo-choos, and Japan, &c. After buffetting about for some time near Formosa, we entered the Pacific by the island of Batan, the principal of the Bashee group, concerning which but little is known; we perceived it was cultivated and abounded with horned cattle, goats, and pigs; the inhabitants are represented as inoffensive. We saw none of them; they are of Malay origin, and have been under subjection to the Spaniards, but whether they continue so or not I cannot say. Contrary winds forced us again into the China sea, and after again beating about, we got out by the intended track, and found ourselves on the 20th May near Botol Tobago. The wind being contrary, we beat up under the lee of it in smooth water, and were amused with the sight we had of it and of its villages, but regretted that no boats came off; this scarcely surprized us, as the weather was not fine, and a mountainous swell covered the coast with foam: had it been otherwise I would have landed. To our great joy a canoe was announced, then another and another, to the number of seven. Finding so many of them we continued to sail on, hoping that only the headmost might fetch us; but observing that they all came up, and were too well manned, having from 8 to 16 men in each, we got the arms on deck, as a precautionary measure, and at the same time opened a box of Chinese Testaments and tracts. As they approached, we found they were naked savages, each of whom had a knife and his kris slung on his breast; this, of course, made me cautious, and I desired by signs that one boat only should come along-side; all however appeared anxious to get to us, and the nearest boats stretched out landing-nets with long handles, for presents I imagine, striving at the same time to the utmost to get on board, which was not easy, as we were going about six knots. A rope being thrown to one boat, two of the natives were on board in an instant, and two more were scrambling up by the rope, when the rather riotous conduct of the first two caused us to cut it and let them down, and at the same time to bundle the others overboard. Finding that we were in rather an awkward predicament, we took advantage of a momentary pause, which succeeded this scuffle, to run away on the most advantageous point of sailing, and to make all sail; but ere we had distanced them twenty yards, they recovered and gave chase; the boat which had boarded was the first to close and re-attempt us, being closely supported by six others, all of which were just touching us, and contained about 70 men. Finding my signs and threatening gestures were disregarded, and that another minute would see them on board, I was compelled to fire a pistol; a pause, then a cry succeeded, and in a instant they all wheeled round and pulled for the shore. As soon as I ascertained the effect of the shot in dispersing our foes, I was particularly anxious lest it had hurt any one, which I hope it did not."

Notices communicated by the captain of a vessel, who had taken some copies of the Chinese Scriptures and Tracts from Malacca, under his charge, for circulation.

NOTICES OF BURKA IN 1810.

The town Burka, in Arabia, belonging to the Imam of Muscat, and where the Imam sometimes resides, is long and straggling along the shore, and may be a mile in length, amidst groves of date trees. A castle of pretty large dimensions stands not far from the beach. Provisions of most kinds are plentiful and cheap, and we got here butter as good as that of Cambridge. We picked up very few shells on the beach, only one good one, an univalve of a beautiful orange colour. There is a great surf on the beach when it blows hard, and the ground in the roadstead is loose, so that ships often drive; the anchorage is five, six, or seven fathoms two or three miles off shore; we lay at anchor in seven fathoms; the town south three miles; an Arab ship of 600 tons more than a mile within us. Latitude observed 23. 43. and longitude 57. 54½. by lunar; from hence Muscat bears E. 7 S. distance about 14 or 15 leagues.

We saw nothing within two or three miles behind Burka but a sandy plain, producing the date tree in profusion, but scarcely any other kind of vegetation visible, though this place is the garden of the Imam's possessions; and here may daily be seen the Arab in all his pride, free and uncontrolled as the air he breathes, galloping his charger across the plain in all the glow of independence. Every soldier has here his attendant or sword-bearer.

POETRY.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CHINESE.

The following verses were written by his Excellency Yuen-yuen, now (1818) Viceroy of the provinces of Canton and Kwang-se, on attaining his 40th year.

To avoid visitors on his birth day, he took a ramble to the vicinity of a river in the interior of China, taking with him a favorite poet Pih-heang-shan, of the eighth century, whose birth-day happened in the same month of the year, and day of the month with our author's, and whose verses had been taught him, by his own mother, at ten years of age.

Forty seasons has the vernal breeze brushed the plain,
To accord with the number of the days of my life.
When I detain my mind to reflect on the past,
My thoughts, by crowding ideas, are confused as a skein of ravelled silk.
Long have I been called from dutiful attentions to my tender mother,
And her anxieties for me have been those of a bird for its young.
My stern and princely father is strong in his seventh decade;
Which enables me with joy to remember his age.
A man who, like me, has lived forty years,
Looks back on strength, but forward to decline.
Although my hair be not yet turned grey,
I sleep not, nor eat as in times that are past.
My age is the same as was the noted Pih-shan's,
But I fear, that more than he I am fast failing.
My mind is the slave of manifold affairs.
My toil is worse than that of the hands or the feet.*
The field of learning is to become a wilderness; and in politics I'm dull:
I am under continual dread of neglect or of error.
Sooner than Pih was I called forth to office,
But later than he have I delighted in nature.
Never can I return to retirement and to contemplation,
But must trudge onward still beclouded by the dust of vulgar politics.
Ah! how shall I cast off my old disease of ambition;
And consult with the poet Pih about the means of reformation!"

* He attained early in life the first place in the highest literary rank in China.

Verses, by the same eminent Personage, 1819.

ON SETTING OUT EARLY IN THE MORNING.

Our journey was commenced just as the cock ceased to crow,
When the rising smoke began to curl from the isolated villages;
On the cold-smitten forest not a pendent leaf was to be seen;
And the birds in flights rushed down on the face of the plain;
But the plain was filled only with rotten stubble,
The hoar frost moreover had covered its roots;
The descending birds found nothing there to eat,
And again hurried back to their nests in the air.
In yonder village the poor aged husbandman,
Rising with the dawn, fondly embraces his infant grandchildren.
The report flies round, that a great man is passing,
And supported by a staff, to gaze, the villager leans against the door of his hut.
On the west of it are accumulated stacks covered with straw,
Whilst the eastern side is struck with the beams of the rising sun.
The villager's plain cloth garments are thickly stuffed with wood-cotton,
And the colour of his face shews he enjoys a generous plenty.
I know very well that in the midst of thy cottage
There are still in reserve a few measures of grain.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

History of the Indian Archipelago: containing an Account of the Manners, Arts, Languages, Religions, Institutions, and Commerce of its Inhabitants. By John Crawfurd, F.R.S., late British Resident at the Court of the Sultan of Java. With Maps and Engravings. In three Volumes. Edinburgh: 1820.

THE term *history* is here to be understood as comprising all that can be written which relates to the Indian islands. The following is the plan of Mr. Crawfurd's publication:—The three volumes are divided into nine books: the first furnishes a description of the native inhabitants and foreign settlers, and of their respective manners and customs: the second contains an account of the state of the useful arts, and the art of war; the dress of the natives is also classed under this head; the third is devoted to the sciences; and the fourth, which completes the first volume, contains remarks upon the agriculture and general husbandry of the Indian islanders. The various languages of the Archipelago form the subject of book the fifth, together with a copious vocabulary, and observations in reference to a great Polynesian language supposed to have formerly existed. Book the sixth treats upon the subject of religion. The seventh book, which is divided into eleven chapters, contains a *history* of the Archipelago, in the more limited signification of the term. We have first the annals of the natives themselves; secondly, an account of the transactions of the different European settlers; and thirdly, a "chronological table of the principal events in the history of the Archipelago." The "history of the propagation of Mahomedanism in Java" is also the subject of one chapter. Book the eighth, which opens the third volume, dilates upon the "political institutions" of the natives. "Commerce" is the subject of the last book, and is dwelt upon at considerable length.

The author, or rather the compiler of these volumes, would have saved himself a great deal of time and trouble, and, in our opinion, of credit likewise, by simply pursuing his main object of attack upon the East-India Company: a tolerably thick pamphlet, or a moderate octavo volume, would in such case have been sufficiently extensive. The paucity of original matter throughout the two first volumes, and a portion of the third, is the more remarkable, considering that the work is the production of an individual of an active mind, and of one who was long a resident in the countries of which he treats. But this is a trifling delinquency on the part of the author, compared with his want of candor in not *sufficiently* acknowledging the authorities from which his information is derived. The writer's obligations to Mr. Marsden, Sir T. S. Raffles, and several early navigators, are occasionally, but reservedly, mentioned. His matter is then produced in a style by no means explaining whether we are to receive his information as the result of his own researches, or as the discoveries of those active and enlightened individuals to whom we have just alluded. When such is the conduct of an author, his readers are much less disposed to excuse him if his work is not tolerably complete; and, at least, he must be guilty of no great omissions, if he does not avail himself of every source of information which is in any way accessible. Now the instances of discrepancy in Mr. Crawfurd's publication are too important to escape remark.

Java, without a question, demands from the historian of the eastern Archipelago the first and most attentive consideration; but the claims of other islands are not therefore to be disregarded. In this particular, however, Mr. Crawfurd is a great defaulter. To say nothing of the smaller islands, our readers will be surprised to hear that even Sumatra and Celebes are almost despised; and however little may be comparatively known of the immense island of Borneo, he might at least have communicated that little, and not have passed it over with such trifling notice, as unworthy of regard. A time may possibly arrive when Borneo will *command* attention. Its area is sufficiently extensive to comprize the strength of several powerful nations, and it is scarcely behind the most celebrated of all the islands in the natural exuberance of its soil. Mr. Crawfurd is certainly entitled to some credit for patient research, in compiling that portion of his work which is devoted to the ancient history of several of the native states; but his accounts of the transactions of the Europeans in that interesting portion of the world are lamentably deficient. Scarcely, indeed, do they deserve, in any sense of the expression, the name of history with which he has dignified them; but, for the most part, they are a jumble of sieges and massacres, without regard to time, or place, or circumstance. Historical relations of these events, of a far superior character, are already before the public. The chapter which treats upon the domestic and internal commerce of the Indian islanders is particularly barren of information.

Notwithstanding, however, the numerous defects of the work which is before us, there is every reason to expect that it will be popular. There exists at the present time such a general prejudice against all monopolies, without regard to equity or right, that the subject itself will recommend the book, independently of the consideration that it is the production of a servant of one of those very Companies whose awarded rights he questions, and whose conduct he publicly arraigns.

We shall not enter into a controversy with Mr. Crawfurd on the hackneyed subjects of monopoly and free-trade; but it is a duty we owe to our readers to expose the spirit under which these volumes have been penned, by shewing the unfairness of his mode of reasoning, and a few of the mistatements in which they so much abound.

Our readers will hardly believe that the judgment of Mr. Crawfurd can have been warped to such an extreme, by his hostility to commercial companies, as to lead him to attribute the anti-commercial system of the Japanese to the machinations of the Dutch, rather than to the treacherous arts and ambitious aims of the Portuguese Jesuits. He allows, it is true, and he could not deny it, that the Jesuits were the original authors of the evil; but he mainly attributes both its present and its past existence to the monopolizing spirit of the Dutch East-India Company. This is not the fact. Is it not notorious to all the world, that the numerous rebellions which were occasioned in Japan by the infamous intrigues of the Jesuits, produced, as they naturally would, in the government of that empire, such an exasperated feeling against all Christians, that the system which was consequently adopted has been so decidedly and pertinaciously adhered to ever since, that the Dutch themselves, so far from having been exempted from the evils, have been subjected to an excess of insult which no other nation would have borne? Here is an historical fact materially discolored; and for what reason? that the Dutch *East-India Company* might bear the blame. It happened to be their agents who took advantage of the anti-christian system

adopted in Japan, to secure the commerce to be carried on with that country exclusively to their own nation. This they effected by the most insidious arts, and the most unworthy actions, and even assisted the Japanese in effecting the last massacre of Christians remaining in Japan. Now we put it to any candid mind, whether it was not equally likely that the same conduct would have been pursued on the same favourable opportunity by private merchants, as by the agents of a company; and whether, indeed, it is not but too consistent with the general character of the Dutch nation? Thus are facts perverted, and thus are inferences drawn.

Let our readers next peruse the following extract:

The India voyage, as the greater part of it is performed within the tropics, as it has the advantage of the trade winds, monsoons, and open seas, is, for its extent, with the exception of that across the Great Pacific Ocean, the safest in the world. Insurances are now made in the free trade for the whole voyage out and home, at the rate of two and a half per cent., which is an incontestible proof of it. Notwithstanding this, and that the East-India Company's officers are perhaps the best practical navigators in the world, from the impossibility of combining military and commercial purposes, as attempted in our Indiamen, there have been more losses by shipwreck with them, than perhaps with any other class of merchantmen whatever. In the years 1808 and 1809, there were totally lost 9,000 tons of their shipping, of which between 5,000 and 6,000 foundered off the Cape of Good Hope, when their whole crews perished. None of these ships were lost in the typhoons of the China seas. No American merchantmen were lost at the same time under the same circumstances as our Indiamen, although navigating the same seas, and in greater numbers. The Dutch, as their ships were less skilfully navigated than ours, and as, in point of construction and equipment, they were still more faulty, suffered still more severely. In the year 1723, at the very height of their power, they lost fourteen great vessels by shipwreck.

Was ever any argument more miserable? Mr. Crawfurd admits that the accidents which happened in the years 1808 and 1809 were in spite of the circumstance of "the East-India Company's officers being perhaps the best practical navigators in the world." But the ships unfortunately belonged to a *company* which combined military and commercial purposes, therefore they were lost. This is the only reason, or explanation, Mr. Crawfurd condescends to give. If we are not much mistaken, what we are about to offer will be more satisfactory to our readers. The demand for seamen for the use of his Majesty's navy was at that particular juncture so very pressing, that the Company, not being able to provide a sufficient number of British sailors, were positively reduced to the necessity of employing Lascars to work their own ships: the vessels were in consequence so feebly manned, that the disasters which actually resulted were naturally to be looked for. In proof of the correctness of this statement, we refer to the correspondence which passed about that period between the Chairman of the Court of Directors and the Board of Admiralty.* In regard to the rate of insurance, we are confident, and we appeal to all who possess the slightest information upon these matters, that if Mr. Crawfurd has ever heard of its being so low as two and a half per cent., it can only have been in one solitary instance.

We shall next solicit the attention of our readers to the following extract;

If the goodness of a government is to be judged of by the attachment of the great body of its subjects, the Spanish administration of the Philippines stands higher than any other which was ever established in the Archipelago, and probably higher than that of the British government of India, though regulated with so much greater care, skill, and moderation.

Never, until the present moment, have we heard so much as a surmise that the great body of the inhabitants of India is not influenced

* A particular account of the losses here referred to will be found in page 15 of our present volume.—See also a statement of "Losses of East-India Shipping," from 1783 to 1811 inclusive, in vol. ii. of our journal, page 36.

by a strong attachment to the parental government of the Company. We can only observe, that if the Spanish administration is really more popular in the Philippines than our's upon the continent of India, the affections of the natives must certainly have been secured by the various massacres of the Chinese settlers, which occurred from time to time in those islands, since it is admitted by Mr. Crawfurd that our system of government is so far more careful, skilful, and moderate, than that which is there pursued. The disposition of the writer is sufficiently manifested by such unguarded observations.

In the following passage there is a positive over-statement of facts, and a striking instance of false reasoning:

'The consequences of these accumulated causes of expense are enormous freights. The East-India Company's regular ships have been seldom freighted, during peace, for many years, under £25 per ton, or 75 per cent. higher than the market rate of freights; and at the present moment are actually at about that rate, and cannot be sailed under it. In time of war, the Company's freights have *very commonly* been as high as £40. It is remarkable that, while in the progress of improvement the charge of the produce of every species of manufacturing industry has fallen, the expenses of the East-India Company's shipping have increased, as if we were relapsing into barbarism. A hundred and eighty years ago, when the interest of money in England was as high as eight per cent. and they were harassed by the hostility of the Dutch, their own shipping cost them but £31 per ton. A private merchant offered them, in 1640, tonnage at the rate of £25, and this vessel, it is singular enough, made the quickest voyage that had hitherto been known, effecting a direct passage and back again in eleven months.

Now we deny that the Company's freights have *very commonly* been as high as £40. The instances we know to have been very rare. Besides it would have been candid in Mr. Crawfurd to have stated that the Company now have ships of a smaller size, which are freighted at as low a rate as those which are employed by the private trader. In regard to the instance of false-reasoning, is it possible that Mr. Crawfurd can have overlooked the national debt, and the consequent advance in the price of labour and of every thing else, when he contrasts the sum of £31, which was paid a *hundred and eighty years ago*, with the £40 so *very commonly* paid at present?

These are but a very few of the instances we could produce; they suffice, however, to evince the character of an enthusiastic theorist, and to cast a veil of doubt over all the writer's statements.

We request Mr. Crawfurd for a moment to lay aside his prejudices, and to peruse the following passage extracted from his own work. It relates to the conduct of those Europeans who first embarked in the India trade.

'The object of the European adventurers of those times was purely mercenary and commercial. The plunder of the east, for it does not deserve the name of commerce, was their object. To give an equitable price for the commodity they purchased, or to demand no more than a reasonable profit, never entered into their minds. They considered the natives of those countries as fair game, and drove a trade, in short, in which the simplicity, ignorance, and weakness of the inhabitants of the country, were but poorly opposed to the superior intelligence, more enlarged experience, and, above all, to the power and violence of the European.

Let Mr. Crawfurd next reflect upon the awful and protracted scenes of blood and desolation which were acted about the same period upon the theatre of the new world; and then let him pronounce, whether the restrictions that were imposed by the respective governments of Europe, upon the general intercourse of private adventurers with the islands of the eastern Archipelago, have not been a blessing instead of curse. As it was, they suffered greatly; but what would have been the condition of those rich and interesting islands, if they had been open to the refuse of European population, to the ambition of restless outlaws, and

the depredations of savage buccaneers? Where massacre had not extended, a slave trade would have spread its horrors.

Had the English possessed that footing in the eastern Archipelago which the Dutch have so long engrossed, we feel persuaded that the general features of these vast and numerous islands would have worn at the present moment a smiling aspect. As it is, we believe with Mr. Crawfurd, that they have actually retrograded in the march of civilization. The spirit of Dutch monopoly is to paralize every effort, and to be utterly indifferent to all improvement which does not strictly tend to the advancement of its immediate interests. We think we are not influenced by a feeling of national vanity when we venture to contrast our own conduct with this illiberal system. The generous and enlightened policy of the Company's civil servants, the highly respectable societies which have been formed, and the efforts of individual exertion, demand the most lively gratitude, not only from India and England, but from the world at large. Our countrymen seldom stoop to those low and sordid measures which would impoverish extensive tracts to enrich a single acre; but we really believe that their bosoms swell with rapture at the wide-spread prospect of luxuriant pastures, and of harvests which are not their own.

We trust that it is chiefly owing to the present commercial distress, that such a tendency now prevails to grasp at the China trade, and to dispute the Company's rights in terms the most unqualified. Surely it is not correct to regard the validity of these rights as simply depending on a parliamentary grant. Ought not the expenses the Company have incurred, and the countless difficulties with which they have continually struggled, to be likewise taken into the account? Is it fair in the private traders, when a most extensive field of commercial enterprise has so lately been opened to them—a field which, on Mr. Crawfurd's own admissions, comprises the fairest portion of the globe, which abounds in almost every variety of useful and luxurious product—is it fair, we repeat, that they should grasp so eagerly at what may be now almost regarded as the only article of commerce exclusively reserved to the Company? At least let them first improve those rich and abundant sources, and not, with a rapacious and relentless avarice, rush into those fields which have been tilled by other hands, and demand, as their own indisputable right, those very markets which others have prepared.

In some respects Mr. Crawfurd's work is interesting and instructive; and it is but justice, after what we have been observing, to allow him to entertain our readers in his own language.

The following extract is illustrative of the absurdity of Javanese superstition:

Some years ago it was discovered, almost by accident, that *the scull of a buffalo* was superstitiously conducted from one part of the island to another! The point insisted upon was never to let it rest, but keep it in constant progressive motion. It was carried in a basket, and one person was no sooner relieved from the load than it was taken up by another; for the understanding was, that some dreadful imprecation was denounced against the man who should let it rest. In this manner the scull was hurried from one province to another, and after a circulation of many hundred miles, at length reached the town of Samarang, the Dutch governor of which seized it and threw it into the sea, and thus the spell was broke. The Javanese expressed no resentment, and nothing further was heard of this unaccountable transaction. With whom, or where it originated, no man could tell.

In the month of May 1814, it was unexpectedly discovered, that in a remote but populous part of the island of Java, a road was constructed, leading to the top of the mountain *Sumbeng*, one of the highest in the island. An inquiry being set on foot, it was discovered that the delusion which gave rise to the work had its origin in the province of *Banyumas*, in the territories of the Susunan, that the infection spread to the territory of the

Sultan, from whence it extended to that of the European power. On examination, a road was found constructed twenty feet broad, and from fifty to sixty miles in extent, wonderfully smooth and well made. One point which appears to have been considered necessary was, that the road should not cross rivers; the consequence of which was, that it winded in a thousand ways, that the principle might not be infringed. Another point as peremptorily insisted upon was, that the straight course of the road should not be interrupted by any regard to private rights; and in consequence, trees and houses were overturned to make way for it. The population of whole districts, occasionally to the amount of five and six thousand labourers, were employed on the road; and among a people disinclined to active exertion, the laborious work was nearly completed in two months: such was the effect of the temporary enthusiasm with which they were inspired. It appeared in the sequel, that a bare report had set the whole work in motion. An old woman had dreamt, or pretended to have dreamt, that a divine personage was about to descend from heaven on the mountain Sumbeng. Piety suggested the propriety of constructing a road to facilitate his descent, and divine vengeance, it was rumoured, would pursue the sacrilegious person who refused to join in the meritorious labour. These reports quickly wrought on the fears and ignorance of the people, and they heartily joined in the enterprize. The old woman distributed slips of palm leaves to the labourers, with magic letters written upon them, which were charms to secure them against wounds and sickness. When this strange affair was discovered by the native authorities, orders were given to desist from the work, and the inhabitants returned without murmur to their wonted occupations.

The following is an interesting description of the Chinese junks:

The state of the arts of ship-building and navigation among nations afford us at once an easy and certain criterion to judge of their comparative civilization and barbarism. This applies as well to the nations of Asia among themselves, as to those of Europe among each other. The vessels and ships of the Chinese are, notwithstanding their imperfection, greatly superior in construction, size, and utility, to those of all other Asiatic people, who have not had the assistance of Europeans, or their example. The common Chinese name for these vessels, which perform foreign voyages, is *Tcheou*. The Portuguese call them *Soma*, the Indian islanders *Wangkang*, and we name them *Junks*, a corruption of the word *Jung*, meaning a *large vessel*, in contradistinction to boats or canoes, in several of the languages of the western portion of the Archipelago. Almost all the junks employed in the commerce between the Indian islands and China are built at *Bangkok*, on the great river of Siam, and the capital of that kingdom. This is chosen for its convenience, and the extraordinary cheapness and abundance of fine timber, especially teak, which it affords. The parts of the vessel under water are constructed of ordinary timber, but the upper works of teak. Iron bolts are used in fixing the frame and planking. The seams are very neatly caulked, with an oakum made from the bamboo, and the bottom is payed with the sort of rosin which the Malays call *damar*, and with quicklime. The bow is flat, like the stern, but much smaller, having no keel, or cutwater. The stern has an immense channel, or chamber, in which the rudder receives protection from the sea. The masts are from two to four in number, and very disproportionate in size, the principal, or main-mast, being greatly larger than any of the rest. They consist but of a single spar each. The sails are but a single square sail on each mast, made of mats of split bamboo, and extended by yards of that cane. They have but one deck, and the whole hold is divided into little cabins, or compartments, to lodge the goods, and afford accommodation to each separate adventurer. Pumps are either unknown, or not made use of. The cables are made of twisted rattans; the anchors of iron-wood, having their flukes occasionally tipped with iron. The standing and running rigging are either of rattan, or *coir* the fibre of the cocoa-nut. The whole appearance of a Chinese junk is remarkably grotesque and singular: the deck presents the figure of a crescent; the extremities of the vessel are disproportionately high and unwieldy, conveying an idea that any sudden gust of wind would not fail to upset her. At each side of the bow there is a large white spot or circle to imitate eyes! These vessels, except before the wind, are bad sailers, and very unmanageable. They require a numerous crew to navigate them. An European merchantman is well navigated with hands in the proportion of four to each hundred tons, but these require near forty, or in the proportion of ten to one. Of one of the largest size, it often takes fifty men to manage the helm alone. The size of the junks usually depends on the nature of the ports to which they are accustomed to sail. As these are shallow or deep, they are small or large, from two hundred to the enormous and unwieldly size of twelve hundred tons. Some of those trading between Batavia and Amoy are of this last size. Imperfect as

the construction of the Chinese vessels is, it appears, at present, impossible to contemplate improvement, for to alter what has existed from time immemorial, is contrary to the manners, or, which is the same thing, to the laws of China, and an infringement of the laws, however venial to appearance, is *treason* in that country. An attempt to improve the form of the Chinese junk is said to have been made, some years ago, on the model of European vessels, but met with such severe reprehension, that it was found discreet to desist from it.

The officers of a Chinese junk consist of the commander, whose business it is to look after the crew; of a pilot, who attends to the navigation, and of quartermasters, who attend to the steerage. Order and subordination are well preserved, but this arises rather from the sober and orderly character of the people, and the principle on which the crew are paid, each person having an interest in the voyage, with a quantity of tonnage proportionate to his services, than from any skilful and organized system of discipline.

The Chinese are utterly ignorant of navigation, as a science, and even of the useful practical parts of it. They keep no reckoning, and take no observation of the heavenly bodies to ascertain their situation, the ideas of the latitude and longitude of places being wholly unknown to them. The mariner's compass used by the Chinese is divided into twenty-four parts, probably the ancient subdivisions of the circumference of the horizon among them, before they became acquainted with the polarity of the magnetic needle, or at least before they applied it to any useful purpose. According to Du Halde, these compasses are all made at Nangazaki, in Japan. If this be true, or was true in the time of those on whose authority he compiled his work, the Chinese *may* have acquired the use of the mariner's compass through the Japanese, in whose country the customs, learning, and religion of Europe had at one time made a deeper impression than they ever did in any other parts of Asia. From whomever acquired, the Chinese compass is a very imperfect instrument, being clumsily fabricated, and the needle of the largest not exceeding three inches in length.*

The eagerness evinced for gaming and savage amusements is described in the following paragraphs:

Of the passion of the Javanese for play, we have another striking illustration in the artifice resorted to by the proprietors of treasure, or other valuable property, to protect it at night from the depredation of thieves, when it is transported from one part of the country to another. The only antidote to the supine carelessness and somnolency of the Javanese is play, and the proprietor of the property, therefore, furnishes the party with a sum to gamble for, which insures a degree of vigilance which no inducement of fear, duty, or reward, could command!

When engaged in play, we imagine the character of the natives appears for the moment thoroughly changed; for their grave, orderly, and calm manners, are changed into impatience, eagerness, and boisterous noise.

Among the Malays and people of Celebes, the influence of play is still more violent. After losing their money, they stake their jewels, their side-arms, their slaves, and it is often alleged, men their wives and children, or, in the last extremity, their own personal freedom. With these tribes, the disputes which arise at the gaming-table are often terminated by the dagger, or generate incurable feuds between families.

Games of *hazard* are the favourites of the Indian islanders. They do not much practice games of sedentary skill, and games of exercise are neither congenial to their habits, nor to the climate they inhabit.

Of games of hazard, the most common and most gambling is a kind of chuck-farthing, acquired from the Chinese, the most debauched of gamesters. From them, too, they have acquired the knowledge of cards, and of a kind of *faro*. From the Portuguese they have acquired the knowledge of dice, as the name (*dadu*) implies. Among the Javanese, the only game of pure hazard of native origin consists in guessing the number of beans, of certain description, which the players hold in their hands. It is called by them *Talagatari*.

Of the sedentary games of skill, the native ones are a variety of descriptions played on checkers resembling our draughts.

Again:

Other diversions, depending on the courage or ferocity of animals, and independent of play, are common. Among the Javanese, the most interesting of these is the combat of the tiger and buffalo. The buffalo of the Indian islands is an animal of great size and strength, and of no contemptible courage; for he is an overmatch for the royal tiger, hardly ever failing to come off victorious in the fight with him. It must be confessed that there is no small satisfaction in seeing this peaceful and docile animal destroy his ferocious and savage enemy. Neither are possessed of much active courage; the tiger, indeed, is a coward, and fights only perfidiously, or through necessity. On

* Barrow, Staunton, and Du Halde.

this account, it is necessary to confine them within very narrow limits, and farther, to goad them by various contrivances. A strong cage, of a circular form, about ten feet in diameter, and fifteen feet high, partly covered at the top, is for this purpose constructed, by driving stakes into the ground, which are secured by being interwoven with bamboo. The buffalo is first introduced, and the tiger let in afterwards from an aperture. The first rencounter is usually tremendous; the buffalo is the assailant, and his attempt is to crush his antagonist to death against the strong walls of the cage, in which he frequently succeeds. The tiger, soon convinced of the superior strength of his antagonist, endeavours to avoid him, and when he cannot do so, springs insidiously upon his head and neck. In the first combat of this nature to which I was witness, the buffalo, at the very first effort, broke his antagonist's ribs against the cage, and he dropped down dead. The buffalo is not always so fortunate. I have seen a powerful tiger hold him down, throw him upon his knees for many seconds; and in a few instances, he is so torn with wounds that he must be withdrawn, and a fresh one introduced. In nineteen cases out of twenty, however, the buffalo is the victor. After the first onset, there is little satisfaction in the combat; for the animals, having experienced each other's strength and ferocity, are reluctant to engage, and the practices used to goad them to a renewal of the fight are abominable. The tiger is roused by firebrands and boiling water, and the buffalo, by pouring upon his hide a potent infusion of capsicums, and by the application of a most poisonous nettle *(kamadu)*, a single touch of which would throw the strongest human frame into a fever.

Wild hogs, which are in vast abundance in Java, are ensnared and fought against rams and goats, a ludicrous, but bloodless combat. The wild boar of Java is an animal of little ferocity, and not much strength.

We shall close our extracts with the following description of a whimsical peculiarity in the Javanese language.

It is, of course, on familiar occasions, that the minute and painful redundance of the language is most commonly displayed. The various postures or modifications of position in which the human body can be placed, not only for ease and convenience, but from whim or caprice, are described in a language so copious, that the anatomist, the painter, or the statuary, might derive assistance from it. There are with the Javanese ten ways of standing, and twenty of sitting, and each has its distinct and specific appellation. To express the different modifications of sound, there are not less than fifty words. In such cases the ramifications of meaning are expressed by distinct words, and the nicer shades by changing the broader vowels for the slenderer ones, the greater intensity being expressed by the first, and the lesser by the second. Thus, *gumrot* means the noise of a door on its hinges, while *gumret* and *gumrit* mean the same thing, each in a less intense degree.

The great source of copiousness in the language, however, is that which springs from the fabric of society, considered in a political view. This peculiarity of the language runs to so great an extent, that speech is in fact divided into two dialects, the ordinary language, and one invented to express deference and respect. This distinction by no means implies a court or polished language, opposed to a vulgar or popular one, for both are equally polite and cultivated, and all depends on the relations in which the speakers stand to each other, as they happen to be inferiors or superiors. A servant addresses his master in the language of deference, a child his parent, a wife her husband, if there be much disparity in their ages, and the courtier his prince. The superior replies in the ordinary dialect, the language still affording modifications and distinctions, according to the rank of the person he addresses, until that rank rises to equality, when, if no intimacy subsists between the parties, the language of deference is adopted by both, or when, if there does, ceremony is thrown aside, and the ordinary language becomes the only medium of conversation. An extensive acquaintance with the language of deference is held a mark of education and good-breeding. With persons who frequent a court, or are in habits of intercourse with the great, the phraseology is refined and copious; but of the ordinary peasant, it may be well believed that the vocabulary is meagre and confined.

The plan of arrangement in Mr. Crawfurd's work is tolerably good, and the style is generally free and expressive; often however it degenerates into carelessness, for instance, whenever there occur such expressions as the following: "originally took its origin;" "from whomever acquired;" "decentest attire;" and "difficulty broken." These however are trifling errors, which would probably be corrected on revisal; and we are sorry that our duty has demanded from our pen animadversions of a severer nature on the general character of the work.

General Abstract View of the Actual Revenues and Charges of India, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: with the Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year; showing the Nett Revenue, the Amount paid for Interest on Debts, and the remaining Surplus Revenue.

	REVENUES.				CHARGES.				NETT REVENUE, or NETT CHARGE.			
	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	Estimate. 1818-19.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	Estimate. 1818-19.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	Estimate. 1818-19.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bengal	11,243,273	11,789,511	11,621,513	11,822,000	7,854,681	8,025,980	8,483,924	8,782,808	R. 3,388,592*	R. 3,763,531	R. 3,137,589	R. 3,039,192
Fort St. George	5,106,107	5,360,220	5,381,307	5,295,212	5,289,476	5,201,399	5,475,254	5,448,108	R. 183,369	R. 158,821	C. 93,947*	C. 152,896
Bombay	818,815	860,404	1,302,445	1,582,502	1,937,430	1,902,460	1,885,786	2,345,029	C. 1,118,615	C. 1,042,056	C. 583,341	C. 762,527
Bencoolen ..	10,755	12,581	11,750	11,750	72,792	65,547	66,250	66,250	C. 62,037	C. 52,966	R. 54,500	R. 54,500
Prince of Wales' Island.. ..	53,868	54,861	56,585	45,650	119,684	109,562	100,277	70,407	C. 65,816†	C. 54,701†	C. 43,692†	C. 24,757†
Total.. £	17,232,818	18,077,577	18,373,600	18,757,14	15,274,063	15,304,948	16,011,491	16,712,602	R. 1,958,755	R. 2,772,629	R. 2,362,109	R. 2,044,512
Interest on Debts:—Bengal									1,447,125	1,576,635	1,598,876	1,589,200
Fort St. George..									116,843	120,153	127,018	137,143
Bombay..									18,827	22,000	26,528	31,050
Bencoolen..									518	682	—	—
Prince of Wales' Island									844	762	—	—
Total Interest									1,584,157	1,720,232	1,753,422	1,757,393
Nett Revenues after paying Interest on Debts..									374,598	1,052,397	609,687	287,119
Expense of St. Helena..									201,748‡	279,744‡	255,569‡	260,000‡
Nett Surplus Revenue in India									172,850	772,653	354,118	27,119

* The letters *R* and *C* distinguish the Nett Revenue from the Nett Charge.

† Exclusive of the Expense of Detachments, the same being charged in the Bengal Account.

‡ The Company have a demand on Government for a part of these Charges.

East-India House, 17th May 1820.

(Errors excepted.)

WM. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

Account of the Balance of Quick Stock, exhibiting a State of the Company's Affairs in respect to their Assets and Debts, as they stood at the several Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, and at the Residency of Fort Marlbro', at the conclusion of the Year 1817-18.

	Fort William.	Fort St. George.	Bombay.	Prince Wales' Isl.	Fort Marlbro'.	Total.
TERRITORIAL:						
Cash	£2,488,720	3,025,836	706,259	26,102	98,844	6,345,761
Bills Receivable	214,621	—	—	—	—	214,621
Stores	560,951	1,281,701	961,402	51,859	372	2,856,285
Debts	3,047,076	3,300,536	250,746	32,251	59,243	6,687,852
Salt, Opium, Rum, Grain, and Cattle	1,014,099	361,602	11,767	—	—	1,387,468
Total Assets	£7,325,467	7,969,675	1,930,174	108,212	158,459	17,491,987
Bond, Register, and other Debts, bearing Interest	26,500,134	2,332,066	566,738	12,424	6,216	29,417,578
Arrears and Debts not bearing Interest	3,990,992	851,793	373,997	15,612	9,309	5,241,703
Total Debts	£30,491,126	3,183,859	940,735	28,036	15,525	34,659,281
COMMERCIAL:						
Cash	126,787	76,722	5,245	—	259	209,013
Debts	747,900	113,537	120,074	—	38,881	1,020,392
Export Goods	517,120	239,350	407,100	—	16,652	1,180,222
Import Goods	639,864	281,150	152,718	51,131	33,002	1,157,865
Total Assets	£2,031,671	710,759	685,137	51,131	88,794	3,567,492
Arrears and Debts not bearing Interest	109,177	—	5,114	—	2,272	116,563
Grand Total of Assets	9,357,138	8,680,434	2,615,311	159,343	247,253	21,059,479
Grand Total of Debts	30,600,303	3,183,859	945,849	28,036	17,797	34,775,844
Excess of Debts, Territorial	23,165,659	—	—	—	—	23,165,659
Excess of Assets, Territorial	—	4,785,816	989,439	80,176	142,934	5,998,365
				Net Excess of Debts Territorial		17,167,294
Excess of Assets Commercial	£1,922,494	710,759	680,023	51,131	86,522	3,450,929
				Net Excess of Debts in India.....£		13,716,365

East-India House,
17th May 1820.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm. Wright, Auditor of India Accounts.

Amount of the Bond and other Debts owing by the East-India Company at their several Presidencies on 30th April 1818.

Bengal, Total Territorial Debts	£30,491,126	
Madras .. .. do.	3,183,858	
Bombay .. do...	940,735	
Fort Marlbro'.. do.	15,525	
Prince of Wales' Island do.	28,036	
		34,659,280
Bengal, Total Commercial Debts	109,177	
Madras .. .. do.	(none)	
Bombay .. ..do.	5,114	
Fort Marlbro'.. do.	2,221	
		116,512
Total Debts in India		£34,775,792

Annual Amount of Interest on Debts.

	Principal.		Annual Interest.
At Bengal	£26,500,134	at 6 per cent.	£1,590,008
Madras	2,332,066	at 8 and 9 per cent.. ..	140,276
Bombay..	566,738	at 9 and 6 do.	38,862
Fort Marlbro'	6,216	at 10 do.	621
Prince of Wales' Island..	12,424	at 6 do.	745
Amount bearing Interest..	£29,417,578	Annual Interest thereon	£1,770,512

Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bencoolen, and Prince of Wales' Island; also an Account of the Factory Charges at Canton.

	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	Per Estimate. 1818-19.
Bengal	£125,970	£120,648	£153,896	£133,505
Madras..	98,857	86,120	90,066	76,217
Bombay	48,472	32,091	33,408	54,031
Bencoolen	4,238	2,860	3,000	3,000
Prince of Wales' Island.. ..	500	924	334	586
Canton..	52,939	57,627	43,427	43,669
Total .. .. £	330,976	300,270	324,131	311,008

Amount received at the several Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and at Bencoolen and Prince of Wales' Island, for Sale of Import Goods.

	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	Per Estimate. 1818-19.
Bengal	£350,866	£436,085	£260,854	£349,269
Madras..	236,828	176,125	126,150	133,714
Bombay	214,915	144,578	187,270	235,822
Bencoolen	16,250	12,516	14,377	14,377
Prince of Wales' Island.. ..	23,815	15,560	9,315	5,000
Total .. .. £	842,674	784,864	597,972	738,182

Prime Cost of all Cargoes purchased by the East-India Company in India, and Shipped for Europe.

	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.
Bengal	£643,754	£647,216	£1,077,016
Madras..	466,674	426,310	392,649
Bombay	73,726	73,225	64,297
Fort Marlbro'	49,942	15,512	19,771
Total.. .. .. .. £	1,234,096	1,162,263	1,553,733

Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the other Receipts, Charges, and Payments in Great Britain, under the Current Year; distinguishing the Receipts and Payments in the

POLITICAL AND

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
Bills on Account of Supplies to Public Service, including Bills from Mauritius, Java, &c.	298,457	8	3
Produce of Spices received from the Moluccas, sold on account of Government	70,554	14	0
£	369,012	2	3

COMMERCIAL

	£	s.	d.
Company's Goods.. .. .. £	5,161,664	16	2
Charges on Private Trade, warehoused and sold by the Company	116,101	0	0
Customs on Private Trade..	36,826	8	9
Freight on Private Goods imported and exported	8,392	2	5
Interest on Annuities..	36,226	15	10
Owners, &c. of Ships, for Advances and Supplies made to them Abroad, and Goods short delivered in India and China of outward Consignments	62,035	18	3
Private Trade Goods sold	2,395,012	8	3
Fee Fund for the House and Warehouses..	84,862	5	11
Widows' Fund for Officers of the House and Warehouses, and for Extra Clerks, Writers, &c. employed in ditto	11,825	12	7
Freight and other Charges on Spices sold for Government ..	25,018	0	0
Interest and Discounts on anticipated Payments	2,931	15	2
Almshouses at Poplar..	15,361	16	2
Bills in favour from Bombay, on account Sale of Cotton at that Presidency	24,681	10	2
On account Hong Merchants in China, to be paid atCanton..	7,000	0	0
Commissioners H.M. Navy, on account Sunn Hemp imported on their account	36,167	2	0
£	8,024,107	11	8

	£	s.	d.
Balance in favour on 1st May 1819 (exclusive of Duty on Tea) £	2,629,403	19	5
Territorial Receipts £369,012 2 3			
Commercial Receipts 8,024,107 11 8			
	8,393,119	13	11
£	11,022,523	13	4

East India Company, in Great Britain, and of their Commercial and several Heads thereof, together with an Estimate of the same, for the Political and Territorial Branch from those in the Commercial Branch.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

PAYMENTS.

		£. s. d.
Bills of Exchange from India, for Principal and Interest of Indian Debt: Principal £76,946 4 1, Interest 355,513 17 6	£432,460 1 7	
Effects of deceased Officers, and Remittances on account of Post-Master Gen.	10,520 10 8	
		442,980 12 3
Expeditions against Mauritius and Java, and other Services chargeable to Government		11,846 7 5
Territorial and Political Charges and Advances in England:		
On account of Military and Marine Stores exported and to be exported		269,596 5 5
Officers' Pay, on Furlough and Retirement		261,741 5 5
Passage of Military, and Supplies to them on Voyage		43,194 16 6
Political Freight and Demorage		132,525 1 1
Carnatic Debts, Interest on Claims adjudicated £81,026 7 3		
Salaries of Commissioners, and Current Charges of the Commission, chargeable to the Fund	3,957 4 3	
		84,983 11 6
Interest, Sinking Fund, and Charges on Loan of £2,500,000, raised under Act 52 Geo. III, cap. 135		243,745 1 10
Charges on Account of St. Helena, Bills, &c. paid £158,515 6 8		
On Account of Exports provided	132,801 4 7	
		291,316 11 3
Charges on Account of Bencoolen, Bills, &c. paid	2,500 0 0	
Exports provided	109 6 9	
		2,609 6 9
Charges on Account of Prince of Wales' island, Bills, &c. paid	1,249 10 2	
Exports provided	780 2 7	
		2,029 12 9
Political Charges General		350,677 12 9
	£.	2,137,246 4 11

BRANCH.

	£. s. d.
Customs	72,212 10 10
Freight and Demorage	589,370 18 9
Goods for Sale and Use, exported and to be exported	1,185,049 17 1
Bullion exported	500,654 4 3
Commanders' Certificates and Bills of Exchange from China and the Cape	172,527 17 9
Charges General	446,836 4 5
Interest on the Bond Debt	157,265 15 3
Dividends on Stock	626,796 2 9
Almshouses at Poplar	22,342 0 8
Private Trade	2,308,761 7 4
Fee Fund for the House and Warehouses	80,535 17 5
Widows' Fund for Officers of the House and Warehouses, and for Extra Clerks, Writers, &c. employed in the House and Warehouses	13,555 3 9
Contract with H.M. Government for the Supply of Cinnamon	37,500 0 0
Bonds paid in on Sales	34,750 0 0
China Embassy	1,750 0 0
£	6,249,908 0 3

		£. s. d.
Territorial Payments	£2,137,246 4 11	
Commercial Payments	6,249,908 0 3	
		8,387,154 5 2
Balance in favour on 1st May 1820 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)		2,635,369 8 2
£		11,022,523 13 4

A Statement of the Company's Bond Debts and Simple Contract Debts, such Interest, and the State of Cash remaining in their Treasury, and on the 1st May 1820.

TERRITORIAL AND

DEBTS:	£.
To Bills of Exchange unpaid from India and St. Helena	393,848
the Public, for a Loan in 1812, at £5. 5s. 7½d. per cent. per annum, deducting the amount redeemed, valued at the price of Stocks, 1st May	1,933,327
Do. Interest on the above Loan to 1st May	21,500
Warrants passed the Court, unpaid	36,407
the Commercial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1820 ..	*4,791,719
Amount owing for Territorial Exports	98,236
£	7,275,037

COMMERCIAL

	£.
To Bills of Exchange unpaid	107,721
Customs	8,000
Freight and Demorage	85,000
Supracargoes' Commission, on all Goods sold and unsold	47,173
Proprietors of Private Trade, on all Goods sold	529,300
Almshouses at Poplar	132,741
Warrants passed the Court, unpaid	42,362
what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and re-sold	961
Dividends on Stock	43,302
Interest on Bonds	44,284
Amount owing for Commercial Exports	285,325
Balance of Commercial Consignments to and from Batavia	9,460
Amount owing the Fee Fund and Widows' Funds	15,477
£	1,351,106

		£.
Territorial Debts, brought down .. £7,275,037		
Do. Assets do. 4,058,697		
Territorial Assets deficient	£3,216,340	
Commercial Debts, brought down .. £1,351,106		
Do. Assets do. 19,942,088		
Commercial Assets in favour ..	18,590,982	
Assets in favour		15,374,642
To the Amount of the Company's Home Bond Debt, bearing Interest at 4 per cent. per annum ..	3,923,412	
To the Amount of do. not bearing Interest ..	15,417	
		3,938,829
Assets in favour	£	11,435,813

with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of other Effects appertaining to the Company in Great Britain and Afloat,

POLITICAL BRANCH.

ASSETS:	£.
By Exports of Military Stores, &c. shipped in Season 1819-20, with Amount remaining unshipped on 1st May 1820, charged the Territorial Account per Contra	608,337
Bullion exported, to be applied in Redemption of Indian Debt..	388,442
Balances in the hands of Officers of the House, charged to the Account of Political Charges General	688
what due from his Majesty's Government for Stores, Expeditions, &c. old Account £960,000	
Do. do. on Account of recent Expeditions, &c. 1,334,542	
	2,294,542
Cargoes from England of Season 1818-19, not arrived in India at the close of Official Year 1818-19	606,467
what owing from sundry Persons, for Advances, &c..	3,433
Bills of Exchange drawn on H.M. Government, for Supplies furnished in India, unpaid 1st May 1820	138,788
Value of a Diamond taken at Nassik	18,000
£.	4,058,697

BRANCH.

	£.
By what due from Government to the Company..	1,207,560
Cash, its Balance on 1st May 1820..	2,635,369
Amount of Goods sold not paid for	1,063,215
Value of Goods in England, unsold	5,035,423
Cargoes from England of Season 1818-19, not arrived in India and China at the close of Official Year 1818-19	662,690
Exports shipped in Season 1819-20, together with Amount remaining unshipped on 1st May 1820	1,677,495
Bullion exported 1819-20, together with Amount remaining unshipped	520,691
Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	136,906
Value of Ships, Sloops and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	334,810
Value of East-India House and Warehouses..	1,222,257
Hemp imported on account of Government..	343,633
what owing from sundry Persons for Advances	5,372
Balances in hands of Officers of the House and Warehouse-keepers	2,248
what due for Advances on account of the Island of Ceylon.. ..	102,500
Territorial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1820..	*4,791,719
£	19,942,688

* *Memorandum:* This Balance is subject to Reduction, by the Amount of Advances made in India from the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Branch, in the Indian Official Years of 1818-19 and 1819-20, the Documents, whereby the Amount of these Advances is to be ascertained, not having as yet been received from India, but which it is estimated may amount to £3,000,000; in this view, leaving a Balance due to the Commerce of £1,791,719.

In the period from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1820, the sum of £1,884,960 has been advanced from the Surplus Commercial Profits in England, in liquidation of Indian Territorial Debt, but as this sum is a payment under the fourth head of Appropriation of the 57th Section of the 53d Geo. III, it is not held to constitute a claim upon the Territorial Department for Repayment.

East-India House, 23d May 1820. (Errors excepted) THOS. G. LLOYD, *pro* Account.gen.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

Collection of Mahommedan Coins extant in Hindoostan.—A correspondent who has for some time been employed in collecting, with much labour and at considerable expense, a regular series of Mahommedan coins, from the earliest era of the entrance of those conquerors into Hindoostan to the present period, informs us that he has now completed his collection, consisting of upwards of a thousand coins regularly arranged, with the names of the kings, the year of the hijera and the corresponding christian era. Such studies have not unfrequently proved of considerable service, both to the philosopher and to the historian. In a letter just received he expresses his satisfaction at the discovery of some coins which appear highly deserving of attention, and particularly interesting to the venerable society of Masons. "I have lately been much gratified by a curious discovery. A few days ago a suraff, from whom I occasionally procure coins, furnished me with several, each about the size of an eight anna piece, and of a composition apparently containing silver and copper. Each of the coins is distinctly impressed with some of the emblems of Free-Masonry. On one is the *level*; and, beneath, a kind of *spear*; below which are two *pillars* with a square object or *chest* between them; on the reverse is a *square* and an ancient Sungscrit letter; the other figures are unknown. On another is a *plumb*, and below it the *spear* and *pillars*, &c. On a third the square is most distinct. There are no characters, with the exception of the large one just now mentioned, in ancient *Deva-nagree*. I have not been able to obtain any account of their history or where they were found; they are evidently very ancient, and appear to have been in circulation. This may lead to interesting inquiries. The antiquity of Masonry has been disputed, as well as its *universality*. Upon these subjects the knowledge even of the brethren is very limited; but Moorcroft, in his journal of an excursion to Lake Manasarova, mentions having met with a native upon whose garment were sewed the insignia of Free-Masonry. (Vide Asiatic Journal, No. xxix. May 1818.) The Free-Masons have often been accused of being descendants of the *Manicheans*; and Wilford, in his learned essay (Asiatic Researches, vol. ix. p. 212) proves that Manicheans formerly existed in the neighbourhood of Delhee, and other parts of the upper provinces." On a reference to the Encyclopedia Britannica, we find it mentioned that the Manicheans made use of amulets, and professed astronomy and astrology. This remark, and the circumstance mentioned by Mr. Moorcroft, forcibly recal to our recollection an occurrence which took place many years ago. The writer of this article, overwhelmed with the recollection of a calamity which at an early period of his life had induced him to penetrate the most savage wilds of Africa alone, and wandering at a distance of some hundred miles from any human habitation, at length sunk down exhausted with hunger and fatigue; on awaking from a trance or sleep, the duration of which he had no means of ascertaining, he to his astonishment beheld a venerable old man, whom from his dress he recognized as belonging to the nation of Foolahs, but whose features and language were Arabian, leaning over him, and in the act of attaching to his neck a string of coral beads, to which were joined at intervals several gold and ivory ornaments, consisting of a tortoise, a pyramid, a full moon, a crescent, seven stars, a level with small gold weight, a model of a temple in ivory, a sword, and a dove with extended wings. Such an apparition, in the midst of such a solitude, and under such circumstances, impressed the writer of this with an idea of something supernatural. On the events which followed, it is unnecessary to touch: for our present purpose it is sufficient to remark, that this venerable figure afterwards explained in the most affecting manner the meaning attached to the different symbols, varying their exemplification according to the various occurrences of human life. He sometimes placed the full and waning moon at opposite extremities of the level, with the pyramid in the centre; thus seeming to inculcate that the full and wane of human happiness were to be borne with the same unvarying equanimity, and our only hopes directed towards that point to which the summit of the pyramid aspired. Whether this man was a Free-Mason, or whether he was a Manichean, we are incompetent to decide; to us he was a beneficent and guardian angel.—*Calcutta Journ. Oct.* 20.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF INSTRUCTION AT MAURITIUS.

Public Examinations:—Annual Distribution of Prizes.

Oct. 1819.—The public examinations took place at the Royal College on the

13th; and the distribution of prizes on the 14th, by Colonel Barry, chief secretary to Government, and president of the commission of Public Instruction, was attended by a numerous assemblage, consisting of the fathers of families, and many of the chief authorities of the place. At the request of the president, Mr. Coudray, patron of the College, opened this interesting meeting with the following discourse.

"*Mr. President and Gentlemen,*

"Amongst the phenomena which this little island, unique in its kind, presents to the eyes of travellers and philosophers, the most careless observer is struck with astonishment at finding, on a spot so remote from enlightened Europe, an institution so respectable in its organization, so useful in its results, so estimable from the talents of its professors, the number and progress of its students, and which at this moment may be placed in competition, if not with the universities of Europe, at least with the greater part of the colleges either of France or England.

"Proud of being able to reckon amongst its tutors, who diffuse sound principles and instruction, as many wise and enlightened professors, the Royal College will in a few years not only deserve the confidence of heads of families, and that of government, but likewise witness the fame of its success extending to Java, to India, and the neighbouring establishments, from whence numbers of pupils have already arrived, the greater part of whom have distinguished themselves by their attention and abilities.

"In fact, no branch of instruction is foreign to the system of education established at the Royal College; and from the first rudiments of reading, to drawing, geography, history, the Latin language, and the higher branches of mathematics, every thing is professed, explained, and taught in the most clear, efficacious, and intelligible manner.

"In short, gentlemen, notwithstanding the loss which the College has this year experienced of fourteen of its best artists, five of whom have entered the classes of Mr. Dubois' academy, the drawings which receive the honorary prizes this year bear ample testimony to the attention of the students, while those who applied themselves to the landscape class, established last year, have fully answered the expectations which were formed by the professors and by the commission.

"The examination of the class of geography has been so brilliant, and the answers of the students so clear, that the spectators could not refrain from expressing in decided terms their astonishment and approbation.

"Sacred and profane history have not been the objects of a severe and special course of study, but an half hour has been dedicated every evening to the reading of general history, and an hour of every holiday to that of the old and new Testament: for the education of the Royal College is not solely confined to the embellishment of taste, or development of the mental faculties, but has besides these, religion and morality for its basis, a sense of which it is endeavoured to impress upon the minds of the students. In consequence a reward has been decreed for morals, good conduct, and proficiency in religious knowledge, to be given annually to the youth whose behaviour has in these points been most exemplary.

"It is not in vain that I have for these last eight years spoken with all the energy of persuasion, in favour of a study equally necessary to youth, as it is important in its effects, the need of which manifests itself in the most imperious manner at every step we take in our career through life; I speak of the knowledge of Latin. This language, so rich, so expressive, so harmonious, which is the delight of all those who have successfully studied it; this language, which furnishes us with so many precious models in every species of literature, is now professed in this establishment, and forms one of the principal foundations of our system of education.

"Already our young Creoles begin to get familiar with the language of Virgil, of Cicero and of Horace; and many of them whose education has been completed, and who are engaged in useful and honorable pursuits, still retain their attachment to the study of this language, are sensible of the striking beauties of their favourite authors, and are thus led to the love of literature and of the fine arts. These noble occupations, by inspiring a taste for philosophy, morality and virtue, agree, as Cicero remarks, with all times, places, and ages. 'Hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium et solatium præbent; delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur." These studies are the food of youth, the delight of old age; they embellish the days of our prosperity, and offer an asylum and consolation in misfortune; they form the charm of solitude and are no impediment to social intercourse they are our companions in the silent hour of night, and during the busy scenes of day, while we are performing journeys of necessity or enjoying the recreations of rural retirement.

"Youthful students, you have listened to my advice and to my wishes, when I so earnestly recommended you to apply yourselves with ardour to the study of the English language, which our situation at this period has rendered, I will not say

useful, but indispensably necessary. Independent of your interests, and the necessity for your becoming acquainted with that language, it offers the most lively attractions, from the richness and extent of its literature, in which it rivals our own, and the most learned languages of Europe. You have this year made a progress, particularly in the pronunciation and construing, at which the English gentlemen who examined you appear to have been satisfied.

"There remains little to be said on the subject of mathematics. You have exemplified the natural tendency of the human mind to sciences of exactness and precision. You have justly honoured the exertions and acknowledged abilities of your instructors; and those who have had the kindness to watch over your studies, and inform themselves of your proficiency, have testified their approbation, and given me the most satisfactory accounts of your examination.

"The young Felix Faduilhe, private teacher in the methematical classes of Mr. Billard, and who has undergone a long and severe examination in the higher branches of mathematics, has proved that the Creole youth may aspire to every species of merit and instruction, and that there is no science so difficult or abstract, the sanctuary of which can be shut against them.

"A class equally useful and agreeable, a class organized only within these last two years, and which has successfully accomplished the different courses of study followed by the more advanced students, in short, the Rhetorical class, so well conducted under the professorship of Mr. Bernard, affords the most favourable results, both with regard to the answers and proficiency of the students, as well as the compositions which have gained the esteem of the examiners, and the applause of the public.

"*Gentlemen*,—Such is the present situation of the students of the Royal College, such is the picture, which I have thought it my duty to present to your view, of the labours and progress of the students during the present scholastic year.

"Several members of the commission animated with zeal for the prosperity of the Royal College, with the administration of which the Government had entrusted them; examiners selected from amongst the persons most distinguished for their superior intelligence, and acquirements, have had the kindness to dedicate the first days in October to the particular examination of the classes, and numerous sections which compose our system of education at the Royal College.

"In expressing the gratitude of the Students, the professors, and of myself in particular, I feel a pleasure in mentioning the names of Dr. Burke, Vice President of the commission; Mr. Fawre; Mr. Chomel, Mr. Martin de Mazerol, and Mr. Edward Pitot. It is with sentiments also of friendship and peculiar gratitude that I have the satisfaction of publicly thanking Mr. Thomas Pitot, who employed several days in ascertaining the progress of our students in English, Latin, and above all in the examination of our young Rhetoricians, whose answers and excellent compositions have merited his sufferage, and that of the other six examiners.

"*Mr. President*,—Happy at the rewards and honors which they are on the point of receiving from your hands, our young students will continue, as I am willing to pledge myself, to redouble their zeal and exertions, to shew themselves worthy of the watchful care and anxiety of their instructors, to realize the hopes of their families, and to merit the kind care and protection of the government.

After this follows the distribution of the prizes with the names of the students who had distinguished themselves in each class.—*Mauritius Gaz. Oct.* 23.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Spasmodic Cholera.—April 27 was begun, and on May 4 concluded, the reading of a paper by Assist.surg. Hood on Diarrhœa Asthenica. This disease is endemic annually among the indigent Hindus on the Malabar and Coromandel coast, and usually appears about the commencement of the monsoons. The symptoms are diarrhœa with spasms of the bowels and flexor muscles of the legs, sickness, &c. and the pulse is low and feeble. To these succeed a shivering fit and excessive thirst; and if proper treatment is not speedily adopted, the pulse becomes weaker, the features contracted and ghastly, the pain violent, and death, preceded by coma, soon closes the scene. After discussing the various remedies which have been employed in this disease, he proceeded to recommend that on an attack the patient should take two ounces of brandy and ten drops of sulphuric acid in half a pint of cold water, and that this dose should be repeated at proper intervals. He directed also that sinapisms should be applied to the region of the stomach and extremities to promote reaction. Bitters and astringents also were stated to be occasionally useful.

The Dugong.—The Asiatic Journal, vol. ix, p. 600, contains an extract from a paper composed by Sir Everard Home, on the "milk-tusks, permanent teeth, and organs of hearing," of this hitherto imperfectly known animal. Had the con-

tents of the two following articles been first communicated, the details of Sir E. Home's examination of the skull would have been better understood, and the topical description of the anatomist, by falling in with the more comprehensive delineation of the naturalist, would have excited more interest. But as the order in which the papers on this subject have been read before the learned society have, to use a plebeian illustration, put the cart before the horse, we are compelled to move in the direction of our vehicle.

May 18, was read a paper by his Exc. Sir Stamford Raffles, entitled "Some Account of the Dugong." The general form of this animal resembles that of the other cetaceæ. The skin is smooth, and about three-quarters of an inch thick, with a few scattered hairs, and the head is small in proportion to the size of the animal. There are two thick tusks projecting from the extremity of the upper jaw. The position of the incisor teeth is occupied by the rough bristly surfaces of the palate and jaws, which enable the animal to browse upon the marine vegetables which constitute its food. There are 12 cylindrical molares with flat crowns. The aperture of the ear is remarkably small. There are no dorsal or ventral fins, and the place of the anterior extremities is supplied by fins incapable of supporting the animal when out of water. There are two appendages opening into the stomach near the junction of the duodenum. The intestines are long. The liver is divided into two large lobes, and there is a smaller tongue-shaped lobe which covers the gall-bladder. The kidneys are large, and the urinary bladder apparently capable of considerable distension. The testicles are situated a little below the kidneys. The urethra opens in a small tubercle between the two lobes of the glans penis. The thymus gland is large, black, and friable. The lungs are not lobulated, and the ventricles of the heart are separated at their points. The head is remarkable for the manner in which the anterior part of the upper jaw bends downward, the lower jaw being proportionally truncated. There are 52 vertebræ. The ribs are 18 on each side. The sternum is bifurcated at the point, and articulated to the cartilages of the upper ribs. There is no pelvis or posterior extremities; but opposite the eighth and tenth lumbar vertebræ are two narrow flat bones lodged in the flesh, one on each side. The scapula is thick, and the humerus, radius, and ulna short and strong.

The flesh of this animal is delicate and juicy, and somewhat resembles veal or young beef. It is only found in the shallows and inlets of the sea; and the greatest number is said to be taken during the northern monsoon, near the mouth of the Johore river, in the inlet of the sea between the island of Singapore and the main. They seldom exceed eight or ten feet in length, though the author considered it probable that they grow much larger.

June 15, was read another paper, entitled "Observations on the Dugong, the Trichechus Dougong of Linnæus, by MM. Diard and Duvaneil, naturalists, employed under the authority of Sir Stamford Raffles." The description of this animal given by these gentlemen very closely resembled that given by Sir S. Raffles himself, but was more full in some respects. The head was compared to that of a young elephant having its trunk cut off obliquely from above, a few inches below the forehead. The lips were stated to be muscular, and moveable, and the jaw-bones paved with many horny plates. The animal has two stomachs. On the left side of the first is a large gland, which appeared to secrete a fluid resembling the pancreatic. This first stomach communicates with a second, half its size, having near its orifice two conical cæca. The lungs are long, and the trachea bifurcated immediately below the larynx. All the bones of the hand, as they exist in man, were found under the skin in the pectoral oars, although they bore no external resemblance to hands. In other particulars the account given by these gentlemen of the structure of this animal coincides with that given by Sir S. Raffles.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

Natural History of Java.—April 18 was read a paper, entitled "A systematic Arrangement and Description of the Birds of Java, by Dr. T. Horsfield."

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Specimens from Madagascar and New South Wales.—May 5, "A Notice on the Geological Structure of a Part of the Island of Madagascar, and on some Specimens from the Interior of New South Wales," by Prof. Buckland, was read.

From the specimens from Madagascar, which were chiefly collected at Port Longair, at the north-east angle of the island, it would appear that a portion of the island consists of primitive rocks, sandstone, and trap, and presents a similar geological structure to the adjacent continent of Africa. The varieties of granite which are found in the bed of the river Vaulaceen, that runs to the above-mentioned port, are very similar to those which commonly occur in Europe, e.g. fine grained grey granite, large grained granite, containing flesh-coloured crystals of fel-

spar. The secondary rocks are varieties of sandstone, destitute of organic remains, and composed of grains of glassy quartz intermixed with decayed felspar, but possessing no strongly marked character by which they can be identified with any of the known European series of rocks. A bright red sandstone, which is said to form the substratum of a hill called St. George's, in the same district, is more decidedly characterized, and seems to belong to the same class as enormous tracts of a similar formation which occurs in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope. It resembles in every particular of its colour and composition the newer red sandstone of the English series.

Among the other Madagascar rocks are a clay porphyry resembling that of Newton Glens in the county of Antrim, a fine grained greenstone similar to some of those found at the Giant's Causeway, and a firmly compacted cream-coloured limestone, composed of granulated fragments of shells, agglutinated by a calcareous cement.

The specimens from New South Wales afford indications principally of primitive rocks and trap. Among the former are several varieties of granite, and specimens of mica slate, clay slate, and serpentine. Among the latter are some specimens resembling those of the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. A few varieties of sandstone, interposed with decomposed felspar, are the only secondary rocks of the collection. There is nothing in these specimens indicative of valuable metals, or precious stones, or coal, or any kind of animal or vegetable remains.

NOTICES FROM THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY.

Morphia.—Dr. Thomson has given the following as the easiest method for obtaining pure morphia. Into a strong infusion of opium pour caustic ammonia; separate the precipitate by the filter; evaporate the solution to about a sixth; mix it with more ammonia, and a deposit of impure morphia is obtained; collect the deposit by filter, and wash it with cold water. When well drained, pour a little alcohol on it, and let the alcoholic liquor pass through the filter: it will carry off a good deal of colouring matter, and very little of the morphia; dissolve the impure morphia in acetic acid, and mix the deep brown solution with ivory black; agitate the liquor frequently for 24 hours; filter it, and the liquid will pass through colourless. If ammonia be now dropped into it, pure morphia falls in the state of a white power. If this precipitate be dissolved in alcohol and slowly evaporated, the morphia is obtained in crystals (they are rectangular prisms) perfectly white, of a pearly lustre, destitute of smell, and of an intensely bitter taste. Pure morphia, passed slowly through red hot peroxide of copper, is converted entirely into carbonic acid and water.—*Annals, No.* 90.

Amber.—Dr. Brewster maintains, from a number of experiments and their results, that amber is an indurated vegetable juice.

Indigo.—In the "Annals of Philosophy," No. 90, Dr. Thomson has described a process for obtaining pure indigo. Detailing several experiments, he says:—

"The indigo of commerce is very far from pure, being mixed with nearly half its weight of foreign substances. I attempted to obtain it in a state of purity by sublimation; but after a good many trials, I was obliged to renounce that method without accomplishing my object; for how carefully soever I regulated the heat, I always found that at the subliming temperature, the greatest part of the indigo was destroyed. I succeeded, however, in procuring a few grains of pure indigo by sublimation, which I subjected to analysis, by heating it to redness with peroxide of copper; but my stock of indigo was exhausted before I was able to satisfy myself with regard to the proportions of the different constituents. I, therefore, had recourse to the indigo vat, as it is used by the calico printers, and by means of it easily procured as much pure indigo as I had occasion for.

In the indigo vat, as used by the calico printers and dyers in general, the indigo is deprived of its blue colour by means of protosulphate of iron, and then dissolved in water either by means of an alkali or of lime. The solution is greenish yellow, and when lime is the solvent, the quantity in solution did not appear in various trials which I made ever to exceed what lime-water was capable of dissolving. It was only necessary to dip a glass phial pretty deep in the indigo vat, and fill it with the clear solution. On pouring the liquid from the phial into another vessel in the open air, the indigo immediately absorbs oxygen, recovers its blue colour, and becomes insoluble in water. By digesting the blue pigment thus obtained in dilute muriatic acid, I removed all the carbonate of lime with which it might be mixed, and even the iron, if any happened to be present. The residual blue powder I considered as pure indigo. By repeated trials with peroxide of copper, I satisfied myself that the constituents of indigo are as follows:

7 atoms carbon	= 5·25
6 atoms oxygen	= 6·00
1 atom azote	= 1·75
	13.00

It appears from this analysis that indigo contains a very considerable proportion of

oxygen; for its constituents in the 100 parts are as follows:

Oxygen.....	46·154
Carbon.....	40·384
Azote..	13·462
	100·000

Indigo, when it becomes soluble in alkalies or alkaline earths, always loses its blue colour, and becomes greenish yellow. The instant that this solution is exposed to the air, or to oxygen gas, the indigo recovers its blue colour, and falls down in an insoluble powder. Hence it is obvious that it acquires its blue colour by absorbing oxygen, and consequently that the blue pigment contains more oxygen than the greenish yellow. I ascertained by trial how much indigo was contained in a given weight of the greenish yellow solution from the indigo vat. I then let up a determine quantity of the liquid into a graduated glass tube filled with mercury, and standing on the mercurial trough. This done, I let up a certain number of cubic inches of oxygen gas into the same tube, and allowed the tube to remain inverted over the mercury till the whole of the indigo was precipitated in the state of a blue pigment, and till the oxygen gas ceased to diminish in bulk. The loss of bulk which the oxygen gas sustained, together with the known weight of the indigo present, enabled me to determine how much oxygen was necessary to convert the greenish yellow soluble pigment into blue insoluble indigo. The result of three experiments made in the way just described was nearly the same, and was as follow:

Indigo in the state of a greenish yellow soluble pigment, or the soluble basis of indigo, as it is called, is composed of

5 atoms oxygen.....	= 5·00
7 atoms carbon.....	= 5·25
1 atom azote.....	= 1·75
	12·000

So that it is a compound of 13 atoms, and the weight of an integrant particle of it is 12. The addition of a single atom of oxygen renders the colour blue and the pigment insoluble. Thus it appears that the blue pigment differs from the greenish yellow soluble basis, merely by containing one additional atom of oxygen.

Thus indigo exhibits a striking refutation of the old notion that acidity is owing to the union of oxygen with an acidifiable basis. The blue pigment is soluble in sulphuric acid, and when recently obtained by precipitation, it may be dissolved in several other acids; but no alkaline substance that I have tried is capable of combining with it. Hence it appears to possess alkaline properties, or at least to approach much nearer the nature of a salifiable base than of an acid; but when we deprive it of an atom of oxygen by means of protosulphate of iron, or any substance which has a strong affinity for oxygen, it acquires a greenish yellow colour, and becomes capable of combining with the alkalies, and with lime, barytes, and strontian, and perhaps also with other salifiable bases. It has, therefore, acquired acid properties, or at least approaches much more nearly to the nature of an acid than it did while in the state of a blue pigment. Thus the addition of oxygen gives indigo alkaline qualities, and the abstraction of oxygen gives it acid properties.

Should any person think of repeating these experiments, it may be necessary to put him on his guard against a resinous substance, which indigo often, if not always, contains, and which I have found to dissolve with it in alkalies and lime-water, and therefore to contaminate the pure indigo obtained from the indigo vat. Its presence for a long time deceived me, and led me into the notion that hydrogen was a constituent of indigo. It is obvious that this resinous substance is easily got rid of by digesting the indigo recovered from the indigo vat in a sufficient quantity of alcohol."

ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS.

(*From an Analysis for the year* 1818.)

Date Tree.—The first known and the most useful of the palms is undoubtedly the date tree; it is one of the most valuable productions of Barbary and Egypt, and is also cultivated with advantage in several of the southern countries of Europe. M. Delisle, who carefully observed the cultivation of it, while he was attached to the expedition to Egypt, described it very fully in a memoir which he presented to the academy. This tree is cultivated from seeds, from suckers, and even from slips. The mode of treatment of the slip, which consists in replanting the top after having separated it from its trunk, had been already mentioned by Theophrastus and by Pliny; and M. Delisle was assured by the Arabs that it is still practised. It is well known that the date tree has the sexes separately on different plants; the suckers of each tree producing plants of the same sex. The inhabitants, in order to gain as much profit as possible from their land, take care to plant no more than the small number of males which are requisite for the artificial fecundation of the females, and if, from any cause, the catkins of these male date trees should not be placed at a proper time in a situation to throw their fertilizing farina on the female flowers, the fruit will not ripen, and the crop is lost.

A species of palm much less known than the date is that of the nipa, which

grows spontaneously in the Indian Archipelago, on the sea coast. Rumphius and Thunberg have given imperfect descriptions of it; the young kernels of it are eaten when preserved. Its catkinsout before it is fully expanded produce a sweet liquor, which, by fermentation, becomes spirituous and pleasant to drink. Baskets, mats, and other trifling articles, are made of the leaves.

M. Houton Labillardiere observed, and carefully describes, the fructification of it; and has in several instances rectified the opinions hitherto entertained of it. The female flower has three stigmas, and the young fruit three ovales; the embryo is placed at the foot of the seed. In respect to its male catkins, with sessile flowers, its antheræ borne on a single filament, which is not ramified—its female flowers without a calyx, and its aggregate fruits—is strikingly resembles the pandanus; but its spathæ, the calyx of the male flowers in six divisions, and the fan-like form of the leaves, produce a still nearer degree of affinity to the true palm trees.

The ancients make frequent mention of an Egyptian tree to which they gave the name of *persea;* it resembled a pear tree, but its leaves lasted during the whole year; its stone fruit was very sweet and wholesome, and the wood, which was black and hard, was extremely valuable. In the Arabian writers of the middle ages we may still find descriptions of a tree which they call *leback*, and which offers all the characters attributed by the ancients to their *persea*, but this tree has latterly become so rare, at least in Lower Egypt, that botanists have not been able to fix upon it with certainty: some of them, as Clusius, and Linnæus upon his authority, have given the name of persea to a species of laurel, an opinion which is the less admissible, as this laurel comes from America. Others, as Schreber, have fancied they found it in the sebestiar (cordia mixa), whose viscous fruit is, however, quite different. M. Delisle was more fortunate; having observed in a garden in Cairo a specimen of the tree called by Linnæus *ximenia ægyptiaca*, he perceived it possessed most of the characters of the persea; the height was from 18 to 20 feet, the branches thorny, and the oval perennial leaves were from one inch to an inch and a half in length: which traits may have occasioned its comparison with the pear tree. Its fruit is in the form of the date; is sweet when ripe, and contains a kernel which is rather ligneous. When M. Delisle arrived in Upper Egypt, he met with two others, and he learned from the inhabitants of the higher country that it is common in Nubia and in Abyssinia, and much esteemed in Dafour. Nevertheless he could not learn whether the inner part of the wood is black, as the ancients say is the case with respect to their persea.

The tree is now called in Nubia *eglig.* M. Delisle remarked in it peculiarities sufficiently marked to separate it from the other ximenia, and he made it a genus, to which he gave the name of *balanites.*

Among the vegetables, which furnish a juice of a milky appearance, one of the most remarkable is that which the Spanish colonists have called the cow tree, because its milk, far from having, like that of the spurges and most other lactescent plants, acrid and pernicious qualities, yields, on the contrary, a wholesome and agreeable beverage. M. de Humboldt read to the academy a description of this tree, and of the experiments made upon the juice which it supplies. This celebrated traveller, not having been able to see it in flower, has not settled its genus; but to judge from its fruit, it seems to belong to the family of the sapotillæ; it is tall; its leaves are eight or ten inches long, alternate, coriaceous, oblong, pointed, and marked with lateral and parallel ribs.

When incisions are made in it, a glutinous milk runs out, with a very pleasant balsamic smell, of which the negroes drink large quantities, dipping into it maize bread, or tapioca, and this food sensibly fattens them. When exposed to the air, some pelicles are formed on the surface, which acquire as they dry somewhat of the elasticity of the caoutchouc, and a curd is separated, which becomes sour in time, and to which the common people give the name of cheese.

M. de Humboldt takes this opportunity of making some general reflections on the different vegetable milks, whose injurious qualities depend on certain poisonous principles, which exist in a sufficiently large quantity to produce sensible effects, such as the morphium in opium; but in the most poisonous families, there are some species of which the juice is not poisonous, as the *euphorbia balsamifera* of the Canaries, and the *asclepias lactifera* of Ceylon.

Memoir read Sept. 1819.

Importation into France of the Cashmir-wool Goat.—M. Amadeus Joubert quitted Paris in April 1818, and proceeded first by Odessa, Tangarock, and Astracan, to the camp of Gen. Jermoloff in Caucasus, gaining information on the way relative to the object of his journey, from the Bucharians, the Kirghis, and the Armenians, who frequent Astracan. He was there told that there existed amongst the numerous hordes of Kirghis (a nomadic tribe residing in Bucharia on the banks of the Oural lake) a species of goat of a dazzling white, bearing every year a remarkable fleece about the mouth

of June. The specimens of it which he there collected, convinced him of the identity of this wool with that which is imported into France through Russia. This discovery was the more important to him, as it promised to save him the long and difficult journey which he would otherwise have had to encounter in penetrating to Thibet through Persia and Cashmire. In this he was not deceived; for he actually collected scattered samples of this fine wool at some hundred of wersts from the Wolga, amongst the steppes that separate Astracan from Oremburg, which satisfied him that he needed not to penetrate further. He had besides observed, that in the language of the country they gave the name of Thibet goat to the animal which furnished this fine fleece; he therefore bought of the Kirghis in this district, from the hordes called Cara-Agadgi and Kaisacks, twelve hundred and eighty-nine of these animals, and directed his course homewards with them by Tsoritsin, where he brought them across the Wolga. After making all the deductions from this number occasioned by losses on the road, by the shipment of them at Kaffa, and the passage home, there now exist in France four hundred of this stock of Cashmire-wool goats.

During a short stay which M. Joubert made at Constantinople, in his passage homewards with his goats, he held a conversation, through the second interpreter to the French embassy, with an Armenian named Khodja-Youssuf, who sent eighteen years ago by a house in Constantinople into Cashmire to procure shawls made after patterns which he carried with him. This Armenian resided a long time in Cashmire, Lahore, and Pashawer; and in learning the language of these countries, he obtained much positive information as to the manufacture of these valued articles. He stated to M. Joubert, that the animal which yields this beautiful material is neither a camel nor a sheep, as some have reported, but is a goat, resembling the common goat in appearance, having straight horns, and a white or clear brown coat. A coarse hair covers the fine downy wool, which last is the only material from which the shawls are wove.

Khodja-Youssuf had seen at Cashmire twenty or thirty of these goats, which were kept there for curiosity. The women and children pick out the fine wool from the coarse hair, and other heterogeneous matter, which is afterwards carded by young girls with their fingers on India muslin, to lengthen the fibre, and clean it from dirt and foulness; and in this state it is delivered to the dyers and spinners. The loom that is used is horizontal and very simple; the weaver sits on the bench, a child is placed below him with his eyes on the pattern, and gives him notice after every throw of the shuttle, of the colours wanted, and the bobbins to be next employed. The finest shawls cost from 5 to 600 rupees (12 or 1500 francs). The most beautiful wool comes from the provinces of Lassa and Ladack in Thibet; and also a good deal of it is imported into Thibet and Cashmire, from Casgar and Bucharia, all of which goes to form the fine shawls, of which there is such a great demand throughout Asia. The fine wool is brought into Cashmire in bales, mixed with coarse hair.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Intended Expedition from Asia to America.—M. the Count de Romanzow is fitting out at his own expense an expedition which is to set out from Tchouktches, so as to pass over the solid ice from Asia to America, to the north of Bhering's Strait, at the point where Cook and Kotzebue were stopped.

New Projection of the Sphere, by Capt. J. Vetch, R. E. In this projection the globe is supposed to be inscribed in a cylinder, the axes of the globe and cylinder being at right angles to each other, and their surfaces, therefore, coinciding at a meridian. The eye is supposed to remain at rest in the centre of the globe, and each point in the earth's surface is transferred to that of the cylinder by a right line passing from the earth's centre through that point. The cylinder being then unravelled, a view of the earth is obtained on a plane surface. A sketch of the earth's surface upon this projection has been published by the author, accompanied by a short account of its principles.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Letter from Mr. Caviglia to the Editor of the "Journal des Voyages," dated Paris 1819, Nov. 23.

In your number for July, noticing the voyage of M. de Forbin in the Levant, you express his concern, that he was unable to profit by the discovery of the Temple of the Sphinx, which an unpardonable egotism, he says, had caused to be buried up or covered again. As this leads to an implication that it was Mr. Salt who discovered that beautiful monument, I think it right to exculpate this gentleman from the above charge of egotism.

It was I, and not Mr. Salt, that caused the temple to be covered up again; and here are my reasons for it. I had already removed obstructions from the newly discovered passages, and from the new subterraneann chamber of the great pyramid; and finding nothing all around but the live or natural rock stone, I set about ex-

ploring the base of the Sphinx, in hopes of lighting on some communication that might lead to any new points of the pyramid. After having been at work for several months, with a hundred and fifty Arabs, and not unfrequently at the risk of being buried in the downfalls of sand, I was at length enabled to clear out the area of a temple of Osiris: its site at about the depth of 40 feet, and within the very claws of the Sphinx. M. de Forbin is within the limits of strict truth, when he asserts that this is one of the finest monuments of the power of the arts in ancient Egypt.

After having taken the dimensions and the most correct designs of all these antiquities, I was concerned to find a number of Arab women, allured by superstition, coming, at first, to worship and kiss the images, on their first view of them, but, not content with this, proceeding afterwards to break off fragments or pieces to serve as amulets or charms: in this way, several hieroglyphics have been already disfigured. At length, being apprehensive that this fine workmanship, which it had cost me so much labour (even at the hazard of losing my sight) to explore, should come to destruction, I resolved to inter it anew, till circumstances more auspicious might authorize the disclosure of it to every eye.

The learned will, I hope, be shortly enabled to appreciate these antiquities, whether deserving or not of the care expended for their preservation. It is intended to publish, as soon as possible, the result of my discoveries, in a periodical journal: my plan of the temple, and a brief notice of my labours, have indeed already appeared in one of these for January last.

It appears to me that the whole aggregate of Egyptian antiquities would speedily be laid open for the investigation of European archæologists, were it not for a sort of jealous rivalship that has crept in among the explorers of these scientific riches. The most valuable and indeed the most proper instrument for these purposes, in respect of his physical force and capabilities, I mean M. Belzoni, is about to leave Egypt. A report prevails that, on his return to Cairo from his last expedition, one of the agents of M. D. assaulted, and actually fired a pistol at him. This circumstance was mentioned to me by M. Briggs, on his arrival from Alexandria.

This event should not, however, be a source of alarm to Europeans inclined to undertake journeys into a country so interesting. For my own part, it is my intention to return thither; and I can only speak well of the native inhabitants, with whom I have lived for some time in the bonds of an amicable intercourse.

ATTEMPTS TO PENETRATE AFRICA.

Expedition under Major Gray.—By the latest information, it seems that the expedition under the command of Major Gray, on whom the direction devolved after the death of Major Peddie, has returned to Galam, on the Senegal, after a most harassing journey through the country of the Foolado, in which the party were insulted, plundered, attacked, and, it is said, some of them killed. Mr. Docherd, the surgeon attached to the expedition, had, with a few individuals, however, proceeded onwards, and been so far successful as to reach without difficulty Yamina, on the river Niger. At this place Mr. Docherd was obliged to remain, until he received permission from the King of Sego to proceed; and after waiting nearly six months, he was advised to retire higher up the river to Bammakoo, in Bambarra, from whence accounts have been received from him dated 12 months since, expressing his hopes of procuring the necessary permission, although many untoward circumstances operated against this expedition. The King of Sego was then at war with his neighbours on the eastern side of his territory; his minister had died about the time he heard of Mr. Docherd's arrival; a few days afterwards his treasurer and receiver of customs departed this life; and, to add to the catalogue of misfortunes, the chief of Bammakoo also died just after he reached that place. These fatal events tended to confirm the notions the blacks entertain of the evil influence which the presence of the whites have over their countrymen, but particularly their rulers, whom they are supposed to have the power of destroying by secret spells and charms. In the present instance they were the more convinced of this baneful influence, on recollecting that several of their chiefs, who had dealings with Mungo Park, died the same year he passed through their kingdom. Mr. Docherd had invariably received the kindest treatment, both at Yamina and Bammakoo; and, on complaining of delay, was assured that it was entirely owing to the custom of the country, as making ambassadors wait was only meant to show the King's dignity, that he might not be supposed to be in any hurry to get rid of his guests. Markets, it seems, were held twice every week at Sandsanding and Yamina, where provisions were reasonable, and every sort of European merchandize in great demand, especially articles of finery for the dresses of the females, who are fond of shewy colours. Among other things were Manchester prints in great abundance, which seemed to meet a ready sale, and which must have been conveyed by the caravan from Morocco across the Great Desert. Lieut. Lyon, of the royal navy, who was the friend and fellow-traveller of the late Mr. Ritchie, is appointed to

succeed that gentleman as British Vice-Consul at Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, for the purpose of facilitating and attempting discoveries. By the Magnet, which left Cape Coast on the 23d of March, we learn that Mr. Dupuis had proceeded to Cormassie, to enter upon his functions as Consul at the court of the King of Ashantee, and had arrived in safety, and been well received. Mr. Dupuis is well acquainted with the Moorish language, and several Moors reside at Cormassie who have visited Tombuctoo, so that the links in the chain of communication respecting that place seem to be complete.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Observatory.—Among the new aids for promoting the science of astronomy, is the intended establishment by the British government of an Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, with an establishment fitted for cultivating the local advantages which invite practical astronomy to make this place one of its seats.

CULTIVATION OF TEA IN THE BRAZILS.

While one of the French horticulturists is cultivating what they term "a kind of tea-plant," at Paris (see vol. vi. p. 661), some collators of intelligence for the Paris press seem to watch very anxiously the progress of an experiment in the Brazils on the real tree.

We had stated, on the authority of several German journals, that the Portuguese had attempted to cultivate the tea-tree at Brazil; that, for the purpose of promoting this object, a Chinese colony was established there, in the same manner as a Swiss colony had been formed for the culture of the vine, and that the plants promised to flourish in that country. All these accounts are exaggerated. Whatever truth is contained in them amounts simply to this:—The late Count de la Bria, the chief minister, had caused half a dozen Chinese to come from Batavia to try if the tea-tree would grow in Brazil; but it was soon ascertained that neither the climate nor the soil would answer for this exotic plant.—*Paris Paper.*

UNIVERSAL PHILOLOGY.

M. Fred. Aderburg, counsellor of state to the Emperor of Russia, has lately published, in 153 pages, "A View of all the known Languages and their Dialects." In this view we find in all 937 Asiatic, 587 European, 276 African, and 1,264 American languages and dialects, enumerated and classed: a total of 3,064.

HINDOOSTANEE LECTURES IN LONDON.

Dr. Gilchrist has published his "Third Report on the Third Term of his Hindoostanee Lectures in London," under the patronage of the Hon. the East India Company, dated 31st May.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

Journal of a Tour through part of the Snowy Range of the Himala Mountains, and to the Sources of the Rivers Jumna and Ganges. By J. B. Frazer, Esq. 4to. £3. 3s.

Views in the Himala Mountains from Drawings taken on the Spot. By J. B. Frazer, Esq. imperial folio. £21.

Annals of Oriental Literature, Part I. 8vo. 6s.

Travels in Sicily, Greece, and Albania. By the Rev. T. S. Hughes. 2 vols 4to. £5. 5s.

Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia, from the earliest ages to the present time. By Hugh Murray, Author of "Historical Account of Discoveries in Africa." 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

The Stranger's Infallible East-Indian Guide. By John Borthwick Gilchrist, LL.D., Third Edition, 8vo. 15s.

Journals of two Expeditions into the Interior of New South Wales, undertaken by order of the British Government in the years 1817-18. By John Oxley, surveyor general of the territory and Lieut. of the R. N., with Maps and views of the interior, or newly discovered country. 4to. £2. 10s.

Sketches descriptive of Italy in the years 1816-17, with a brief Account of Travels in various parts of France and Switzerland in the same years. 4 vols. 12mo. £1. 12s.

Tales of the Heart. By Mrs. Opie. 4 vols. 12mo. £1. 8s.

Sacred Literature, comprizing a Review of the Principles of Composition laid down by the late Robert Lowth, D.D. By the Rev. John Jebb, A. M. 8vo. 12s.

The Parliamentary Debates, Vol. 41, comprizing the Period from the 23d of Nov. 1819 to the 28th of Feb. 1820; royal 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. Vol. 2. 8vo. 12s.

A Sketch of the Military Life of Richard Augustus Wyvill, 8vo. 14s.

Just Imported.

A Dictionary, Sanscrit and English, translated, amended, and enlarged from an original Compilation, prepared by learned Natives for the College of Fort William. By Horace Hayman Wilson, Assistant-Surgeon in the Hon. East-India Company's Service, and Secretary to the Asiatic Society. Royal 4to. £6. 16s. 6d. boards.

IN THE PRESS.

A practical Introduction to Persian Grammar, on the plainest and most concise Rudiments of that elegant classic Language. By J. B. Gilchrist, LL.D.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

A HINDOO'S ACCOUNT OF CHRIST AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

To the Editor of the Indo-Chinese Gleaner.—Sir: A Brahmin that teaches in one of the Mission Schools at Bellary, in order to obtain from us a present, composed several verses in praise of Jesus Christ and his followers. These he taught the children committed to his charge, and made them sing before us. The following is the substance of his poem;

"Jesus Christ's own form is God. In his divine and infinite nature, he is incomprehensible. In the heavens and in the world, he shines forth with great glory. He possesses uncontrollable power. Unto sin, which is compared to a tope of trees in a forest, he is like a consuming fire. His language is truth. The secrets and the thoughts of all hearts he clearly understands, and is familiar with that remedy by which we may get into the road to heaven. He is the Saviour of the meek, and of those that serve him obediently. Pardoning their sins, he brings them into a state of complete felicity. He became in the form of a God of quenched anger, and forsook the dispositions of this world's body. He is a great prophet. He quells the fears of those that are without sin, and that take shelter in him as their only refuge. He fulfils the desires of them that trust in him. O! people, this Saviour will not despise them that believe in him, but with great love he will save them. Having done many things in this world and attained a great fame, he entered into the true heaven. He is far from the praise of worthless and ostentatious mortals. He alleviates the toils and the sufferings of those people that believe in him. Understanding the evil thoughts of the wicked, he extirpates them from their hearts. O! ye people, contemplate the form of this divine instructing Saviour. Cutting off those sources of pride, youth, riches, wife, children, friends, authority, prosperity, &c. he with profound piety worships the eight-faced most high. For the purpose of satisfying the minds of men, agreeably to the instructions of God his father, he took upon himself the name of Christ, became incarnate, descended and came into the world, exploding all false religions; his own happy religion he taught plainly to the people. This glorious Saviour understands the mystery of the five elements; again he is acquainted with all the various divisions into which these elements have been subdivided and their various designs, uses, and influence. O! ye people, adore this infinitely skilful Saviour. Again, he understands the place where the Trinity resides. The threefold Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, dwell in his body. The three seasons morning, noon, and night, are to him one and the same season. There are three things to come, joy, hope, and heaven: these he shews to his people. There are three worlds, heaven, earth, and hell: in these he lives and rules. The Saviour is most famed, most devout, most rich, most righteous. This holy man sprung from Mary."

OF THE FOLLOWERS OF JESUS.

(*From the same Poem.*)

Those that are born the converts of the Saviour have a great, a perfect, and a holy nature. From their great learning they obtain perfect bliss. In power they are most courageous. In remedies they are most skilful. With all charities they are most familiar. They are incomparably beautiful. They are righteous, meek, and benevolent. They condescend to mix with servants, with friends, and relations. They are a great people and most respectful. They have exceedingly powerful armies. They are the mighty who conquer their enemies in battle. They are well skilled in the science of psalmody, and in the exercise of justice very wise. They are like the lustre of the moon; the milky cloud and the spotless snow; as pearls and the most odoriferous perfumes, so shines forth their fame. In the heaviest wars, by the sharpness of their sword pursuing and putting to flight the enemy, they obtain an easy victory. By their chariots, by their foot soldiers, by their elephants, and by their horses, they overwhelm and are in war unconquerable; as they are always slaughtering, they are greatly renowned in the exercise of arms. They are a mighty people who shine in the earth with prepared chariots.

W. R.

BELLARY.

Extracts from a Journal of Mr. John Hands, Missionary at Bellary.

(*Continued from vol. IX. p.* 492.)

Oct. 4, 1817.—L'Abbé Dubois breakfasted with us this morning. I afterwards requested him to retire with me, and read to him a chapter of Matthew from my Canara translation, whilst he looked at his Latin version. As I proceeded, he objected to some words, for which others were adopted. I hoped to have received much assistance from his remarks, but in about half an hour he rose up, and took his leave, observing, that he had an en-

gagement at home, but would pay me a longer visit on the following Monday.

To-day Captain Moorhouse kindly accompanied me round the gun-carriage manufactory, of which he is superintendant; although not so extensive, it reminded me of the dock-yard at Portsmouth. Here not only gun-carriages, but every other kind of carriage, wood and iron work, required for military service, under this presidency, is manufactured, and nearly 1,000 persons employed. Several of the natives called upon me to-day, to whom I gave tracts.

5.—(Sabbath).—Went to Shahur Ganjam, where I found l'Abbé Dubois: he resides in a small house adjoining his church. A young native priest was with him, to whom he introduced me. The young man had received his education at Pondicherry, the residence of the bishop, where he had acquired some general knowledge and a little Latin. Just before we proceeded to the church, l'Abbé said to me, "After sermon, mass will be celebrated, at which, perhaps, you will take offence." This I considered as a hint to withdraw as soon as the sermon was ended. He entered the church in a pair of wooden clogs; thus conforming to the prejudices of the Hindoos, who consider it as very unsuitable to enter a place of worship with shoes or sandals on. I expected that I should have been required to have taken off my shoes; but this was dispensed with. About 200 persons, men, women, and children, were present. A chair was placed for l'Abbé on an elevation, in front of the altar, which was decorated with flowers, candles, and all the vanity of popish finery. Another was placed for me at a little distance, by the side of the altar. Soon after we entered, l'Abbé commenced the service by reading a short portion of Scripture, which he had translated into Canara, and then opened and explained it, addressing his congregation with considerable energy and fluency, for about twenty minutes. He said many excellent things, and among others showed them the absolute necessity of holiness in heart and life, and the folly of bearing the Christian name and profession, whilst they lived in sin; and several times repeated, with much feeling, Matt. 7 and 21, "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, &c." Still the sermon was defective. I was shocked at the small degree of attention manifested by the hearers, and I know not that I ever before saw so little decorum in a professedly Christian congregation. O! when shall these poor people have the gospel preached to them in all its fulness and purity? when shall they be permitted to read the scriptures? and when shall they be Christians not in name only, but in deed and in truth? O Lord! hasten thou the day.

Oct. 6.—Several of the natives called upon me this morning for tracts, and to inquire after this *new way*. In the afternoon I visited another of Hyder's gardens,* in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, called the Dwolat Baugh, or Garden of Riches. The palace in this garden is not so large as that in the Lall Baugh, but is in much better repair, and is still occupied by the magistrates as the *cutcherry* or court house. It was once the residence of the present Duke of Wellington, who for a time commanded at Seringapatam. On one side of the palace Tippoo caused to be painted a representation of Col. Baillie's defeat; it is rather a rough piece of painting, and is now much defaced by time and the weather. From this Garden of Riches my friend accompanied me to the Garden of Death, the burial ground. It is of considerable extent, but appears to be nearly full of graves and monuments; probably not fewer, perhaps many more, than a thousand Europeans are here sleeping in the dust. The scene furnished me with materials for useful reflection.

Received a note this morning from l'Abbé Dubois, stating that it was out of his power to fulfil his promise, in consequence of his being visited by some people from the country. L'Abbé in returning the publications I had lent him,† expresses the great satisfaction he had experienced in reading them, but laments that his scepticism with regard to the conversion of the Hindoos still remains.

Oct. 7.—Returned to Mysore this morning, and spent part of the day with three very intelligent Brahmins. One of them, who is the hon. Mr. Cole's moonshee, said he had long wished to obtain more ample information on the nature of the Christian religion, and would be exceedingly obliged to me to give him a full and particular account of it, which I immediately endeavoured to do. The Brahmins appeared to be somewhat impressed by what they had heard, said it was worthy of God; but, alas! they discovered no conviction of their need of it, and consequently no desire to embrace it. They, however, promised to converse with me again on the subject. I afterwards employed one of them as a moonshee. Read over with him several chapters of the Gospel by Matthew, which he seemed very readily to understand. He observed concerning the translation, that it was perfectly grammatical and according to the idiom of their language, and in a style, which being neither high nor vulgar, he thought would be understood by all. This was a pleasing testimony, but the Hin-

* See vol. ix. p. 489. † See vol. ix. p. 491.

Gos are so addicted to flattery, that their opinions, when thus asked, are to be received with great caution.

11.—Immense numbers of people are crowding into the city from every part of the surrounding country, and great preparations making for the celebration of the Dessarah feast, which is to commence this evening. Several European gentlemen are arrived at the Residency from Bangalore, to be present at this festival, which, I understand, is in no part of India celebrated so expensively as at the court of the Mysore Rajah. In the evening accompanied several European gentlemen to the palace, where we had the honour of being presented to his highness at a grand durbar, held in a long open gallery or veranda in the front of the palace. He received us seated in great state upon his throne, I believe of pure gold, which is beautifully ornamented and enriched with innumerable pearls and precious stones. His relations and the principal officers of his court stood on his right hand, and the hon. Mr. Cole and his friends sat on chairs on his left, whilst almost every kind of Hindoo amusement was exhibited in a spacious area below. After sitting about half an hour, almost stunned with music and noises of all kinds, the presentation of flowers, rose-water, and betel-nut, was a signal that we were at liberty to withdraw. Soon after the durbar, I returned to Seringapatam.

Oct. 13.—Returned this morning to the residency, where I found l'Abbé Dubois. Several additional visitors called upon me, among whom I delivered tracts and four Mahratta gospels; and to a learned man in the service of the rajah I gave a Persian New Testament, and to another an Hindoostanee Tes ament, which they received with many expressions of gratitude and promises to read and study them. I was informed that the resident and several of the natives had heard of my having deposited the copies of the Testament in the mosque of Seringapatam.*

Several of the country-born people, who are in the service of the resident, came to me to-day, two of whom requested that I would send them Bibles from Bellary, which I promised to do. In a conversation with the hon. Mr. Cole, respecting missionary establishments in India, he expressed his approbation of them, and expressed his willingness to patronize any wise and prudent missionary who might settle at Seringapatam, or in the neighbourhood. He is exceedingly kind to l'Abbé Dubois, and occasionally renders him assistance in the building and repairing of his churches.

In the evening again accompanied the resident and his friends, with l'Abbé Dubois, to the rajah's durbar, where we were received as on Saturday. Our stay this evening was much longer than before. The following is a brief description of what was exhibited.

1. *Boxing.*—Two of the rajah's *athletæ* engaged. The combat did not end until their almost naked bodies were literally covered with blood. The victor was presented with a handsome shawl and ornaments of gold, and received the prizes amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators. As soon as his wounds ceased to flow, he appeared before the rajah, arrayed in the prizes he had won, and made his obeisance.

2. *Ram and Buffalo Fights.*—3. *A sort of Masked Play.*—At the close of which all the domestic servants, peons, &c. &c. of the rajah, probably upwards of a thousand, advanced in ranks and prostrated themselves before him, making their *salams*: the ranee and her ladies meanwhile viewing the spectacle from the latticed windows of another part of the palace. After this the state elephant and horse, most richly caparisoned, were brought before the rajah. The horse made his obeisance by thrice tossing his head and pawing the ground with his foot, and the elephant by significantly raising his trunk towards his highness. After these came a large company of dancing women, chaunting the praises of the rajah, whom they appeared anxious to please. Next followed a display of fireworks, which was to me by far the most pleasing part of the spectacle, and greatly surpassed all I had ever seen of the kind before. About 8 o'clock, when we were almost suffocated with smoke, and nearly stunned by the noise of the fire-works and all kinds of music, the signal was given for our departure by the distribution of betel-nuts, &c. Immediately after, the dewan came round, and put about the necks of the hon. Mr. Cole and each of his friends a pair of shawls, as a present. The rajah having heard that one of them understood the Canara language, wished to speak to him; I was accordingly introduced by the hon. Mr. C. The rajah, taking me by the hand, asked me when I intended to depart, whether I had seen his pagoda, &c. &c.; but so great was the noise, that it was with difficulty we could hear each other's words. He bade me farewell in a very kind and obliging manner. I regret that I had no opportunity of conversing with him in private; but I trust some of the books and tracts, which I distributed here, will find their way to him. Almost all the rajah's troops were present on this occasion; and, stationed among the soldiers, who lined the sides of the square, were forty-five elephants, many of them very large and richly capa-

* See vol. ix, p. 490.

risoned. All the roofs of the houses to a great distance were crowded with spectators.

Took leave of the hon. Mr. Cole and the gentlemen of the residency, from whom, during my visit, I have experienced nothing but kindness and hospitality. The Lord reward them.

Oct. 14.—Accompanied Capt. Moorhouse and another gentleman in the resident's carriage to Seringapatam. Visited the barracks, and left a few tracts. Afterwards took leave of Capt. M., with expressions of mutual esteem, and a wish on his part that I would repeat my visit another year. He has kindly promised to patronize the school, and afford the young men under his superintendence all the assistance in his power in this good work.

As I was leaving Seringapatam, many of the people I had before conversed with came around my palanquin, begging for more books, and requesting me to come again. One man, who had called upon me several times, accompanied me two or three miles out of the city, and expressed his intention of coming to Bellary to receive further instruction.

Continued my journey through the whole of this day, halting every six or eight miles to change palanquin bearers, who, by order of the Rajah, had been placed in readiness at all the different stages. In the evening the rain fell in torrents, so that I could not proceed as far as I intended. Took up my abode, therefore, for the night in an old ruinous pagoda by the road side.

Oct. 15.—Proceeded on my journey. About three in the afternoon I arrived on the banks of a broad and very rapid river, near the village of Kurraba, which had been much swollen by the rains. After waiting for some time, almost despairing of getting across, several of the villagers offered to swim over with the palanquin upon their heads, and paddle me over in a large earthern *chattee*, or pan, which they had brought with them. They told me they had conveyed over others in the same way, and no accident had ever occurred. I committed myself into the hands of Him who was able to preserve me, and determined to venture. After fastening a number of dried gourds about their bodies, ten or twelve of them descended into the river, and the empty palanquin being put upon their heads, they launched, and for a time proceeded favourably; but when they arrived in the middle of the stream, they were carried down with such rapidity as to be almost overpowered by it, and began to cry out for help, and I feared that the palanquin, at least, would have been lost. However, at last, though a great distance down the river, they gained the opposite side. Meanwhile I sat on the bank in a pelting storm, covered over with a shepherd's *comblee*,* which kept me tolerably dry. The poor fellows having rested themselves, returned to convey me over. After fastening several short bamboos and a few gourds round the *chattee*, they lifted me into it, and four of them swimming along side safely conveyed me over, and happy and thankful indeed was I to see myself on the other side. I deeply felt my obligations to the poor men who assisted me over, who, when they understood I was a *gooroo* (or priest), and heard me speak in their own tongue, were ready to do or venture any thing for me. They also conveyed my palanquin bearers over. Before we launched, and whilst paddling over, the villagers were frequently invoking Narayana, Rama, and other of their helpless deities, which afforded me an opportunity of telling them of the true God, who alone could assist us, and to whom I was myself looking and praying for help whilst crossing the river.

Oct. 16.—Arrived at Sera,† where I was happy to find letters waiting my arrival, from my dear family, and an hour or two afterwards was pleasingly surprised by the appearance of a servant from Bellary with letters, and a good supply of tracts, which came to hand very opportunely, as my stock was exhausted. I took up my abode in a large mosque. When a little refreshed, I walked into the town, and visited a large school, where I was soon surrounded by a crowd of people. I told them the object of my coming to India was to deliver them the message of the true God. After addressing them, and conversing with them until I was quite weary; examining the attainments of the children in the school, and giving away a few tracts, I departed, inviting those with whom I had conversed to accompany me to the mosque, where I would tell them more concerning the Saviour of the world. Several accepted my invitation, and I had company nearly the whole of the day.

17.—Early this morning, the poor people began to flock around the mosque; some from curiosity, others to obtain books, and some, I trust, from a desire to receive instruction. During the whole of the morning I had a large congregation. Three other schoolmasters also came, and brought all their scholars, to whom I gave catechisms and a small present. The masters promised that their scholars should commit the catechisms to memory. Among the rest several Mussulmans visit-

* A kind of blanket of coarse black sackcloth.

† About 80 miles north of Seringapatam. Before it was conquered by Hyder Ali it was said to contain 50,000 houses; now it does not contain 5,000.

ed me, with one of whom, a venerable old man, I was much interested, as he not only assented, but seemed to feel what I said. I directed them to Jesus Christ, with whose name they were already acquainted, as the great prophet whom God had sent to enlighten and save mankind. In addition to a considerable number of Canara and Teloogo tracts, I here distributed four copies of the gospel by Mark, in the Mahratta.

In the evening, almost worn out with incessant speaking, I proceeded about eight miles to Woolekerry. There being no *choultry* here, a farmer kindly accommodated me in a little shed; supplied me with milk, and endeavoured to make me as comforable as he could. I was much gratified by the hospitality of these poor people, and endeavoured to compensate them by a present to their children, and directing them to the Saviour. Sat up conversing with them, and several of their neighbours, until a late hour. I would have left them a few tracts, but not a single person in the village could read. These poor people had never heard an European speak their language before, and could not conceive how I could have learned it.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Political—Official.

Fort William, Jan. 21.—Maj. E. Cartwright, of the 24th regt. of N.I., to be an extra assistant to the Resident at Delhi.

22.—His Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. having been pleased to nominate Sir Jas. Edw. Colebrooke, Bart., one of the senior merchants in the service of the hon. the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies (until the pleasure of the hon. the Court of Directors shall be known), to supply the vacancy in the council of Fort William, occasioned by the departure of the hon. Geo. Dowdeswell, Esq. for England; and the said Sir Jas. Edw. Colebrooke, Bart. having, in conformity with the provisions contained in the 33d Geo. III, c. 52, been called to take his seat in council accordingly, the said Sir Jas. Edw. Colebrooke, Bart. has in obedience thereto this day taken the oaths and his seat in the council of Fort William, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 28.—Assist.surg. C. Mackinnon, Bengal estab., to do duty as junior assist. surg. at Penang, until the arrival of the assist.surg. nominated by the hon. the Court of Directors.

Champarun L.I.—Local Ens. W. F. Pennington, from the Bencoolen local corps, to be ensign, with local and temporary rank, vice W. O'Brien, who exchanges.

Bencoolen Local Corps.—Local Ens. W. O'Brien, from the Champarun L.I., to be ensign, with local and temporary rank, vice Pennington, who exchanges.

27.—The Governor-gen. is pleased to recall, from 29th Feb. next 1820, the commissions of brig.gen., granted to Cols. John Doveton, C.B., Lionel Smith, C.B., and Theophilus Pritzler, C.B.; the particular field service, during which those officers were commissioned as brig.gens. having been finally accomplished.—The commission of brig.gen., granted to Col. Jas. Watson, C.B., is to be considered as recalled, from the date on which that officer was relieved in the command of the Saugor district, by Maj.gen. C. Stuart.

28.—Until the pleasure of his royal highness the Prince Regent be known.—*47th Foot.* Capt. J. W. Hutchinson to be major without purchase, vice Molesworth, killed in action 5th Dec. 1819.—Lieut. and Adj. T. W. French to be capt. of a company without purchase, vice J. W. Hutchinson, promoted, ditto.—Ens. Eugenius McCarthy to be adj., vice French, promoted, ditto.—John Dillon Brown, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Ens. McCarthy, appointed adj. ditto.

The Home Brevet, of 12th Aug. 1819, causes the following changes among the officers of the Bengal army:—

Lieut.gen.—Maj.gen. J. S. Wood, on the Bengal staff, is promoted to be a lieut.gen.

Major-gens.—Cols. Haldane, Toone, Loveday, Thomas, Hardwicke, Gregory, Grace, Arnold, of the hon. Company's army, and Col. Hardyman, of H.M.'s 17th foot, to be maj.gens.

Cols.—Lieut.cols. Price, Alexander Knox, Adams, Worsley, Vanrenan, to be cols.

Lieut.cols.—Maj. Jas. Mouat, Hopper, Anburey, T. Wood, to be lieut.cols.

Majors.—Capts. Pollock, Hall, T. Shubrick, A. Lindsay, Garnham, J. Dundas, S. Fraser, John Biggs, to be majors.

PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

A Bengal Almanac for 1820, republishes the order of precedence in India, as fixed by the warrant of the Prince Regent, dated 31st May 1814.

The governor-general.—The vice president and dep. governor of Fort William.—The governor of Madras.—Ditto of Bombay.—Ditto of Prince of Wales' Island.—The chief justice of Calcutta.—Ditto of Madras.—The lord bishop of Calcutta.—The members of the supreme council.—The members of council, Madras.—The members of council, Bombay.—The puisne judges of Calcutta.—The puisne judges of Madras.—The recorder of Bombay.—The recorder of Prince of Wales' Island.—The commander-in-chief of H.M. naval forces.—General and flag officers, above the rank of major-gen.—Superintendent of marine, Bombay.—Major-generals and rear-admirals.—Capt. of the fleet, as junior rear-admiral.—Brigadier-gens., commodores with broad pendants, and 1st captain to the naval commander-in-chief.—Colonels, post-captains of three years, and commodores H.C. marine.—H.C. advocates-general of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.—Senior merchants, the archdeacons of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, Lieut.colonels, post captains under three years, and senior captains H.C. marine.—Junior merchants, majors, masters and commanders, members of the medical board, commanders of regular Indiamen, and junior captains H.C. marine.—Commanders H.C. marine.—Factors, captains in the army, lieutenants in the navy, surgeons, chaplains, lieutenants H.C. marine, commanders of extra Indiamen and packets.—Writers, lieutenants in the army, 2d lieutenants H.C. marine, assistant surgeons and veterinary surgeons.—Second lieutenants in the army.—Lieutenants fireworkers, ensigns and cornets.—Adjutants and quarter masters not holding superior commissions.—Midshipmen of the navy, cadets and volunteers H.C. (Bombay) marine.

EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

Official—published in India.

Fort William, Jan. 21, 1820.—General Order, by his Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. in council.—The following dispatch from Bombay, announcing the capture of Rasool Kheema, the principal hold of the Juwasumee Pirates, by the forces employed in the Persian Gulf, is published for general information.

The Governor-gen. in council thinks it superfluous to add any thing to the accompanying documents, but the expression of cordial concurrence in the praise so justly bestowed by the hon. the Governor in council of Bombay on Maj.gen. Sir W. Keir and Capt. Collier, as well as on the officers and men who served under them respectively.—The sentiment will be respectfully communicated by the Governor-gen. in council to the authorities in England.

No. 1.

Copy of Dispatch from Maj-gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, addressed to Francis Warden, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Sir,—It affords me the greatest satisfaction to acquaint you for the information of the Hon. the Governor in Council, that the town of Ras-ul-Khyma was yesterday taken possession of by the troops under my command, and that the last of the enemy, after an active resistance of six days, evacuated the town on one side as our troops entered it on the other.

The speedy attainment of this desirable object is doubtless to be attributed to the usual gallantry of our troops, seconded by an overwhelming fire of artillery, which the means placed at my disposal, enabled me to bring forward. A brave and enterprizing enemy has thus been overcome, and driven out of a strong hold, with a loss infinitely smaller than was to be expected from the pertinacity of his defence; nor can I conceive a more perfect gratification than that which arises from the conviction, that Government by an efficient equipment of this force, have preserved for future service to their country the valuable lives of many gallant soldiers.

As a detail of the military operations has been forwarded to the Adj.gen. of the army, and would be laid before the Government in due course, it is not necessary for me to enter here into any farther particulars respecting them.

I shall now proceed to make you acquainted with the occurrences that have taken place since my last communication of the 16th ultimo, from Muscat.

On the 17th of November Capt. Collier and myself had an interview with the Imaum of Muscat, to announce our intention of sailing the next day, his Highness having before proposed to proceed at the same time in his frigate. At this interview I expressed my great satisfaction at the cordiality with which his Highness met the wishes of the British Government, and intimated my belief that his presence would be of much service in forwarding the supplies of water and fresh provisions preparing for the fleet at Kishma. During the whole time the Liverpool remained at Muscat, the Imaum shewed the utmost attention to our wants, and a disposition to forward by every means in his power the service now in progress.

On the 15th ultimo we fell in with the convoy off the coast of Meekran, and on

the 24th anchored betwixt the islands of Kishma and Larack.

Not having obtained at that time any satisfactory information regarding either the fortifications or garrison of Ras-ul-Khyma, it became an object of great importance to make a correct reconnoissance of this place. I therefore most gladly embraced a kind offer made by Capt. Collier for the Liverpool to proceed there, leaving the convoy to water at Kishma under the direction of Capt. Walpole. The Liverpool sailed for Ras-ul-Khyma on the 25th, on which day we met the Hon. Company's cruizer Benares, having on board Dr. Jukes, with whom I communicated, and learnt that the rt. hon. Sir Evan Nepean's letter to his Highness the Prince of Sheeraz had been forwarded from Bunder Abbas direct to Sheeraz on the 16th of November, and that a duplicate had been transmitted by the Hon. Company's cruizer Teignmouth on the 4th of the same month, to Mr. Bruce the Resident at Bushire, to be forwarded from that place to Sheeraz. No answers have as yet been received to these communications.

As the blockade of Ras-ul-Khyma was very desirable, Capt. Collier ordered the Benares to proceed along with the Liverpool to assist on this operation, and we reached the roads of this place the same day on which we sailed from Kishma.

During the 26th and 27th I had an opportunity, with the staff and commanding engineer, of reconnoitring very correctly the town, and I resolved upon requesting Capt. Collier to order the fleet down forthwith, without continuing to await the arrival from Bombay of the four remaining transports. The Benares was accordingly dispatched to call down the fleet. I was induced to come to these resolutions from the following considerations, the most important of which was, my conceiving, after a very careful and close reconnoissance, that the troops then in the fleet could by making a vigorous and concentrated effort accomplish the reduction of this fortress. Working parties could have supplied in a great measure the place of the pioneers, as there was a considerable number of the necessary tools in the stores; and although the services of the followers are most important in relieving the troops from many severe and harassing duties, this obstacle could have been got over by additional parties of fatigue. For the dooly bearers alone no substitute nearly equalling them could have been found, and I lamented this much, knowing the comfort this necessary establishment affords to the wounded and sick; but with the opinion I had formed of the sufficiency of the troops, this consideration could not, I think, have justified any delay, particularly as Capt. Collier was desirous that the service should proceed immediately, the season having commenced when boisterous and uncertain weather was to be expected. The opinion of the naval commander was of course entitled to the utmost deference, and it alone would in all probability have been considered sufficient for me to act upon; yet I have great pleasure in adding that the expected transports came in sight the day on which the troops landed, and that the service of the soldiers and followers who arrived in them were eminently useful, and could not have been dispensed with without great inconvenience and a very considerable loss of valuable time.

The fleet of transports anchored off Ras-ul-Khyma on the 2d inst. and immediate arrangements were made for disembarking. The operation was effected without the smallest opposition, and the town was, as already mentioned, taken possession of yesterday.

I had every reason to expect, from the assurances of the Imaum of Muscat, that the troops of his highness destined to cooperate in the attack of this place would have arrived many days ago, and it is somewhat to be regretted that they did not reach this prior to the evacuation of the town, for by reinforcing him with a few of our men a position on the opposite side of the creek, forming the isthmus on which Ras-ul-Khyma stands, might have been secured, and the escape of the enemy would thus have been in all probability prevented. The Imaum landed with about 600 men on the 3d inst. shortly after our troops. The boats he was good enough to collect were extremely useful in landing our men and stores, and his people have rendered important assistance in bringing up the guns and ammunition to the batteries. His Highness's zeal to forward the service appears unabated.

I have not yet received any communications either from Mr. Bruce or Capt. Sadlier, but I look for the immediate arrival of the former gentleman, the Ternate cruizer having, as noticed in my letter of the 16th ult. been dispatched for his accommodation.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without assuring the Hon. the Governor in Council, that I feel myself under the greatest obligations to the naval commander Capt. Collier, C. B. for his most zealous cooperation, and for the perfect cordiality with which he has on all occasions met my wishes; he endeavours to anticipate wherever he can the wants of the service, and by his urbanity in private succeeds in gaining the respect and esteem of those who have the pleasure of being associated with him. To Captains Lack and Walpole, of the royal navy, I likewise feel much indebted; and it is but justice to say that the exertions of the navy have

contributed most materially to the speedy reduction of Ras-ul-Khyma. Capt. Hall and the officers and men of the hon. Company's Bombay marine, who have been employed here, have also merited my best thanks.

I shall not detain the vessel which is to convey this to enter into any further detail, but shall take an early opportunity of communicating my intentions respecting the further execution of my instructions, as well as the views which more mature information may enable me to form respecting the points on which my opinion is required. I have, &c.

(Signed) W. G. KEIR, Maj.gen.

Camp Ras-ul-Khyma, Dec. 10, 1819.

No. 2.

Copy of a dispatch from Capt. F. Collier to F. Warden, Esq.

Sir:—I have the satisfaction to state to you, for the information of the Hon. the Governor in Council, intelligence of the fall of this place, which has been so long a scourge to the trade of the Gulph. The troops landed on the 3d inst. and it fell on the 9th, the particulars of which you will of course receive from the commander of the forces.

To Capt. Hall, the senior officer of marine, and the officers and crews of the Hon. Company's cruizers* named in the margin, every praise is due for their unremitted exertions, both on shore and afloat. The conduct of Capt. Maillard, of the Aurora, who anchored close to the town with this ship and the Curlew, is truly meritorious; the well directed fire he kept up does his officers and men great credit.

Lieuts. Seawright and Brucks, agents for transports, deserve the highest commendations; their duties have been arduous and harassing. Nothing could exceed the zeal of those officers, and I feel confident they will meet that reward they are so truly deserving of. In short, any praise I can bestow will fall far short of what they deserve.

I have not yet had any return of the number of boats captured. I have learnt that 25 of them are at Bahreen, which I shall insist on their giving up. There are four or five more still at sea, and the remainder at this port.

The Curlew I have detached with the cruizers† named in the margin to blockade Romps, where there are some pirate boats and a small fort. I have, &c.

(Signed) F. COLLIER,
Capt. and sen. Officer.

His Majesty's ship Liverpool, off Ras-ul-Khyma, Dec. 11, 1819.

* Teignmouth, Aurora, Benares, Nautilus, Ariel, Vestal.

† Aurora and Nautilus.

No. 3.

Copy of a letter from his Exc. Sir Chas. Colville, G. C. B. To the Hon. Montstuart Elphinstone, Governor and President in Council.

Hon. Sir:—I have very great satisfaction in being enabled to lay before you the accompanying dispatch from Maj. gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, K. M. T. conceiving that you will agree with me in the opinion that the service entrusted to him has been executed in a style most creditable to the professional skill of the Maj.gen. himself, to the science of the staff and engineer and artillery departments, and to the steady gallantry and meritorious endurance of fatigue and privation of the officers and troops of his Majesty's and of the Hon. Company's service, belonging to the army of this presidency, of which the force of the expedition consisted.

I anticipate also the satisfaction you will receive in reading of the very cordial and efficient aid afforded by Capt. Collier of the royal navy, and the officers and crews of the squadron under his command, and to which Capt. Hall, of the Hon. Company's marine, and the officers and seamen under his orders, as well as numerous volunteers from the transports, and of such troops of his highness the Imaum of Muscat as had arrived, cheerfully contributed.

I cannot conclude without congratulating your hon. Board on results to which, as Sir W. G. Keir himself has pointed out, the very liberal and judiciously selected means, put at his disposal by your government, have so mainly contributed. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. COLVILLE, Lieut.gen.

No. 4.

Copy of a dispatch from Sir W. G. Keir to the Adj.gen. of the Bombay army.

[*Already inserted. See Asiatic Journal*, vol. ix. p. 630.]

Bombay Castle, Dec. 28, 1819.

General Order by the Hon. the Governor in Council.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has received a dispatch from Maj.Gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, K. M. T. announcing that the fortress of Ras-ul-Khyma had been taken possession of by the troops* belonging to this presidency under his command, on the 9th of this month, after an active resistance of six days, when the town was evacuated by the enemy.

In publishing the general orders issued by the Maj.gen. on that occasion, the

* Artillery, H. M. 47th reg.; 65th; 1st bat. 2d reg. N. I.; flank companies of the 1-3d N. I.; of the 11th marine bat. detail on board the cruizers; detachment of pioneers.

Hon. the Governor in Council has to express his unqualified concurrence in the testimony borne by that distinguished officer to the science of the staff and engineer and artillery departments, and to the steady gallantry evinced, and the fatigue and privations so meritoriously endured by all the officers and troops of his Majesty's and of the Hon. Company's service of which the force was composed.

The Governor in Council entertains the fullest sense of the very cordial and efficient aid afforded by Capt. Collier, C. B. commanding the naval branch of the armanent, and by Capts. Loch and Walpole of the R. N. and of the officers and crews of the squadron that co-operated on the expedition, whose exertions contributed most materially to the speedy reduction of Ras-ul-Khyma; and it will afford the Government the highest gratification to communicate those sentiments to His Exc. the naval commander in chief in India, and to the authorities at home.

The conduct of Capt. Hall, and of Lieuts. Maillard, Arthur, Faithfull, Greenway and Watson, in command of cruizers, and of Lieuts. Seawright and Bruck, and the officers and men of the Hon. Company's marine, employed on this service, have been spoken of in terms of high commendation by the Maj.gen. and also by Capt. Collier, whose established reputation and experience of the qualifications that distinguish the naval profession, renders his testimony to the character of the Bombay marine of peculiar value in the estimation of the Governor in Council.

In promulgating the merited eulogium afforded by Maj.gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir to his gallant associates, the Governor in Council has to add his unfeigned acknowledgments to the Maj.gen. himself, for the energy and ability which have characterized the conduct of this important service, where the same professional judgment and gallantry, and the same skill in conciliating the entire confidence and support of those placed under his command, have been displayed, the manifestation of which has so repeatedly drawn forth the admiration of the late Government, and which must on all occasions ensure success.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council. (Signed) F. WARDEN, Chief Sec.

Field Orders by Maj.gen. Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T. Camp Ras-ul-Khyma, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1819.

The Maj.gen. has sincere pleasure in announcing the successful result of the operations against Ras-ul-Khyma, in a manner so creditable to every individual employed in its reduction. The troops have behaved with their usual spirit and steadiness.

The Maj.gen. is far from presuming to compliment the navy. Its well earned fame can never derive additional lustre from any praise of his; but it is impossible to be entirely silent on an occasion like the present, when he feels himself so deeply indebted to that portion of it attached to the expedition. The assistance he has received from it has contributed most essentially to the fall of the place, and the Maj.gen. is truly gratified in availing himself of this opportunity to express his sincere acknowledgments for the prompt, cordial, and vigorous co-operation of Capt. Collier, C.B., whenever his aid could contribute to the furtherance of the public service or to the accommodation of individuals. The highly judicious arrangements for the landing on the 3d reflect great credit on Capts. Loch and Walpole, and the Maj.gen. begs that those officers, as well as Lieut. Campbell, of his Majesty's ship Liverpool, and the officers and men under their command, will accept his thanks for their active and unremitting exertions in landing and bringing forward the guns and stores, and for their spirited and valuable services in the batteries and gun-boats.

The Maj.gen. cannot omit expressing to the engineer officers, and Lieut. Remon in particular, the grateful sense he entertains of their zeal and intelligence; and he also feels much indebted to Capt. Hardy and the detachment of artillery for their indefatigable exertions.

Lieut.cols. Milnes, C. B. and Elrington, and Maj. Warren, of H. M. 65th reg. have merited in a high degree the approbation of the Maj.gen.

The officers of the staff, Majors Colebrooke and Stannus, Capt. Wilson and Lieut. Marriott, have acquitted themselves with the same judgment and gallantry which has actuated them on every occasion where the Maj.Gen. has had the happiness of having them under his command.

Capt. Thomson, the interpreter, has rendered himself eminently useful, by exerting his influence in obtaining the assistance of the Muscat Arabs, in the conveyance of stores from the beach, as well as by the assiduity with which he discharged his other duties; and the Maj. gen. feels greatly obliged to Capts. Monteith and Walker, of the Madras establishment, who most handsomely volunteered their services on his staff.

The Maj.gen. cannot conclude this order without thankfully noticing the assistance he has received from Capt. Hall, and the officers and seamen of the Hon. Company's marine, as well as from numerous volunteers from the transports. (Signed) E. G. STANNUS, Dept. Adjt.gen.

Field After-Orders, by Maj.Gen. Sir W. G. Keir, K.M.T. Camp at Ras-ul-Khyma, Dec. 10, 1819.

Owing to the hurry of business the name of Capt. Backhouse, of H. M. 47th, appears to have been omitted in the complimentary orders of yesterday, and as the Maj.gen. would be sorry to pass unnoticed the meritorious conduct of any individual, he takes the earliest opportunity of expressing his admiration of the spirited advance made by that officer on the 4th inst. and of the persevering gallantry of the light troops under his command, in preserving their position during the day under such a heavy fire from the enemy. (Signed) E. G. STANNUS, Dep. Adj.gen.

Bombay Courier Extraordinary, January 26, 1820.—A dispatch has been received from Major General Sir William Grant Keir, dated the 3d of this month, to the address of the Adjutant-general of the army, D. Leighton of which the following is a copy.

Sir:—I have the honor to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that a few days after I had last the honor of addressing you, it was reported to me that the town of Rumps, one of the piratical ports described in my instructions, about eight miles to the northward of Ras-ul-Khyma, had been abandoned by its inhabitants, who were supposed to have taken refuge in the hill fort of Zaya which is situated at the head of a navigable creek nearly two miles from the sea-coast. This place was the residence of Hussein Bin Aly, a sheikh of considerable importance among the Joasmee tribes, and a person who, from his talents and lawless habits as well as from the strength and advantageous situation of his fort, was likely to attempt the revival of the piratical system at the first favourable opportunity. It became a desirable object therefore to extinguish at once the only remaining hopes of the ill disposed part of the neighbouring population, by reducing the power of this chieftain, whose influence was hourly increasing, and a detachment was accordingly formed for this purpose under the command of Major Warren of H. M. 65th regiment.

This detachment was composed of 30 artillery-men, H. M. 56th reg., and the flank companies of the 1st batt. 2d reg., with 2 brass 12-pounders, 2 mortars and 4 field pieces, which were considered fully adequate to the performance of the service. H. M. ships Liverpool and Curlew moved down to Rumps, to expedite the landing of the stores, and render any further assistance that might be required, and this arrangement enabled me to proceed thither to superintend the progress of the operations. It was soon discovered that the fortifications were more formidable than had been represented, and I found it necessary to order a reinforcement of four flank companies to complete the close investment of the place. Some heavy guns were also found indispensable, and to save the time and labour which it would require to bring them from camp, Captain Collier, with his usual readiness to promote the public service, offered two of the Liverpool's 24-pounders, which were immediately landed, and placed in battery against the fort.

I beg leave to refer to the enclosed copy of Maj. Warren's report, for a detailed account of his proceedings, which were conducted in a manner highly creditable to his professional talents, and with a zeal and spirit which I have seldom seen equalled; this is not the only instance in which I have experienced the benefit of Maj. Warren's services, and I beg leave to recommend him to His Exc. as an intelligent and valuable officer. The troops behaved with their accustomed gallantry, and are entitled to great credit for their steadiness and good conduct; and I have again the gratification of expressing my acknowledgments to Capt. Collier and the naval part of the expedition, whose exertions, particularly those of Capt. Walpole and Lieut. Campbell, have been beyond all praise. I have the honour to forward a copy of my orders, together with a list of casualties and plan of the attack, the latter of which will serve to elucidate the detailed report of the operations. This detachment returned to camp on the 26th ultimo, after destroying the fortifications; and the prisoners were brought to Ras-ul-Khyma, where they now remain in confinement.

I have been detained at this place on concerting various arrangements with the neighbouring chieftains, which I am happy to say are nearly brought to a favourable conclusion; and have taken advantage of of this interval to place the town in a state of security against any sudden attack. It has been found necessary to reduce the extent of the works in proportion to the small number of men who are to be left for their defence, and this afforded full employment to the engineers and constant working parties from the troops. The outer fort, although rendered perfectly untenable by our batteries during the siege, still presented from its vicinity to the town most advantageous cover to an attacking enemy, I have therefore directed the tower to be destroyed, and the curtains levelled, which has been partly executed, and will be completed in the

course of two or three days, by which period I trust that the works now constructing will be sufficiently advanced to enable me to proceed for the performance of the remaining part of my instructions. It is my present intention to leave the 1st battalion 2d regiment with a small detail of artillery in garrison here, and have directed the assist.com.gen. to lay in four months' provisions for their subsistence. It will also be necessary to appoint a staff officer, to conduct the various details of the place and to take charge of the prisoners and the commissariat department.

When I had last the honour of addressing you, my information did not enable me to report, with any certainty, on the loss sustained by the enemy, but I have since ascertained, from various sources, that it amounted to little less than a thousand; the Sheikh himself has acknowledged that 400 fighting men of his own tribe were either killed or wounded, which would appear to establish a much higher proportion, but the most authentic accounts agree in fixing it nearly at the number I have stated. I am happy to say that the people are returning daily to their habitations in the date groves, and a communication opening which must prove highly advantageous to the garrison. Capt. Thompson, my interpreter, has exerted himself most successfully in acquiring the confidence of the inhabitants, and I trust that in a short time an intercourse will be established which will be productive of the most beneficial effects,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) W. Grant Keir, Maj. gen.

Camp, Ras-ul-Khyma, 3d Jan. 1820.

Enclosure, being a letter from Major Warren to Sir W. G. Keir.

Sir:—Agreeable to your desire, I have the honor to detail the operations of the detachment under my command, which led to the surrender of the hill fort and town of Zayah, yesterday at noon.

On the 18th instant, I embarked at Ras-ul-Khyma, at day-break, in the boats of the fleet, with H.M. 56th reg. under my command, and at noon formed a junction with the flank companies of the 1st batt. 2d reg. N.I. under Capt. Cocke, within four miles of our destination. This operation, however, was attended with considerable difficulty and risk, owing to the heavy surf that beat on the shore, and which was the occasion of some loss in ammunition, and of a few boats being upset and stove in.

At half past three P. M. having refreshed my men, we commenced our march, and fording the creek or back-water, took up our position, at sun-set, to the northeastward of the fort, the enemy firing at us as we passed, notwithstanding that our messenger whom we had previously sent in to summon the Sheikh was still in the place; and I lost no time in pushing our riflemen and pickets as forward as I could, without exposing them too much to the firing of the enemy, whom I found strongly posted under secure cover in the date tree groves in front of the town. Captain Cocke, with the light company of his battalion, was at the same time sent to the westward, to cut off the retreat of the enemy on that side.

At day-break next morning, finding it necessary to drive the enemy still further in, to get a nearer view of his defences, I moved forward the rifle company of H.M. 65th reg., and after a considerable opposition from the enemy, who, you are well aware, are peculiarly adapted for this species of warfare, I succeeded, with a few casualties, in forcing him to retire some distance, but not without disputing every foot of the ground, which was singularly calculated for resistance, being intersected at every few yards by banks and water-courses, raised for the purposes of irrigation, and covered with date trees.

In the course of the day our messenger returned with an evasive answer from the Sheikh; and a couple of eight-inch mortars were landed with great labour and fatigue, one of which commenced playing the same evening on the hill fort, and the other the next morning.

On the morning of the 20th, the position occupied by the enemy being still in advance of the town, I moved forward the riflemen again, who in their usual spirited style quickly forced the enemy to yield up his cover, and would soon have driven him to the walls of his town, had they not been reluctantly compelled by my orders to occupy the places the Arabs had quitted, until, by an increase to my numbers, I should have it in my power to more completely encircle the whole of the town.

Means were afforded me to carry this purpose into effect, by the arrival in the course of the day of the detachment under the command of Capt. Backhouse, H. M. 47th reg., composed of the flank companies of that corps, and of the 1st batt. 3d reg. N.I., which you were pleased to send for, on your knowledge of the great labour and fatigue borne by my small detachment, in getting the guns and stores from the distant landing place, and which necessarily caused the greatest number of my men to be almost constantly detached and employed on fatiguing duties.

The next morning the riflemen, supported by the pickets, were again called into play, and soon established their position within three and four hundred

yards of the town, which with the base of the hill was so completely surrounded, as to render the escape of any of the garrison now almost impossible; this advantage, however, was not gained without a severe loss, the rifle company and the regiment at large having been deprived, by the death of Ensign Mathieson, of the services of a most gallant, intelligent, and zealous officer.

Two twenty-four pounders and the two twelves, the landing of which had been retarded by the difficulty of communication with the fleet, from which we derived all our supplies, having been now brought on shore, we broke ground in the evening, and notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the soil, from its rocky nature, had them ready to play next morning at day-break: the former to batter in breach the hill fort on the north-east side, and the latter to destroy the defences of the Sheikh's house on the westward.

Aware, however, that the families of the enemy were all still in the town, and humanity dictating that some effort should be made to save the innocent from the fate that awaited the guilty, an opportunity was afforded for that purpose, by an offer to the garrison of security to their women and children, should they be sent out within the hour, but the infatuated chief, either from an idea that his fort on the hill was not to be reached by our shot, or with the vain hope to gain time by procrastination, returning no answer to our communication, while he detained our messenger, we opened our fire at half past eight in the morning, and such was the precision of the practice, that by half past ten, perceiving the breach would be soon practicable, I was in the act of issuing the necessary orders for the assault, when a white flag was displayed; and the enemy, after some little delay in assembling from the different quarters of the place, marched out without their arms, with Hossein Ben Ally at their head, to the number of three hundred and ninety-eight; and at half past one, P. M. the British flags were hoisted on the hill fort, and at the Sheikh's house. The women and children, to the number of four hundred, were at the same time collected together in a place of security, and, I am happy to add, without a single instance of either injury or insult to their persons or feelings having occurred. The prisoners have been since sent on board the fleet, and I am now dismantling the fort and Sheikh's house.

The service has been short but arduous. The enemy defended themselves with an obstinacy and ability worthy of a better cause.

The exertions of every person in this detachment passed under your view, and that of Capt. Collier during your occasional visits to the scene of operations. You are, therefore, fully able to appreciate the zeal by which Capt. Walpole of H.M. brig Curlew, who commanded the sailors on shore, must have been actuated, and the ability with which that zeal must have been applied, to have enabled him to overcome the difficulties attending the landing of the supplies and stores, particularly the guns, which, after being brought up a narrow, intricate, and shallow creek, a distance of upwards of three miles, had to be dragged through a muddy swamp, and afterwards over a considerable space of rocky and intersected ground, before they could be placed in the batteries. In this service he was much assisted by Lieut. Campbell, of H.M.S. Liverpool, whose ingenuity in finding out new expedients to overcome each difficulty, as it presented itself, never failed him; and the precision with which he laid the guns in the 24-pounder battery, where he commanded under the superintendence of Capt. Walpole, could not be surpassed.

To the rifle company of H. M. 65th reg. commanded by Lieut. Hunt, I am most particularly indebted; constantly employed in the most perilous service, exposed not only to the fire of the Arabs below in the date groves, but also to that of the enemy above, occupying the little towers and breast-works with which the whole face of the hill was studded to the very top, they never ceased to evince the utmost spirit, steadiness and alacrity, and only required to be restrained to prevent their going too far. To Capt. Digby commanding H.M. 65th reg., and to Capt. Cocke commanding the detachment on the west side of the fort, I am also much indebted for their unwearied attention to their several duties, as likewise to Capt. Backhouse of H.M. 47th reg. commanding the reinforcement, and to Lieut. Morley commanding the artillery.

The judicious positions chosen by Lieut. Price of the engineers for the erection of the batteries, fully bespeak the merits of that officer. To Maj. Colebrooke, the dep. quar.mas.gen., and Capt. Wilson, your military secretary, whom you were kind enough to permit to accompany me throughout this service, I am under the most particular obligations, for their advice and assistance on every occasion; and to Lieut. Marriot, your aide-de-camp, I am greatly indebted, not only for his services during the late operations, but before Ras-ul-Khyma, during the attack on our trenches there. Without the assistance of those officers I should have found it most difficult to keep up my communications with the detachment on the west side of the town, and along the extended chain we were obliged to take

up, round the base of the hill, to prevent the escape of the enemy. From the intelligence and zeal of Capt. Thompson, the interpreter, I have also derived great benefit. To Lieuts. Place and Warren, the former acting quar.mast. and the latter acting adj. to the detachment, I have likewise had occasion to express my obligation, for their attention and alacrity in the performance of their duties. Nor can I close this report without feeling that it is due to Lieut. Brucks, the agent of transports, to bring to your notice his laborious exertions in the particular line of his duties, during the embarkation and subsequent landing of the troops on the 18th instant, on which occasion the officers and men belonging to the cruizers and transports had all to endure a day of most severe labour and privation. In short, few services of so limited a duration, have afforded more opportunities to the troops to exhibit qualities of greater capability of fatigue and endurance of privations than the present, owing to the great distance of the fleet from the camp, which prevented the tents from being landed until the operations were nearly over, and rendered the receipt of the supplies difficult and precarious; but all were borne by the officers and men with exemplary cheerfulness. In conclusion, I beg beg leave to enclose a return of killed and wounded, and I have the honour to be your most obedient servant,

(Signed) N. WARREN,
Maj. commanding H. M. 65th regt.
and field detachment.

Maj.gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, K. M. T.
comm. the expedition to Gulf of Persia.

Field Orders by Maj.gen. Sir W. G. Grant Keir, K. M. T.—Camp Ras-ul-Khyma, Saturday 25th Dec. 1819.

The Maj.gen. has just received a report from Maj. Warren, of the progress and result of the attack on the fort of Zaya, and hastens to discharge a most gratifying task in recording the gallantry and good conduct of the troops employed in its reduction.

The service was performed under the eye of the Maj.gen., who is therefore enabled from his own observation duly to appreciate the persevering efforts which led to the fall of the place.

To Maj. Warren he feels particularly grateful. The operations were conducted by that officer with his usual judgment and decision, and the Maj.gen. will not fail to bring his conspicuous merit to the notice of His Exc. the commander in chief.

The Maj.gen. fully concurs in the praises bestowed by Maj. Warren on the officers and men who served under him on this occasion, and has sincere pleasure in noticing the spirited behaviour of the rifle company of H. M. 65th regt. under Lieut. Hunt, which has distinguished itself so eminently throughout the whole of the service. To Capts. Digby, Backhouse, and Cocke, Maj. Warren has professed himself much indebted; and the judgment and ability of Lieuts. Price of the engineers and Morley of the artil., have been favourably mentioned by him, and the Maj.gen. is happy to express his approbation of their exertions. Maj. Colebroke, Capts. Thompson and Wilson, and Lieut. Marriott of the Maj.gen.'s staff, have acquitted themselves entirely to the satisfaction of Maj. Warren, and are requested to accept the thanks of the Maj.gen. for the zealous and valuable assistance rendered by them during the operations. Lieuts. Place and Warren, acting staff to the detachment, appear also to have exerted themselves most creditably in the performance of their respective duties.

The Maj.gen. feels at a loss to express in adequate terms his obligations to the navy, but the value of their services will be estimated when he declares, that the enterprize must have failed without their assistance. Capt. Collier's zealous, cheerful, and active co-operation, was never more conspicuous than on this occasion, and he begs him to accept his warmest thanks for the cordiality and promptitude with which every arrangement was conducted. The astonishing efforts made by the sailors under Capt. Walpole and Lieut. Campbell, in dragging the 24-pounders through a deep mud, and landing and bringing forward the requisite stores, have never been surpassed during the whole course of the Maj.gen.'s experience, whilst the precision with which the breaching battery was directed by Lieut. Campbell under the superintendence of Capt. Walpole, would have reflected credit on the most experienced corps of artil., and accordingly produced the most rapid and decided effects. The Maj.gen. offers to both officers and men his warmest tribute of admiration, and begs them to accept of his sincere thanks for their important and spirited services.

(True extract.)
(Signed) E. G. STANNUS, Dep. Adj.gen.
(True copy.)
D. LEIGHTON, Adj.gen. of the army.

Return of the killed and wounded of a a detachment, under the command of Maj. Warren, H. M. 65th regt. during the operations before the fort of Zayah, from the 18th to the 22d of December 1819, both days inclusive.

23 December 1819.

Flank companies H. M.'s 47th regt., 1 private killed, 2 privates wounded.

H. M.'s 65th regt., 1 officer, and 1 private killed; 1 corporal, 2 privates wounded.

Pioneers, 1 private wounded.

Total, 1 officer and 3 privates killed; 1 corporal and 15 privates wounded.

Name of officer killed.

Ensign J. Mathieson, H. M.'s 65th regt.

N.B. One private, 65th regt., since dead of his wounds.

(Signed) SAMUEL R. WARREN.

Lieut. 65th regt., act. line adj. to detach.

CALCUTTA.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Jan. 25.—The most noble the Commander-in-chief has directed the following General Order, issued from the Horse-Guards, to be entered in the standing orders of the army serving under this presidency, and to enjoin officers in command to cause the same to be strictly obeyed.

"General Order, Horse-Guards, 18th Jan. 1810.—The Commander-in-chief has directed the following order, issued by the General Officer commanding his Majesty's Forces in North America, to be inserted in the General Orders of the Army.

"*Quebec, Oct.* 4, 1809.—*General Order.*—The commander of the forces has lately had occasion to see in a Halifax newspaper a copy of an address presented by the serjeants of the 1st bat. Royal Fuzileers to Capt. Orr, on that officer relinquishing the adjutancy in consequence of being promoted to a company. So novel a circumstance could not fail to draw the attention of his Exc., it being the first of the kind that has come to his knowledge during the forty-six years that he has been in the service, and as the first instance has thus (so far as he is aware at least) occurred on the part of the army, with the charge of which the King has been pleased to entrust him, he feels himself called on by every obligation of duty to his Majesty and the service, to bear his testimony against it, by a public expression of disapprobation.—His Exc. does not mean in this instance to ascribe any improper motive to the serjeants; he has no doubt that their sole view was to express their regard and gratitude towards an officer who, in the intimate connection that had officially subsisted between them, had very commendably conducted himself with kindness to them without departing from that strictness of discipline which was indispensable to the discharge of his duty.—But while his Exc. thus does justice to the intention of the serjeants of the Royal Fuzileers, he desires at the same time very seriously to observe to them, that in presuming to meet, in order to deliberate on the conduct of their superior officer, they have, in fact, however unintentionally, been guilty of an act of great insubordination.—It matters not that the design of the meeting, or in whatever manner the address was unanimously assented to, was solely to express their respect and esteem, the very circumstance implies discussion, and by that discussion they rendered themselves obnoxious to the imputation alluded to. Who, indeed, shall say where such a practice, if once introduced, shall end? If the non-commissioned officers of a regiment are permitted to express their approbation of the conduct of the adjutant, why may they not exercise the same right with respect to their commanding officer? Or what reason can be given why they should not be equally entitled to express their disapprobation? Indeed should the practice become general, the merely withholding the former would imply the latter.—Gen. Sir James Craig is the more desirous that his sentiments on this subject should be distinctly understood in the Fuzileers, because it appears on the face of the address of the serjeants in question, that it has been countenanced by the officer who then commanded the regiment. The commander of the forces does no more than justice to the character and services of that officer, when he admits, that feeling as he does the dangerous tendency of the practice which he is censuring, he also feels himself the more bound to oppose it, in the first instance, from the strength that it might otherwise derive from the sanction which he appears to have given to it. Lieut.col. Pakenham will however believe, that though it was impossible the general should avoid this observation upon his error, yet his doing so can by no means detract from the esteem with which he has been taught to view his character as an officer, or the confidence which he should be disposed to place in his service."

(Signed) "EDWARD BAYNES,
Adj.gen. to the British Army serving in North America."

"The reason for which the Commander-in-chief has directed the circulation of this order is, that he may avail himself of this opportunity of declaring to the army, his most perfect concurrence in the sentiments therein expressed by the distinguished and experienced officer by whom it was framed, on a subject which appears to have been by some very much misunderstood. The circumstance of inferiors of any class of military men assembling for the purpose of bestowing praise and public marks of approbation on their superiors, implies a power of deliberation on their conduct, which belongs to the King alone, or to those officers to whom his Majesty may be pleased to entrust the command and discipline of his troops.—It is a procedure equally ob-

jectionable, whether in the higher or lower ranks of the army, and as the Commander-in-chief cannot but regard it as in principle subversive of all military discipline, he trusts it is a practice which will be for ever banished from the British service, as deserving of the highest censure, and he directs officers in command to act accordingly."

"By command of the right hon. the Commander-in-chief,

(Signed) "HARRY CALVERT, Adj.gen.

"JAS. NICOL, Adj.gen. of the Army."

MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

Jan. 11.—Lieut. J. F. Paton, of engineers, to examine Tolly's Nullah, and to prepare an estimate of the expense likely to be incurred in putting it in a good navigable condition.

21.—Capt. A. Lindsay, of artillery, to be director and superintendent of the telegraph department, in the room of Maj. Swiney, resigned.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 11.—Artillery Cadet Ballantyne Williams, to be second lieut.

21.—Until the pleasure of the Prince Regent be known.—*13th Drag.* Lieut. G. Berwick, from the 24th foot, to be lieut. without purchase, vice J. Bebb, deceased, 25th Nov. 1819.

24th Foot.—Ens. J. Carr, to be lieut. without purchase, vice G. Berwick.

22.—Capt. C. H. Lloyd, 15th N.I., to officiate as barrack master of the 15th or Nerbuddah division of the barrack department, during the absence of the barrack master, Capt. Hull.

24.—Until the pleasure of the Prince Regent be known.—*22d Lt. Drag.* Lieut. Sydney Cotton, to be capt. of a troop by purchase, vice Paterson, promoted, 1st Jan. 1820.—Lieut. Pringle Taylor to be capt. of a troop by purchase, vice Joseph Vernon, who retires, 2d ditto.—Cornet W. Keirulf to be lieut. by purchase, vice Pringle Taylor, promoted, ditto.

27.—Lieut. and Adj. McKinlay, 1st bat. 7th N.I., to act as detachment staff.

Lieut. and Adj. Boyd, and Lieut. inter. and qr.master Brown, of the 2d bat. 15th N.I., are permitted to exchange situations, and appointed accordingly, the former officer interpreter and qr.master, and the latter adjutant to that corps.

FURLOUGHS.

Jan. 27.—Maj. F. Sackville, dep.qr. mast.gen. of the army, to Europe.—Capt. W. H. C. Smith, of engineers, to Europe.—Lieut. and Adj. H. P. Carleton, H.C. Eur. regt. to New South Wales, for ten months.—Lieut. and Brev.capt. W. Lowder, 13th N.I., to Europe.

29.—Ens. Pooler, H.M.'s 17th foot, to Europe, for two years.

Ens. H. Browne, having passed the examination prescribed by the 3d article of the regulation of the Governor-gen. in council under date the 7th Feb. 1814, is allowed 12 months leave of absence, from the 1st proximo, for the purpose of studying in the college of Fort William.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Linton's Concert.—The local bustle during the past week in Calcutta has been occasioned by the preparations for a concert at Mr. Linton's Rooms for the benefit of Madame Picard. All the professional and amateur talent of the presidency was volunteered on this occasion, and no exertions spared to give value and effect to the entertainment. The concert took place last Monday evening, and attracted a very numerous and fashionable audience, so that the benevolent purpose of those who actively promoted the undertaking appears to have been fully answered. The pieces which composed the selection were creditable to the talents engaged, and the concert was considered to be the best that has been got up for many years in Calcutta. The band was superior to any hitherto collected, and the new organ brought out from England by Mr. Linton produced a very powerful and grand effect in the symphonies. It has been, we think, justly observed, that other concerts have had more the air and character of private musical parties than any thing else, for without an excellent band and an organ nothing of grandeur or magnificence can well be produced.

The effect of the two ladies, one at the Harp and the other at the Piano, with the orchestra and organ in the back ground, was splendid and picturesque. The whole went off with great spirit, and no delay occurred between the different pieces.

Mr. Delmar exerted himself conspicuously. He gave his utmost aid in the orchestra, although slowly recovering from recent sickness. His strength was not, however, sufficiently renovated to allow him to lead all the pieces. The performances of his son too on the flute were of the highest order.

Madame Picard endeavoured to express her *Remercimens* in the following Stanzas, with which the concert closed.

A leurs Excellences le Très Noble Marquis et la Marquise d'Hastings.

Oh! vous, qu'au temple de mémoire,
Placent vos vertus, votre rang,
Chanter dignement votre gloire,
Surpasse mes faibles accents;
Mon cœur, plein de reconnoissance,
Brûle d'éclater à vos yeux;
Hélas! j'en sens trop l'impuissance,
Je le voudrais, mais je ne peux.

A l'Assemblée.

Il faudrait un nouveau langage,
Pour ces mortels si généreux ;
Qui des Dieux la brillante image
Sont let appuis des malheureux ;
Combien la grandeur a des charmes,
Quand on sait faire autant d'heureux ;
Auprès d'eux je n'ai que mes larmes,
Mieux m'exprimer, je ne le peux.

Duties of Coroner, and Inquest Jurors.—On Friday the 7th of Jan. the first term of the present year commenced ; and about the usual hour, the honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court opened the session of the oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery.

We extract a part of the Lord Chief Justice's charge to the grand jury.

"It has been represented to me that there is a considerable difficulty in collecting the coroner's jury, and some irregularities in the common mode of doing it have been complained of. In a city which has the proud pre-eminence of being governed by the British law, it is most to be desired that those on whom the administration of that law devolves in all its branches should feel the true dignity and value of the trust, and be ready at all times, when duly called upon, to obey that call promptly, and to execute their office faithfully, for the honour of their country and the inestimable benefit of the people, for whose personal safety this officer has, by the special direction of the British Parliament, been appointed.

"It is equally to be desired that every reasonable accommodation should be provided for the jurymen who have to execute this solemn but unpleasant duty. That they should have proper notice to attend; that the burthen of attendance should be fairly measured out to all who are liable to bear part of it; and that, with reference especially to the climate, a safe, and, as far as circumstances will admit, a commodious place of meeting shall be provided for them, and no time unnecessarily lost in the preparation for assembling them.

"It is impossible to overlook the absolute necessity of promptness in the execution of the inquest, after the death of the person, suspected by honest persons to have come to an untimely end, has been reported to the coroner. The safety, as well as the accommodation, of the jurymen themselves makes expedition indispensable; and it is this consideration which has probably led to the practice complained of, as to the summoning and sometimes forcible mode of collecting the jury. It is much to be wished, however, that any excess in the manner of doing this may be avoided; and as it is to be hoped and expected, from the generous and liberal character of numbers of British subjects domiciled here, that, though expatriated for a time, they still cherish at heart the noble institutions of their parent country, and are most desirous themselves to enjoy the benefit of them, and to extend their protection to their native fellow-subjects in this country; so, keeping this excellent purpose in view, they will cheerfully and promptly submit to the regular process by summons, and even to such personal inconvenience in the short notice of it, as cannot reasonably be helped from the necessity of the case.

"On the other hand, it appears to me that it would much help the due execution of his office, if the coroner were to prepare himself with monthly lists of all the British inhabitants liable to serve on his inquests; to marshal them as much as possible in classes, according to the different parts of the town in which they reside; and to distribute the burthen as fairly and equally as possible: attending, also, to peculiar and pressing occasions of reasonable absence, and reporting to the proper authority any wilful cases of absence from duty. By keeping public lists of those liable to serve, and also of those who had served at the time specified, it would easily be seen whether any undue favour was shewn to, or undue services required of any.

"Some arrangement of this sort already exists in the sheriff's office, and is, perhaps, capable of further improvement in the selection of juries for the trial of prisoners before this court.

"Where several British subjects are employed in the same house of business, it would be no impediment to the coroner for a proportion of them to attend in turn to these calls of justice and public duty; and though some inconvenience must be felt by individual traders, withdrawn for a time from the daily personal superintendence of their business, it must be remembered that the burthen, if fairly shared, will every day become lighter by the increase of the British population, to whom this important and useful trust is confided; and the court will always be ready to attend to every candid suggestion for improving the panel.

"With respect to the qualifications of those who are liable to serve:—Juries were directed by the king's charter of 1774 to be summoned by the sheriff, under our warrant or precept, for the trial before the court of all crimes and misdemeanors; the warrant commands the sheriff to 'summon a convenient 'number, therein to be specified, of the 'principal inhabitants resident in the 'town of Calcutta, being subjects of 'Great Britain, of us, our heirs, and 'successors, to attend and serve at a time 'and place, therein also to be specified, 'as a grand jury or inquest for us, our

'heirs, and successors; and present to 'the said supreme court of judicature at 'Fort William in Bengal such crimes as 'shall come to their knowledge, and the 'said crimes and offences to hear and 'determine by the oaths of other good 'and sufficient men, being subjects of 'Great Britain, of us, our heirs and suc- 'cessors, and residents in the said town 'of Calcutta; and for that purpose to 'issue a summons or precept, prepared 'in such manner as is before-mentioned, 'and directed to the said sheriff, com- 'manding him to summon a convenient 'number, to be therein specified, of such 'British subjects as aforesaid, to be and 'appear at a time and place therein to be 'specified, and to try the said indictment 'or inquest.

"'And if any such grand or petit jury, 'so summoned as aforesaid, shall refuse 'or neglect to attend, according to such 'summons, and be sworn upon inquest, 'we do hereby further empower the said 'supreme court of judicature at Fort Wil- 'liam in Bengal, to punish the said con- 'tempt, by fine or imprisonment, or both.'

"From hence it appears, that by the great charter of justice, under which the British law is administered in this presidency, juries were directed to be summoned by the sheriff, by virtue of the precept of this court, out of the resident inhabitants of Calcutta, being British subjects (which term is used throughout the charter and acts of Parliament, confirmatory and explanatory of it, in contradistinction to *native subjects* and *foreigners*, the grand jury being directed to be summoned out of the *principal* British inhabitants, and the petit jury out of *other good and sufficient men* of the like general description.

"The non-attendance of any of them so summoned is not *made* a contempt or offence by the charter; but assuming it to be such, as by the common law it undoubtedly was, and therefore punishable by indictment or information, it empowers the court to punish *the said contempt* (that is in a summary manner) by fine or imprisonment, or by both.

"It was not till the year 1793 that the office of coroner was expressly introduced into this settlement; though, as the act of the 13th of the King, s. 13, which led the jurisdiction and authorities of the great charter, enacts and declares that this court, when constituted, shall have all criminal jurisdiction; and as the judges of the court of king's bench, the great court of criminal jurisdiction in England, and the immediate organ of the majesty of the Crown for this purpose, are stated by Lord Coke* to be the sovereign coroners of the land; the same authority should seem to have been incidentally vested in the judges of this court, as part of the criminal law of England. However this may be, the Legislature by the act of the 33 Geo. III. c. 52, s. 157, reciting, 'And whereas it is expedient that coroners should be appointed for the settlements in India, for taking inquests upon view of the bodies of persons coming, or supposed to have come to an untimely end; enacts that the Gov. gen. in council of Fort William, and the Governors in council at Fort St. George and Bombay, within their several presidencies and governments respectively, shall have full power and authority, by orders in council, from time to time to nominate and appoint so many coroners, being British subjects, as they shall respectively think fit, or as shall be limited by the Court of Directors of the said Company, and by like orders to supersede and remove the persons so appointed, as occasion may appear to require; and that the persons so nominated, and taking and subscribing, before one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature, or one of the mayor's courts, the like oaths as are directed to be taken by the coroners of counties in England, shall and may, by force of this act, have, do, execute, perform, and exercise the like powers, authorities, and jurisdictions, within the presidency or settlement for which they shall be so respectively nominated and appointed, as by law may be had, done, executed, performed, or exercised by coroners elected for any county or place in England, and not otherwise, or in any other manner; and that such coroners shall have, and be entitled unto such reasonable fees and allowances, for the performance of the duty of their said office, as shall be limited or prescribed by the said respective Governments in that behalf.'

"There is no new direction given with respect to the formation of the inquest; and therefore it seems reasonable to conclude, that the Legislature intended that it should be formed upon the model before established here by the charter of justice; and such has been the construction in practice since the statute, now above twenty-five years. In general the coroner is empowered "to have, do, execute, perform, and exercise the like powers, authorities and jurisdictions within the presidency, as by law may be had, done, executed, performed, or exercised by coroners in England, and not otherwise, or in any other manner."—And he is entitled to such reasonable fees for doing his office, as shall be prescribed by the local government. Now we know that occasions happen not unfrequently, even in England, from the state of the weather, or the condition of the body when found, which require the jury to be summoned with all possible dispatch, to

* 4 Inst, 74.

exercise their functions,—when the process may be returnable *instanter* or within a given hour, at a certain place in the neighbourhood: and it is a great misdemeanor and contempt of justice not to obey the summons.

"If one summoner cannot execute the duty here with convenient dispatch, two or more should be appointed.

"In ancient times, the statute 4 Ed. VI. *de officio coronatorie*, directed a coroner to summon a jury out of 4, 5, or 6 of the neighbouring towns to take the inquisition; but it is the practice, and is only necessary to summon so many as will insure an attendance of a sufficient number above twelve. The coroner should, as far as it is practicable, make previous arrangements for summoning a competent number, according to his lists, and the part of the town where his duty calls him.

"There is no more important object of police than this, in the midst of an immense population of various races of men, and under a protecting government by law; in which every man, of whatever condition, has an equal interest at stake, and ought to know that his own personal safety is likely to be best preserved by upholding with stedfast and generous zeal the authority and due execution of an office appointed to watch over and vindicate the safety of all."

The Weather and the Crops.—The date and the place will account for some variation in the reports.

Calcutta, Jan. 10.—During the last week the weather has been remarkably cold in Calcutta and its vicinity.

Our northern correspondent continues to confirm the former reports, with respect to the probable lateness of the cotton crops; the plants are stated to be in a healthy state, though very backward, and we are informed that a great deal of cotton that had been bought up for exportation has been re-sold to great advantage for the consumption of the country; the quantity of cotton at the presidency in hand at present is very limited.

A native letter from Gundavee says, the crops in this place of Joawaree and Bajeree have been much injured by the monsoon rains, and little or no hemp has been grown this season: certainly none will be exported; notwithstanding the cholera, which has visited us many times, our young men pursue their usual occupations with alacrity.

At Anjar the scarcity is in a great measure removed by large importations of rice from Canara.

Feb. 3.—From Bhaugulpoor we hear that the frost has not injured the crops, which are most luxuriant, and superior to any for the last four years. The price of grain, however, still continues high.

Saugor Island, Jan. 15.—The clearing of Saugor is proceeding with additional activity. Mr. Plumet we understand is nearly recovered. Mr. Maclean acts in his stead, *pro tempore*. It seems that 3000 bigahs were cleared during the last month by 500 coolies.

COMMERCIAL.

Statement of Imports into Calcutta from the 1st of January to the 11th of February, 1820.

From the Interior.		
Cotton	18,034	bazar maunds.
Sugar	28,466	do.
Saltpetre	24,358	do.
Ginger	5,718	do.
Silk	1,095	do.
Beetlenut	1,675	do.
Borax	—	
Tincal	343	do.
Munjeet	160	do.
Piece goods	658,887	pieces.
Indigo	98,247	fact. maunds.
From Sea.		
Iron	3,306	bazar maunds.
Lead	158	do.
Steel	—	
Copper sheet	—	
Ditto nails	—	
Ditto, all other kinds	14,248	do.
Tin	537	do.
Tutenague	8,033	do.
Pepper	721	do.
Cloves	4	do.
Mace	3	do.
Beetlenut	1,950	do.

Statement of Shipping in the river Hoogly, on the 1st of Feb. 1820.

Company's ships	1	923 tons.
Chartered ditto	3	1,330
Free traders	8	4,302
Country ships	3	1,666
Ditto employed in country trade	21	6,172
For sale and wanting freights	36	14,393
Americans	21	11,068
French	3	1,501
Portuguese	1	450
	97	41,805
Free traders, 1st Feb. 1819	24	11,174

Statement of Bullion imported into Calcutta.

1817	Sicca Rupees	26,191,244
1818	Ditto ditto	41,249,497
1819	Ditto ditto	39,229,628

Abstract Statement, exhibiting the Arrivals from, and Departures to Great Britain, Gibraltar, and Malta, at Calcutta, during the Years 1816, 1817, 1818, and 1819:—

ARRIVALS.

Description and from whence.	1816. Ships.	1816. Tons.	1817. Ships.	1817. Tons.	1818. Ships.	1818. Tons.	1819. Ships.	1819. Tons.
H. C.'s regular ships	7	6,389	11	10,487	9	1.915	9	8,942
Ditto extra ditto....	5	2,991	2	1,150	4	2,362	—	—
Ditto chartered ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2,661
Free traders.....	45	21,053	102	47,170	113	52,917	62	27,104
Bengal licensed	23	12,503	16	2,376	7	4,462	6	3,312
The above from Great Britain.								
Ditto from Gibraltar and Malta	—	—	—	—	2	997	—	—
Free traders ditto ..	—	—	—	—	5	1,275	2	558
Total arr. each year	89	42,936	131	68,163	140	70,928	85	42,577
Ditto of four years.....							136	224,608
Average of ditto							109	56,150

DEPARTURES.

Description and to what part.	1816. Ships.	1816. Tons.	1817. Ships.	1817. Tons.	1818. Ships.	1818. Tons.	1819. Ships.	1819. Tons.
H. C.'s regular ships	12	10,511	7	6,366	8	7,273	6	5,519
Ditto extra ditto....	7	3,557	3	1,837	3	1,749	1	545
Ditto chartered ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,331
Free traders	34	16,649	98	45,036	102	45,711	79	35,284
Bengal licensed	11	6,490	8	4,847	8	5,456	12	7,351
The above to Great Britain.								
Ditto to Gibraltar and Malta	—	—	1	448	3	1,513	2	926
Free traders ditto ..	—	—	—	—	6	2,723	3	991
Tot. depart. each yr.	64	37,207	117	58,534	130	64,625	106	51,947
Ditto of four years							417	212,313
Average of ditto							104	63,078

BIRTHS.

Dec. 30, at Futtyghur, Mrs. L. Gordon, of a son. *Jan.* 18, at Dihlee, at the house of Lieut. Rideout, of the pioneers, the lady of T. Metcalfe, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.... 22, at Dacca, Mrs. M. Paul, of a daughter.... 23, at Berhampoor, the lady of Lieut. Wolfe, 59th foot, of a son .... 28, Mrs. W. D'M Sinaes, of a daughter.... 27, the lady of J. Kelly, Esq. of a son.. 24, Mrs. H. Higgs, of a daughter .. 31, at Hoorah, Mrs. H. Foster, of a son .... Lately at Fendal Baugh, the lady of P. Magniac, Esq. acting judge and magistrate of Moorshedabad, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 29.—Mr. B. Hyppolite, to Mrs. A. Seaman.

DEATHS.

Jan. 14.—At Kurnaul, O. Hunter, Esq. M.D. surg. 6th L. C.....24, Mr. B. Gray, late organ-builder....26, Mr. D. Doughty, late an examiner in the public department....28, Mrs. H. Smith, wife of Mr. R. Smith.... Same day, at Berhampore, the infant son of Lieut. Wolfe, H. M. 55th regt.

MADRAS.

Political—Official.

Dec. 20.—The rt.hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the establishment of the cavalry depôt at Arcot to be discontinued from the 31st of the ensuing month; and all arrangements and expenses connected with the institution will accordingly cease from that date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 27.—Mr. R. Clive, secretary to government in the military department. —Mr. W. R. Taylor, assist. to the warehouse keeper.—Mr. F. Lascelles, register of the zillah court of Cuddapah.

Feb. 17.—Mr. assist.surg. W. Bannister, mint master's assayer. — Mr. J. Betham, coroner of Madras.

CLERICAL PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 17.—Rev. W. A Keating, junior chaplain at the presidency. —Rev. T. Lewis, chaplain to the garrison of Fort St. George.

DISTINGUISHED CORPS.

Jan. 21.—On the approaching departure from India of H. M.'s 22d light drag. the right hon. the Governor in Council is called upon to notice, in the most public manner, the high reputation which that distinguished corps has established during a course of 23 years' service under the orders of the government of Fort St. George. Its brilliant achievements in the field, and its uniformly exemplary conduct in every situation, have been reported by the commander in chief; and the claims of the regt. to the same mark of the approbation of the government as was recently bestowed on H. M.'s 25th light drag., on its embarkation, are particularly recommended by His Exc.

Impressed with a just sense of the merits of H. M.'s 22d light drag., and having its services, in aid of the army of this presidency, in the highest estimation, the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in recording his acknowledgments to the regt., and is pleased on this occasion to direct the issue of a donation of three months' full batta to the officers.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 28.—Lieut. J. R. Godfrey, 1st N.I. to be interpreter and quar.mast. to 2d batt.

Jan. 1.—Maj. J. C. Francke, of the invalid establishment, is posted to the Carnatic European veteran batt.

Jan. 3.—*5th Lt. cav.*—Senior Capt. E. L. Smythe to be maj., and senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) J. F. Palmer to be capt.

18th N.I.—Sen. Capt. J. S. Fraser to be maj., and senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) J. Mallandaine, to be capt.—Sen. Cornet W. Barlow, to be lieut.—Surg. M. Cordiner is transferred to the invalid establishment.—Mr. W. Bannister is admitted an assist.surg. on the establishment.—Infantry Cadet H. C. Albert to be ensign.

Jan. 10.—*1st Lt. Cav.*—Sen. Cornet G. Cheaps to be lieut.

Jan. 17.—Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) R. H. Russell, 6th L. C. to be cantonment adj. at Arcot, vice Kaye.—Lieut. H. P. Keighley, 3d L. C. to act as cantonment adj. at Arcot, during the absence of Capt. Russell on other duty.—Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) A. H. Johnston, 6th L. C., to be interpreter and quar.mast. to that corps, vice Russell.—Lieut. J. Lambe, of artil., to be adj. to the 2d batt.—*Infantry Cadets.*—T. B. Forster, W. Macqueen, M. G. Fitzgerald, R. J. Nixon, S. R. Hicks, and W. Cotton to be ensigns.—Ensign J. Oliphant, of the engineers, to place himself under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

Jan. 24.—Lieut. H. Moberly, 25th N.I. to be dep.sec. to the military board, vice MacLeane.—Sen. assist.surg. J. Norris to be full surg., vice Cordiner invalided.

Cavalry.—Cadets T. M. Lane, A. W. Lawrence, and J. Babington, to be cornets.

Infantry.—Cadets J. Gordon, F. Minchin, R. Stewart, T. Pollock, W. H. Trollope, C. H. Graham, D. Addison, T. F. Bond, W. L. Williams, F. W. Fairbrass, G. Downing, R. J. Charleton, to be ensigns.—Mr. Ass. surg. W. Bannister is attached to the garison hospital of Fort St. George.—Capts. W. Godley and W. Houds of 23d N. I. are permitted to place themselves under the orders of the resident at Hyderabad.—Infantry cadet C. Dennett, to be ensign.—Col. T. Hayes to be act. com. of artillery, with a seat at the military board.

13th Reg. N.I.—Sen. Capt. H. Swayne to be maj., and sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. A. Moncrieffe to be capt.

Lieut. W. D. Dalzell, 5th N. I. to be adj. to the 1st extra bat.

FURLOUGHS.

Dec. 28.—Assist.surg. J. M'Dougall to Europe; Lieut. J. N. R. Campbell, 2d L. C. to Bussorah, for six months.

Jan. 3.—Lieut. col. A. Fair, 14th N. I. to Europe for three years.—Capt. T. Hockley, of the artil., to Europe for three years.—Lieut. M. C. Smyth, 6th L. C. to Europe.

Jan. 10.—Lieut. N. McNeill (by permission of Bombay) to sea for six months.—Lieut.col. J. Crosdill, of the artil., to Europe for three years.—Maj. A. Weldon, of the artil., to Europe for three years.—Lieut. (Brevet capt.) G. Maquay, 4th L. C. to Europe for three years.—Surg. W. Mackenzie, to Europe.—Assist.surg. A. Spiers, to Europe for three years.—Assist.surg. G. Wilson, to Europe.—The leave of absence dated 15th November last, to dep. assist. com. gen. Maj. H. G. A. Taylor, is extended for one month from 10th of February; and Major Taylor is permitted to proceed to his station by Colombo and the Malabar coast.

Jan. 17.—Lieut. J. Rickard, 15th N. I. to Europe.

Jan. 24.—Lieut.col. A. Molesworth, 18th N. I. to Bombay for three months.—Lieut. J. W. Corbould, to sea for six months.—Lieut. D. H. Simons, 3d L. C. to Europe.

Jan. 23.—Sir F. Gifford, chief justice of Ceylon, landed under a salute of 15 guns from the fort battery, and proceeded with Lady Gifford and family to the house of the Hon. Sir J. Newbolt.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Madras Spring Meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.—The subscription purse of 400 rupees each, p. p. for all Arab horses that have never won plate, purse, match, or sweepstakes.—Heats two miles.—Carrying 8st. 7lb.

Maj. Henry Somerset's g. h. Motee	1	1
Mr. Scrivens's g. h. Romps.	4	pulled up,
Mr. Crerar's b. h. Beppo .	3	2
Mr. Grafton's c. h. Mazeppa.	2	3
Capt. White's g. h. Aid-de-camp	dist.	

1st heat ran in 4m. 12s.
2d do. do. 4m. 20s.

1st heat.—Motee took the lead and kept it gallantly winning in hand.

2d heat.—Motee again took the lead, close pressed by Mazeppa and Beppo; a pretty race throughout, but Motee's great strength and size won this heat also with considerable ease. Good running between Mazeppa and Beppo.

The subscription purse of 200 rupees each, p. p. for all maiden Arab colts.—Heats once round the course.—Five hundred rupees added from the fund.

	ys.	st.	lbs.	
Mr. Barry's bay c. Traveller	4	8	7	
Mr. Arnold's bay c. Fitz-James	4	8	7	dist.
Mr. Mortimer's grey c. Montifeek	4	8	7	dr.
Capt. White's bay c. Jemmy	4	8	7	dist.

Traveller distanced his competitors the first heat.—Ran in 3m. 13s.

Sweepstakes for all untrained horses.—Subscription 50 rupees each, once round the course, p. p.—Winner to be sold for 700 rupees, if demanded within an hour.—Carrying 8st. 10lbs. each.

Mr. Arthur's b. a. h. Don Juan..	1
Mr. Grafton's g. a. h. Creeper ..	2
Capt. Taylor's g. a. h. Pam ..	3
Mr. Newland's b. a. h. Darwar ..	4
Mr. Barry's ch. a. h. Scarecrow ..	bolted.
Capt. Mackintosh's b. a. h. Brevet.	do.

Mr. Thingumbob's g. a. h. Billy Button did not start.—Winner not sold.

A very pretty race with the three first to the distance post, when Don Juan's rider brought him in very handsomely.—Ran in 3m. 2s.

Saturday, Jan. 22.—The running this morning afforded great amusement. The stand was crowded, and the weather delightful.—The following is a correct account of the sport.

His Highness the Nabob's plate of 100*l.* and 200 rupees subscription added to the plate, free for all Arab and country horses.—Heats 2 miles.—Carrying 9st.

Maj. Henry Somerset's g. h. Motee	1	1
Mr. Crerar's g. b. Trooper..	2	2
Mr. Hislop's b. h. Rattler..	3	3
Mr. Falconar's g. h. Baronet	4	dr.
Mr. Barry's b. c. Traveller..	5	dr.
Mr. Grafton's b. h. Merlin..	6	dr.

1st heat ran in 4m. 12s.
2d do. do. 4m. 11s.

1st heat.—Motee took the lead and kept it to the end, winning with considerable ease.

2d heat.—This was an interesting and well contested heat.—Motee took the lead as usual. At the monument Trooper came up and pressed Motee hard to the two mile post, where the contest became doubtful.—Motee was brought to the whip and answered it so well that Trooper found he could not rate with him, and Motee won the heat by two lengths.—The time of running the second heat evinces extraordinary power in Motee.

A subscription purse of 200 rupees each, p. p. with 400 rupees added from the fund, for all country horses passed by the committee. Heats, once round the course, carrying 9st. 7lbs.

Major Somerset's g. mare Sopree, ...	9st. 4lbs. 3 dr.
Mr. Barry's br. h. Speculation	9st. 7lbs. 2 dr.
Capt. White's b. h. Dick	9st. 7lbs. 1 wd. over.

Mr. Newland's dun h. Strongstroganoff, 9st. 7lbs., dist. 1st heat ran in 3m. 22s.

This was an interesting race between the two first, and Dick being accoutred in full military appointments, the knowing ones were much deceived by his winning the heat gallantly; after which his opponents, afraid of the contents of the holsters, yielded the race to him.

A subscription stake of 100 pagodas each, heats 2 miles, for all untrained horses, carrying 8st. 10lbs.

Mr. Arthur's Don Juan ..	1	1
Mr. Newland's Darwar ..	2	2
Mr. Frost's Creeper	3	drawn.

1st heat run in 4 m. 27s.

A pretty race for a mile and a half, when Don Juan made play and won easily.

2d heat.—Won with equal ease by Don Juan.

A match for 100 pagodas, once round the course, 8st. 7lbs.

Capt. White's bay colt Jemmy ..	2
Mr. Barry's bay colt Smallhopes	1 won with great ease.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.—The Abercromby cup, free for all Arab horses; one three mile heat, carrying 9st. 7lbs.; challenge stakes 110 pagodas.

Mr. Barry's bl. h. Roger Bacon	..	dist.
Maj. H. Somerset's g. h. Motee	..	1
Mr. Crerar's g. h. Trooper	..	2

Ran in 6m. 44s.

Motee went off at a slapping pace, kept his rate to the end, and won with great ease.

The Ladies' Purse.—One thousand rupees from the fund; heat two miles; free for all Arab horses; weight for inches.

Mr. Frederick's g. h. Syntax	3	2
Mr. Hislop's b. h. Rattler ..	2	dist.
Mr. Grafton's b. h. Merlin	1	1
Mr. Mortimer's b. h. Florikin	5	
Maj. H. Somerset's c. h. Rupee	dist. bolted.	
Mr. Barry's g. h. Makeshift	4	3
Capt. White's b. h. Pishash	6	drawn.
Col. O'Kelly's b. h. Thady		drawn.

1st heat in 4m. 16s.
2d do. in 4m. 20s.

For the ladies' purse much sport was expected, and but for an unfortunate occurrence the public would not have been disappointed.—First heat. Close running for a mile with the first four horses; Merlin and Rattler, who had been running neck and neck, now left the others, and maintained the same close and beautiful contest, without any apparent advantage to either, to the end of the heat; which, however, was declared in favour of Merlin, who won only by a nose.—Second heat. Rattler unfortunately changed his rider. Merlin, Syntax, and Rattler ran close together from the starting post to the stand, and just after passing the latter, to the astonishment and indignation of all spectators, Rattler's rider (Berry), trying to take the lead of Syntax, crossed upon him and struck his rider (a gentleman) several blows with the whip, at the same time making use of abominable language. The race soon after was between Rattler and Merlin, and very closely contested to the monument, where Rattler gained and kept the lead with much difficulty. He came in by about two lengths; but the judges, in consequence of the cross and striking, declared him distanced, and the race was adjudged to Merlin. Thus this honest horse Rattler, by the shameless misconduct of the rider, lost the heat and the race, which promised a still severer contest for the third heat, had not this unprecedented and brutal behaviour occurred. The general indignation was so great, that Rattler's rider (Berry) narrowly escaped some severe proof of it, and the committee have declared him disqualified from riding again on the Madras course.

BIRTHS.

Dec.—At Kilpauk, on the morning of the 31st, the lady of Wm. R. Taylor, Esq. of the H. C. civil service, of a daughter... *Feb.* 5, at Vellore, the lady of Capt. Thos. Sam. Watson, of a still-born daughter... 12, at Pursewaukum, at Mr. J. Taylor's house, Mrs. W. Taylor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 16.—At the presidency, H. R. Oakes, Esq. Madras civil service, to Miss Harriet Macdonald.

DEATHS.

Jan. 7.—At Vizagapatam, Mr. J. Jelly... 19, at St. Thomas's Mount, after a very short but painful illness, Mrs. H. Mullane, wife of Mr. J. Mullane, of the Hon. Com. artillery at this presidency....21, at the house of Col. Molle, Fort St. George, Lieut. T. K. Smith, H. M. 46th reg.... *Feb.* 5.—At Gooty, on his route to the southward, J. M. Young, Esq. assist.surg. of the 1st bat. 16th reg. N.I....10, at Moorasanhully, Lieut. Fitzgerald, H. M. 53d reg. (while on its march from Trichinopoly to Bellary)....11. Three days after having undergone a medical operation for an abscess in the liver, A. Stewart, Esq. surg. and sec. of the medical board, Fort St. George.

BOMBAY.

Political—Official.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proclamation, Nov. 25.—Whereas, by the 9th article of the treaty of Bassein, all articles for the use of the Poona subsidiary force, passing through the Marhatta territories, were exempt from customs and transit duties, to which other merchandize was subject; and whereas since the conquest of the Deckan by the British Government it has been considered expedient to place all traders upon an equal footing; it is therefore hereby notified, that all articles intended for the troops in the Deckan, or elsewhere, are liable to the same duties, as if intended for the use of the country. All persons sending goods as above are required therefore to accompany such consignments with regular manifests.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

Dec. 25.—Mr. J. B. Simson to be secretary to government, in the military, commercial, and public departments.

17.—Lieut. col. Imlack, C. B, to command the southern division of Guzerat, vice lieut. col. Kennedy transferred to the southern Conkan.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 1.—Mr. G. H. Oakes to be dep. col. of sea customs in Guzerat.

Jan. 8.—Mr. E. B. Mills to be acting first assist. to the collector of the eastern Zillah north of the Myhee.

TESTIMONY OF SPECIAL DISTINCTIONS.

Dec. 17.—On the augmentation of the Bombay army by the resolution of Council dated the 4th of November 1817, the

right honourable the Governor in Council desirous of forming the two regiments of native cavalry on a basis which should ensure their efficiency at the earliest practicable period, availed himself of the experience of Lieut.col. the hon. Lincoln Stanhope, H. M. 17th dragoons, for superintending that important trust, to which duty that officer was accordingly appointed on the 29th April 1818.

The high expectations that had been entertained by the late government of the result of that selection having been completely realized, the hon. the Governor in Council discharges a very gratifying obligation of public duty in affording this merited testimony to the perseverance and ability evinced of that officer, and the success that attended his exertions in completing the discipline of the two regiments of the Bombay native cavalry in the limited period of four months during the Monsoon; which enabled those corps to take the field at the opening of the season, in a state of efficiency, which redounds equally to the professional skill which directed their organization, and to the attention and zeal of the officers and men, who availed themselves of so eligible an opportunity of qualifying themselves in so short a time, for the active discharge of their duties in the field.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Dec. 8.—In pursuance of the authority received from his Ex. the most noble the Governor General in council, the hon. the Governor in council is pleased to augment the corps of pioneers under this presidency to six companies of 100 men each.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 18.—Surg. Geraud to be garrison surg. at Tannah.—Lieut. Nixon, 2d batt. 10th N.I. to be interpreter in the Hindoostanee to 1st batt.

Infantry.—Maj. T. Thatcher to be lieut. col. vice Fallon, dec.

9th N. I.—En. T. D. Hughes to be lieut. vice Hughes, dec.—Sen. Capt. D. Campbell to be maj.; Brev.capt. R. Campbell to be capt. of a company; and En. H. N. Corsellis to be lieut.

10th N. I.—En. R. Bulkeley to be lieut. vice Forster, dec.

Dec. 28.—Capt. R. A. Willis to act as aide-de-camp to the hon. the Governor.

Dec. 29.—Artill.cad. E. Stanton to be an acting lieut.fireworker.

Infantry.—Cadets C. Benbow, J. Parsons, and P. Melvill to be ensigns.—Mr. R. Beatty to be assist.surg.

FURLOUGHS.

Dec. 18.—Lieut. M'Neill, Madras N. I. to sea for six months.

Dec. 20.—Lieut. E. Willock, horse artil. to the Persian Gulf for six months.—Lieut. W. F. Dunlop, 7th N. I. to Bussorah, four months.

Dec. 22.—Capt. R. A. Bromley, 3d N.I. and Maj. of brigade at Caira, to England three years.

REWARDS TO NATIVE OFFICERS.

Oct. 15.—The present order of the hon. court confirms the expectations held out in G. O. of Dec. 22, 1817, that Subadar Maj. Shaik Hossein, 2d, 6th, and Havildar Hurrybhyee 1sth 7th N. I. should be granted each on retirement, and to their heirs in perpetuity, lands on Enaum in such parts of the British territories as they may prefer, yielding an income equal to double the amount of the ordinary pension of the rank they may hold on retiring from the service.

These orders also confirm the recommendation of the Governor in Council to the hon. Court to allow each native commissioned and non-commissioned officer and sepoy present at the battle of Corygaum, the benefit of five years' additional service, in order to entitle him to the pension at an earlier period.

Extract from the hon. Court's letter, dated May 29, 1819.

Para 52.—The details of the gallant and meritorious conduct exhibited by all ranks and classes of your army, European and native, during the late hostilities, have afforded us the highest satisfaction. 53. We have now only to express our entire approbation of the rewards which you have conferred on the several brave and faithful native officers and soldiers noticed in this letter, and we authorize you to present a sword, with suitable inscription, in our name, to each native officer whom you have pointed out to us as meriting such distinction.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief will provide swords with suitable inscriptions, to be presented in the name of the Hon. East India Company to Subadar Major Shaik Hosseiu, 1st 6th, to Havaldar Hurrybhye, 1st 7th; and also to Subadar Major Shaik Peer Mahomed, 1st 4th N.I. who for his gallant conduct at Hewra has received a reward, as announced in G. O. of 2d April, 1818.

This gen. order to be read at the head of every native corps in the service under arms.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

The Press.—Dec. 25.—The hon. the governor in council has been pleased to revise the regulations regarding the control formerly exercised by government over the newspapers of this presidency, and has done away with the necessity of our submitting our pages to the inspection

of an officer of government previously to their publication.

Education Society.—On Feb. 14. the education society held their annual meeting, which was honored by the attendance of the hon. the governor, the hon. Lady Colville, and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The children of the two central schools in the fort, about 170, underwent a public examination, and exhibited gratifying specimens of their general proficiency; the distinctness and accuracy with which the boys went through all their exercises, and their regularity and cleanliness, reflect the greatest credit on Mr. and Mrs. Cooper; the girls also are much improved in reading, and exhibited neat specimens of plain needlework. At the conclusion some of the most deserving children were selected, and medals of merit were distributed to the girls by Lady Colville, and to the boys by the governor, who expressed themselves highly pleased with the whole of the schools.—The governor and many ladies and gentlemen went to the boarding-house and saw the children seated at their dinners, which were given them by the archdeacon and Mrs. Barnes.

The meeting afterwards proceeded to receive the report of the managing committee, which stated that the court of directors had not confirmed to the full extent the subscription proposed by the government; the number of children in the two central schools is 53 girls and 119 boys, of whom all the girls and 83 boys are wholly maintained by the charity; in the native schools the numbers are altogether about 250—and including the regimental schools, the total of individuals under the society exceeds 600.—The receipts were stated to be about 30,000 rupees, and the expenditure about 25,000 for the year; of which sum the two central schools alone had cost nearly 20,000.

Bombay Races.

First Day, Jan. 4.—A cup given by his Highness the Guycowar, valued 200 guineas, for Arab horses that never won purse, plate, match, or sweepstake.—Two mile heats, 9st. 3lbs. to mares and geldings.

Mr. Newnham's Orator ..	1	1
Lieut. Morris's Silvester ..	2	2
Mr. Andrew's Erin	3	dist.
Major M'Leod's Donald ..	4	3
Mr. Samson's Jedediah Cleishbottom		dist.
Capt. M'Gregor's Gregahrah..		lamed.
Maj. Bellasis's Hit or Miss....		dist.
Mr. De Vitre's Oddsbobs ..		dist.

Time 1st heat 4m. 16s.
2d ditto 4m. 20s.

A plate for colts that have never started for plate, purse, match, or sweepstake, of 100 guineas from the fund, and 10 gold mohurs each subscriber.

One two-mile heat.

Mr. Simson's Goliah	1
Mr. Warden's Velocipede ..	2
Capt. Hunter's Frank	3
Capt. Collier's Liverpool	4

Time 4m. 20s.

Second Day, Jan. 7.—The Bombay subscription plate of 100 guineas from the fund, and 100 rupees each subscriber.—Heats two miles.—Weight for age, Bycullah standard.

Capt. Pierce's Guzerat	1
Mr. Andrew's Traveller	2
Mr. Warden's Dapooree	3

Satara Races.

The meetings for these occupied the parts of four alternate days. We have not room for the details.

The Satara course is by no means a good one, from the undulating nature of the ground on which it is formed; and it has a great disadvantage in passing very near to the cantonment, which renders it almost impossible to prevent the horses from bolting.

Poona Races.

First Day, Friday, Feb. 4.—Hon. Mr. Elphinstone's cup, value 100 guineas, for maiden horses.

Heats two miles, carrying 9st. 7lb.—Entrance three gold mohurs.

The colt's plate of 800 rupees, entrance one gold mohur.

Heats one mile and a half, weight for age.

Second Day, Monday, Feb. 7.—Maj. gen. Smith's cup, value 100 guineas, for all horses carrying nine stone.

Third Day, Wednesday, Feb. 9.—Capt. Pottinger's gold cup, value 100 guineas, for all horses carrying 12 stone.

The Ladies purse for 800 rupees for all horses, weight for age, entrance two gold mohurs.

Fourth Day, Friday, Feb. 11.—The Poona purse of 1000 rupees, entrance two gold mohurs, for all horses carrying 8st. 7lb.

The galloway's plate of 600 rupees for all galloways under 13ha. 2in. give and take weights.

Fifth Day, Monday, Feb. 14.—Hunter's stakes of 800 rupees for all horses carrying 13 stone, gentlemen riders, heats two miles, entrance two gold mohurs. The winner to be sold for 1200 rupees, if challenged within a quarter of an hour after the race.

On Wednesday the Whim plate and pony plate: a sweepstakes for untrained

horses of five gold mohurs each; nine entered.

Sixth Day, Wednesday, Feb. 16.—The Whim plate of 600 rupees, with four gold mohurs subscription, for all horses carrying weight for age and inches, heats one mile and a half, entrance one gold mohur.

The Country plate of 600 rupees for all country horses 14 hands high and upwards, carrying 9st. 7lb. from 13 to 14 hands, give and take weights; 13 and under, a feather.—Entrance 2 gold mohurs.

The pony plate for 300 rupees, catch weights, heats half a mile.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals, Dec. 27.—Asia, Morrice, from London 4th July.

Passengers.—Capt. Andrew Campbell, H. G. Artill. and Lady—Mr. R. Beatie, assist.surg. and Lady—Mr. Clifton Benbow—E. Stanton—P. Melville—E. Parsons, cadets.

Jan. 20.—Syren, Donell, from China the 19th Oct. and bound to Suez. She touched at Sincapore, Malacca, Penang and Columbo. We learn by her that the six regular Bombay and China ships, Lowther Castle, Charles Grant, Marquis Camden, Vansittart, Inglis, and Essex had arrived. The Lord Castlereagh for this port was to sail in about three days after the Syren; and the Sulimany, John Bannerman, and Lowjee Family about the 25th of Oct. The Ann, Riddoch, would be ready about the 1st Dec. The Syren left 12 Indiamen at Whampoa, and the General Harris at Chuenpee. She saw the Marquis of Ely, Bridgewater and Atlas in the Straits of Malacca, and left the Streatham and Larkins at Penang.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 18.—At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. J. H. Young to Miss M. Humphreys.

DEATHS.

In Nov. at Bombay, on board the Curlew, in the 22d year of his age, H. Raikes, eldest son of commissioner Garrett, of Haslar.

Dec. 10.—At Mulligaum, of a fever which he got in travelling through the jungles on his way to Poonah, Lieut.-col. Dominic Fallon, 10th N. I.

23, Lieut. Hilton, 14th M. N. Infantry.

Lately at Mulligaum, of the cholera morbus, Lieut. J. R. Hughes, 9th N. I. Paymaster in Candeish.

In February, of a fever, after an illness of only three days, on his return from the expedition to the Persian Gulf, Edmund, youngest brother of Sir Tyrwhit Jones, Bart.

CASHMEER.

Unofficial—published at Calcutta.

Oct. 14.—The principal object of interest in the Lahore Ukhbars continues to be the conquest of Cashmeer. At one time Dewan Chund, the Sirdar who commanded the Sik'h troops on the occasion, was under considerable alarm, in consequence of the hostile preparations of Bhola Sing, who seemed resolved to resist his advances, and counteract his measures. The Sirdar requested the presence of Runjeet Sing to frustrate the attempts of this daring enemy. The Lahore chief, however, thought it best to stay in his capital, and appointed Motee-ram the Tehsildar of Cashmeer, aided by 500 Sepoys, to secure the collections of revenue. The brothers of Khooshal Sing are appointed to preside over the civil and criminal courts of the provinces. It appears the expense of keeping the Sik'h troops at Cashmeer is estimated at two lacs of rupees per month! The suwars are said to be 2,000 in number, the city and neighbourhood being still in an agitated state and apprehensions being entertained about the movements of Bhola Sing. His encampment is now close to Cashmeer; but his force is probably of no great extent and unequal to cope effectually with Dewan Chund.

The mountainous country between Lahore and Cashmeer is not favourable to the interest of the Sik'hs. The numberless petty chiefs in that quarter have manifested strong repugnance to the encroachments of Runjeet Sing, steadily refusing the demanded tribute.

Peshawur is still in the hands of an officer in the service of Mahommud Uzeem Khan, who had proceeded to Caubul. It is said to be the intention of Runjeet Sing to send an expedition to the former place immediately after the close of the rains, as the Affghan people are reported to be weary of the present ruler.—*Govt. Gaz.*

Nov. 4.—The Lahore Ukhbars mention the arrival of Dewan Chund at Poonja. Some disputes had occurred between the Zemindars of Cashmeer and the conquerors. On that account Dewan Chund was on his way to Lahore. Many of the Sik'h troops had deserted, in consequence of which Runjeet Sing had directed Dewan Motteram, the Nazim of Cashmeer, to place strong guards at all the passes to prevent the diminution of his forces. Fukuroo-doon has trained a body of cavalry in the English fashion.

Runjeet Sing has made a present of 20,000 rupees to the temple of Akal Kant'h, and 5,000 rupees to Rajah Sarchund, for his services in the conquest of

Cashmeer: he has also directed the purchase of 2,000 maunds of iron for the purpose of making cannon balls.

Twenty-two men had been severely wounded in trying the new guns at the arsenal.

Two hundred stone-masons had been sent to Cashmeer, Runjeet Sing having it in contemplation to erect several public buildings in his new province.

CEYLON.

Political—Official.

Abstract Proclamation dated Columbo, 1st Feb. 1820.

Whereas his Exc. Gen. Sir R. Brownrigg, Bart. K. G. C. of the most hon. military order of the bath, governor and commander in chief in and over the British settlements and territories in the island of Ceylon with the dependencies thereof, has quitted this island on his return to England;—It is hereby proclaimed that, by virtue of the provisions contained in H. M.'s commission, appointing His Exc. Sir R. Brownrigg, governor of Ceylon, Maj.gen. Sir E. Barnes, K. B. sen. officer commanding the forces in the island, has this day assumed the office of lieut.gov. of these settlements, and has taken the oaths in council.

Extracts of a Dispatch from Maj. gen. Sir H. Torrens, K. C. B. dated Horse guards, 15th April 1819, addressed to the governor of Ceylon. Published at Columbo, 29th Sept.

The commander in chief has perused the copy of your dispatch to Earl Bathurst of the 9th Oct. and I am commanded to assure you, that H. R. H. is highly sensible of the persevering firmness with which you have pursued the object of putting down the Kandyan rebellion; and he has great pleasure in assuring you, that your conduct in the course of the whole arduous struggle has met with the Prince Regent's entire approbation.

The testimony you bear towards the good conduct of the officers and soldiers composing the force under your orders, has also been gratifying to the commander in chief, and he has not failed to represent your eulogiums as they deserve to the notice and approbation of the Prince Regent.

Your letter of the 31st Oct. encloses copies of your dispatch to Earl Bathurst reporting the termination of the Kandyan rebellion, and I am commanded to assure you, that the commander in chief has received with great satisfaction, the report of the final success which has attended the arduous exertions of yourself and the force under your command, in the operations in which they have been so long engaged: H. R. H. has great pleasure in congratulating you upon this success, and he will submit to the Prince Regent the name of Capt. Fraser of the 1st Ceylon regt. for the brevet rank of maj., and he will bear in mind the terms in which you have recommended Lieut. W. O'Neil, as opportunities may offer; in the mean while his promotion to the lieutenancy, recently nominated by you, has been confirmed.

Abstract G. O. dated Columbo, Jan 17.

On the embarkation of the head quarters of the 19th regt. the commander of the forces has great satisfaction in rendering justice to the merit of that gallant corps, which now at the termination of an honourable service of upwards of 23 years in Ceylon and on the continent of India, is about to return to England.

This regt. has, throughout this long period, preserved the highest reputation, and distinguished itself for every quality honourable to a soldier either in war or peace.

Of its present commanding officer Lieut. col. Macdonald, the commander of the forces has often had occasion to speak in the language of well merited praise, and the same meed has been given to many of the officers of the corps for their services in the late active operations in the island.

Translation of an address, in Cingalese, addressed to His Exc. the governor, and presented on the 21st Jan. at the King's house by the first and second Adigars of the Kandyan provinces.

Our last king Siriewikreme Raja Singha had done much injustice and other oppression to the ministers and other people, both of the superior and inferior classes, and destroyed many, which on being represented to your Exc. you proceeded to Kandy with the army and took the said king prisoner and banished him from this country, protected religion and executed justice, and continued the customs of the country without violation.

Some of the wicked and evil-disposed men of our country selected an apostate priest, Wilhawa, proclaimed him king, and began to create hostilities. Your Exc. having heard of the same dispatched troops into the different countries, and quelled that disturbance also, and re-established our customs as formerly, to the great satisfaction of all the inhabitants.

Hearing of your Exc.'s approaching departure, we and the inhabitants of our country are now in great grief. May all the gods who are guardians of the reli-

gion preserve your Exc. in health and happiness for a hundred years!

By the first adigar dessave of the four korles, the second adigar dessave of the seven korles, and the mohottales of the four and seven korles.

To which his Exc. made the following reply:—

No event in my life has afforded me so much gratification as having been the instrument of relieving the Kandyan chiefs and people from the oppressions of the late king; and I sincerely hope that you will duly appreciate all the benefits of the mild sway of your present monarch, the King of England.

In the suppression of the rebellion I was much indebted to the loyalty and zeal of the first adigar; and it would not be right to omit the mention of his brother, the second adigar, having been the first chief in office who joined the British standard in 1815, when dessave of the three korles.

I rely on the adigars continuing to afford their zealous aid in support of H.M. government, upon which will depend their retaining their distinguished honour.

I sincerely wish that the adigars may enjoy all happiness, and that general prosperity may attend every class of the Kandyan people. They will be ever present to my recollection; and it will always be gratifying to me to learn that they are living in peace under the beneficial and protecting rule of the British government.

The adigars then took leave of the governor on his departure from, and their return to, the interior.

G. O. dated Jan. 14.—*Columbo.*—The commander of the forces cannot allow Capt. Cock to leave Ceylon without requesting of him to accept his best acknowledgements for the humane assistance afforded by him, during his command at Ballangodde, to numbers of the half-famished inhabitants of Ouva, who fled for succour to his post; also for his most praiseworthy conduct in using his personal exertion in propagating vaccination in the neighbourhood of Ballangodde, at a moment when the small-pox was committing the most serious ravages among the native inhabitants of Suffragram,—conduct so creditable to Capt. Cock as an officer and a man, that it is with pleasure the general holds it up for public admiration.

Army, dated Horse-guards, 11th Aug. 1819, addressed to the commander of the forces in Ceylon, published at Columbo, 16th Jan. 1820:

The 83d regt. to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other devices heretofore granted, the words: "Talavera, Fuentes d'Honor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Orthes."

Political—Unofficial.

DISTURBANCE IN KANDY.

Another pretender to the throne of Kandy had appeared in Bintenne; he had collected the wild Vedahs there, who committed some acts of violence on the peaceable inhabitants. Seizing the Arraluppittia Vedahu of Welaisee, they commanded him to raise his people in favour of that pretender, who followed the few disturbers, covered from head to foot with a white cloth, while he asserted he had been appointed King. His career however was but short, he having been captured in the province of Bintenne, on the 12th Jan. He alleges that he is of a former Kandyan Royal Family. His followers did not exceed 50 wild Vedahs. —*Madras Gov. Gaz.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 1.—C. E. Layard, Esq. to be provincial judge at Jaffna.

C. Scott, Esq. to be provincial judge of Colombo.

Jan. 1.—E. Tolfrey, Esq. to be judicial commissioner of the Kandyan provinces.

Feb. 1.—The hon. and venerable T. J. Twisleton, Archdeacon of Colombo, to be principal of schools, vice the Rev. G. Bissett, who resigns.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 8.—Brev. Lieut.col. Macdonald 19th reg. to command at Point de Galle, from the 6th instant, vice Lieut.col. Macbean deceased.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Anniversary of the Governor's Return from Kandy.—The annual dinner given by his Excellency Sir Robert Brownrigg to the married European soldiers, and their wives and children, was this year unusually well attended, 429 being present, including 64 children of the Orphan Asylum. The sight altogether was very gratifying of so many Europeans, in good health, all met according to old English custom. This bountiful feast has been given hitherto upon Christmas day, but from the intended departure of his Excellency and Lady Browprigg being so near, her Ladyship wished an earlier day, and

appointed the 28th of November, the anniversary of the Governor's return from Kandy, when he had completed the suppression of the rebellion, and had been absent sixteen months from Colombo.

New Colours of the 45th.—Dec. 31.—On the occasion of receiving their new colours from the hands of Lady Brownrigg, the 45th regiment gave a grand dinner in the evening to his Exc. the governor, Sir Edward Barnes, the members of Council, and all the officers of the staff and garrison, and at night a splendid ball and supper, at the Colombo club room, to the ladies, which was numerously attended, and the gay dance prolonged far into the morning of New Year's Day.

The new colours of this regiment bear the following inscriptions:—Roleia, Vimeira, Talavera, Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, and Peninsula.

Feb. 1.—At one o'clock this day, his Exc. the governor and Lady Brownrigg embarked, with their family and suite, on board the ship Eclipse, for England. On quitting the King's house, they took an affectionate leave of the children of the Orphan Asylum. They then proceeded to the beach, accompanied by Sir Edward Barnes, the members of the council, and all the officers of government. The troops were under arms, and they embarked in the presence of a numerous concourse of the Dutch and native inhabitants, under the usual military honors. The governor has left the island in a state of perfect tranquillity.

DEATHS.

Oct. 17.—In Columbo, at the Church of St. Lucia, the most Rev. Father Louis de Souza, of the congregation of the oratory of St. Philip Nery of Goa, and missionary in this island for upwards of 30 years, aged 63 years.

Dec. 14.—At Colombo, Mr. J. G. Weinman, Royal engineer depaatment.

14.—At Kandy, Mr. J. W. De Neys, clerk in the commissariat department.

PENANG.

Political—Official.

Oct. 11.—John Macalister, Esq. arrived on the 8th from England, and this day took his provisional seat in council.

Mr. Clubley resumed the office of secretary to government.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Oct. 26.—The hon. Sir Ralph Rice embarked on the H. C. ship Bridgewater for China. We regret to add, that indisposition has driven the learned judge (we trust but for a short period) from our island.

Beneficent Action. — Mr. Carrapeit Arackell, an Armenian merchant of this place, who during a residence of 16 years on the island, has acquired a handsome competency in trade, applied by letter, in the beginning of October, to the superintendent of police, for permission to liberate all the prisoners from the debtors' gaol at his own charge. The application granted, the prisoners, 16 in number, not only had their debts discharged by the generous Armenian, but were entertained at his own house, and such further assistance was afforded them as their cases required.—*Penang Gaz. Nov.* 13.

Cholera Morbus.—In Nov. and Dec. the epidemic which had committed such ravages in India, and not till recently felt here, was shown by the medical report to be very prevalent; and many fatal cases among the population of this island alarmed the survivors. The government made prompt arrangements both for precaution and remedy. The old secretary's office was rented by their order to receive patients, with gratuitous advice, medicine, and attendance; notwithstanding which, from the 23d of Oct. to the 14th of Nov. the average number of deaths was 28 per day. From that time the mortality gradually diminished. Upwards of 800 persons altogether have been cut off by the epidemic, whereof three-fourths were of George Town. The principal sufferers have been the Chooliahs, or natives of the coast of Coromandel, of whom have died more than 400.

Jan. 1.—The cholera has entirely disappeared; the temporary hospital is given up.

BIRTH.

Oct. 11, Mrs. Ince, wife of the Rev. John Ince, missionary, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. 28, Mrs. M'Intyre, wife of Mr. A. M'Intyre.... *Oct.* 26, Mr. J. R. Palmer, second officer H.C. ship William Pitt.... In *Dec.* P. Carnegy, Esq. aged 41, son of Patrick Carnegy, Esq., of Lower Forfarshire, and a partner in the highly respectable house of Carnegy and Co. of this island. This is the first instance of death by cholera among the European part of the population, and we devoutly trust that it may be the last.

SINCAPORE.

New Settlement.—The H. C. ship Margaret and Frances stopped at the new settlement of Singapoora on the 10th of Jan. 1820. The troops, &c. &c. there all well. Late intelligence from the Dutch settlement at Rhio, stated that place was in confusion on account of a Buggeese chief having been massacred by the Dutch troops. The city of Palembang and Suma-

tra was still in possession of the Sultan. —*Bombay Paper.*

Every day discovers something new to corroborate the assertion that this island once possessed a large and varied population. In the soil on which the town stands foundations of former buildings are constantly dug up; and on the hill at the back of the town are many remains of religious edifices; a new road is in progress round the hill, which affords a pleasant drive and some delightful scenery. The inhabitants already amount to 5,000, half of whom are Chinese or other descendants, chiefly from Bintang and Rhio. Many Buggees prows are now lying here; and if a large commercial house were established, Penang and Malacca would soon dwindle into insignificance; a large depot is however already formed for Malay produce, such as tins, rattans, beetlenut, pepper, &c. which can be purchased far cheaper than at Penang or Malacca.

Major Farquhar has a bungalow erected on a small island, near which ships pass on their usual route through the straits; and here we again repeat is the finest scite in the world for a European colony, and where it could be established with the least possible expense to the mother country.—*Madras Govt. Gaz. Jan.* 27.

It is said, that in digging under the walls of the very ancient fort of Singapore, the engineer has discovered several brass Chinese coins. The legend on one of these, and on only one, is extremely perfect, or at least sufficiently so as to make out that it is about 700 years old.—*Penang Gaz.*

MALACCA.

BIRTH.

Nov. 16.—The lady of the Rev. W. H. Medhurst, missionary, of a daughter.

SUMATRA.

BENCOOLEN.

Political—Official.

The supreme govt. in Bengal has ordered a local corps to be raised for Bencoolen. —See page 86.

Unofficial.

The custom duties at *Fort Marlborough* have been abolished; and a moderate port duty sufficient to meet the expenses of pilotage and other branches relating to shipping, is now levied, in lieu of all other charges of the port of Bencoolen heretofore exacted. It is stated, also, that an application has been made to Bengal that the import duties hitherto levied at Fort Marlborough indiscriminately may be removed, as far as the produce of that coast may be affected. The pepper monopoly has likewise been done away; and it is said to be intended to improve the establishment at Tappanooly, so as to make it a general resort of the traders to the northward.—*Madras Govt. Gaz. Nov.* 11.

DEATH.

In August last, at Saloomah, a dependancy on Fort Marlborough, Mr. Frederick Garling, of the Bencoolen Civil Service (formerly of Penang). He was precipated from his buggy in consequence of a part of the harness having broken, which rendered the horse unmanageable; and he survived the accident only a few hours. This was the gentleman who was employed by the local government at Bencoolen to proceed on the mission for the rescue of the crew of the Union from the island of Enggano.

ACHEEN.

The accounts from Acheen, where the Union put in for wood and water, do not prove favourable. The king was encamped at the mouth of the river, himself and followers in a most wretched sickly state. The epidemic still continued with much violence on the coast, and the daily average of its victims is computed at about sixty; but it is stated that in the interior the number is far greater.—*Penang, Jan.* 15.

PADANG.

The Dutch having commenced their monopoly of salt, had become rigorous in preventing its manufacture, except for their own purposes, and in the course of their proceedings had destroyed the salt pans of the natives at Priaman and Toogacotta. The Malays at the latter place became highly incensed, and wished to engage the others to co-operate with them in attacking the Dutch. Fear, perhaps, restrained the people of Priaman from joining in open hostilities, and on their refusal the people of Toogacotta turned part of their anger against them, and burned their village. On this the Dutch sent a force of 300 men, European and native troops, to Toogacotta, about 55 miles from Padang, and ravaged the place and neighbourhood, destroying every thing in their way, even to the very trees, and slaughtering about 400 of the natives. At first a stout resistance was made against the invaders, from the 20th to 26th November; but after a fort, in which the natives placed great dependence, had fallen, and a cannon shot had taken off their chief, they ceased to resist with any vigour, and quickly dispersed themselves in the neighbouring woods."—*Bengal Hurk. Jan.* 29.

PALEMBANG.

Unofficial.

Relations of the Dutch with the Sultan.—The first two of the following notices are derived from the Penang Gazette, of the dates specified.

Penang, Dec. 25.—Affairs at Palembang have assumed a serious aspect.—Formerly the Dutch had a fort and factory there, but no territory; the original object of the establishment, as is stated, being only to procure tin; but a participation was afterwards obtained, it seems, in the customs and trade of the port, to the great loss and annoyance of the Sultan. Such was the feeling towards the Dutch, that no sooner was Java taken, than the Sultan had all of that nation residing at the place barbarously murdered. An expedition was in consequence fitted out from Java under the lamented Gillespie; the Sultan fled to the interior, was deposed, and his brother raised to the throne—a military force remaining at Palembang after the expedition quitted it. In consequence, as is stated, of some unauthorised negociations by an officer on the spot, the old Sultan came from the interior in 1814, and was replaced on the throne, he agreeing to pay the sum of 200,000 dollars. This arrangement was highly disapproved of by the English government of Batavia, and the money ordered to be refunded, if already received. The old Sultan was allowed to return quietly to the interior, and his brother was reinstated. Such was the state of Palembang when Java was restored to the king of the Netherlands. It is said to have been the anxious wish of both Sultans, that the Dutch should not again obtain a footing at Palembang—they however resumed their influence there; and important occurrences have since taken place—the Sultan placed on the throne by the English government of Java, has been deposed, and hurried off to Batavia as a prisoner, and the old Sultan reinstated. The resumption of the throne appears to have been attended with considerable expense, as the Sultan is stated to have no part of his treasure left, and to be burthened with a heavy debt to the Dutch. The demand for payment of this debt was attempted to be enforced; the people, highly exasperated, rallied round their sovereign, and drove the Dutch to their ships—sacrificing to their vengeance all the followers who were left on shore. The expedition which has been prepared at Batavia is said to consist of 1500 men. Mean time the Sultan, as appears from Bencoolen, has not been idle; every preparation is stated to have been made to receive the Dutch. Great consternation had for some time prevailed among the people of Palembang, in consequence of a report, industriously circulated, that the English were to take an active part against them; their minds however have been set at ease upon this point, and they feel very confident of success.—The Sultan, who was hurried off to Batavia, is said to be with the expedition.

Accounts have reached the presidency of the failure of the expedition, with an immense loss on the part of the Dutch. The Sultan's people behaved with the most determined courage, repelling their assailants at all points, and making a dreadful slaughter, while immense rafts of timber on fire were floated down upon the shipping with destructive effect.

Penang, Jan. 1.—By the Dauntless we have received accounts on which we can depend, that the expedition fitted out from Batavia on a grand scale for the reduction of Palembang had arrived in the river, and made an attack on the batteries and defences of the Sultan on the 21st Oct. last, but had been beaten off with an immense lose; our information states of 1,000 Europeans. We have in our possession a plan of the attack. The following is a list of the Dutch vessels employed:

Line of battle ship, Wilhelmina; frigate, Arinus Marinus; corvettes, Ajax, Betsey, Prince Blucher, Waterbrak, Endrughot; brig, Irene; schooner, Emma; two gun-boats; five prows and junks with howitzers. The force which the Malays had to oppose to these consisted of three strong batteries on the banks of the river and one on the island of Gombera, one large floating battery, and one ship battery; strong piles were driven across the main stream; several immense rafts of timber on fire were also floated down the smaller channel upon the shipping with destructive effect.

We are also informed that some disturbance having taken place on the island of Banca, the Dutch resident who went out to quell them had been made prisoner by the insurgents, who afterwards cut off his head, and sent it in a basket as a present to the Sultan of Palembang.

Resistance had also been made against the Dutch authority at Rhio, and when the Dauntless left Malacca, it was supposed that they would be obliged to quit Bintang altogether.

The following particulars are taken from a Calcutta paper:

The island which stopped the progress of the invading force had been so skilfully fortified that the ablest of the Dutch officers were struck with astonishment when they approached it, and foresaw the failure that would attend their exertions. While the deepest channel on one side

was so thickly planted across with stakes as to prevent the passage of any vessel, the shallow channel on the other side was kept open for the purpose of allowing a descent to the floats covered with combustibles which were directed against the Dutch ships. The fire from the island on the assailants was tremendous, and such as no ship could have long withstood. It was remarked by the Dutch officers that the Malays were surprisingly cool, and that not a shot was uselessly expended. The consequence was that the Dutch ships were completely riddled, and the soldiers, who were indeed full of spirit and eager to engage the enemy, were killed in great numbers between decks without being at all able to land. One hundred and eighty shot went through the Wilhelmina, eighty of them abaft the mizen mast.

The Dutch are aware that the resistance of the Malays at Palembang has been organised and guided by some Europeans, who have deserted from their own service, the chief person being a Frenchman who served with great credit as an engineer under Buonaparte, and subsequently embarked for Batavia as a non-commissioned officer in one of the Dutch regiments. Having only gone to Java in quest of adventure, he took an early opportunity of deserting, and has thus turned his abilities against his former employers. Another French officer is mentioned as being similarly circumstanced at Palembang.

The Dutch admiral on his return compared the island by which they had been repulsed to a second Gibraltar. Before the Auspicious left Banca, the Dutch ship of war Galatea, from Batavia, had relieved the Wilhelmina, in which the Admiral and Mr. Muntinghe were to proceed to Batavia, as a court of inquiry was to be held upon their conduct.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

Dutch Account.—The following is an abstract of the report published in the *Batavia Courant* of the 13th and 20th of November.—On arriving at the Palembang river the expedition met with obstacles which could not be removed without the greatest difficulty; and, therefore, the admiral thought it advisable to delay the operations till next season, and proceeded to station the expedition at the mouth of the Soensang. This purpose he effected on the 4th of November.

The bar of the Palembang river was found impassable, excepting at the period of the spring tides. On the 20th of October all the ships passed the narrows of Sala Nama, and appeared before Gombora, where the enemy had collected his force. The sultan had formed batteries on both sides of the river; they were composed of trees, well secured together, and of a considerable height. In addition to these formidable defences large piles had been driven across the river, so that no vessel could possibly pass between them. The Dutch ships, however, opened a cannonade on the 21st at noon, at the distance of half a musket shot, and continued firing until four o'clock, when a breeze springing up they were compelled to fall back; and the admiral, seeing no prospect of success from a renewal of the conflict, withdrew to the Soensang.

The ships of war will remain to blockade the river, and the troops that can be spared are to be conveyed back to Java for refreshment. The frigate Wilhelmina and the Endragt have received great damage in their hulls and rigging from the cannonading of the enemy. The loss in men is not considerable.

CHINA.

CANTON.—BRITISH FACTORY.—*Civil Service.—Oct. 28.*—Sir T. Metcalfe has taken his passage home in the Lowther Castle, and is succeeded by Mr. Urmston.

Attempted innovation in the mode of selling Tea.—Letters from Canton, dated the 14th January, state that there had been some delay in lading the ships of the season, in consequence of the merchants who bring the tea down to Canton wishing to sell by sample only, without landing the article in bulk at Canton. The select committee, however, refused to purchase except upon the old terms; and being unanimous, the tea-merchants, after holding out two months, were compelled to give up the point, and the ships would receive their cargoes and be dispatched as fast as they were ready.

RELATIONS WITH THE EX-ANGLO AMERICANS.

Canton, Nov. 27.—The first American frigate (the Congress) that has visited China is now lying in the mouth of the river. The Chinese, who are averse to every thing that is new, have been making many objections to the entry of the Congress. They have at last, very reluctantly, permitted her to purchase provisions here, but she is ordered to sail immediately afterwards. But the intention of the American is, when fully supplied, to claim she same privileges which are allowed to a British frigate.

Extract of another letter, dated 20th Dec. 1819.

"The Congress frigate is here, and her arrival has excited the fears of the Chinese, who constantly keep armed vessels to watch her. They have more than once ordered Capt. Henley to depart; he, however, did not think proper to obey, and they do not possess sufficient power to enforce the mandate, and all intercourse with the natives is prohibited; the only method of obtaining provision

is through the American consul (Mr. Wilcox), who, after purchasing the necessary articles, is obliged to have them conveyed in vessels some distance from Canton, to where the frigate is anchored."

MARKET.

Oct. 28.—Bengal cotton was selling on the 26th Oct. at 14 to 14½ tales and Bombay 12½ to 13 tales per pecul. The stock on hand of the former was about 15,000 bales and of the latter about 40,000 bales.

Statement of opium. Season 1819.

Bengal.

Imported into Macao ..... Chests	1480
Sold	680
On hand	800
Imported into Whampoa	900
Sold	170
On hand	730

Turkey.

Imported into Whampoa .... Peculs	40
Sold	20
On hand	20

Malva.

Imported into Whampoa .... Peculs	200
Sold	70
On hand	130
Imported into Macao, exclusive of Cutch.....	700
Sold	350
On hand	350
At Macao, on hand from last season	150
Total.....	500

DEATHS.

Oct. 15.—At Whampoa, J. Fullerton, jaar. esq. chief officer of H. C. ship Vansittart.... *Dec.* 13.—H. Bazeley, esq. (aged 19), son of Capt. H. Bazeley, R. N. —*Jan.* 15.—At Canton, Capt. R. S. Dalrymple, commander of H. C. ship Vansittart.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILLA.

Accounts by the Magnet, Vine, received at Penang, Jan. 14, from Manilla, Dec. 28, state, that two French frigates have arrived at Manilla after an absence of twelve months from France, their destination not known; but are supposed to be those despatched to survey and take possession of the north-west coast of New Holland. Several vessels were lying in the harbour for cargoes, and many departed without being able to procure any. Trade was dull. The communication between Manilla and Acapulco was open, many ships having arrived with silver without being molested by insurgent privateers; from which circumstance it appears that the royalist party prevailed in the colony.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Commission of Inquiry.—The commissioner John Thomas Bagge, Esq. appointed by the Prince Regent for the purpose of inquiring into the state of this colony, has arrived at Port Jackson, and a public meeting was held at the government house, Sydney, on the 7th of Oct., at which the commission of inquiry was read.

His Exc. the Governor, and his honor the Lieut.-governor, having taken their seats, the oaths of allegiance, abjuration, supremacy, and office, were administered to the hon. the commissioner by the hon. the Judge Advocate, the appointment of Thos. Horbes Scott, Esq. by his royal highness the Prince Regent, as secretary to the hon. the commissioner, having been also read, and the oaths administered to him by the hon. Judge Advocate, a royal salute, in honor of the occasion, was immediately fired from Dawes' battery.

His Exc. the Governor then addressed the commissioner, and strongly expressed his own personal satisfaction, and congratulated the colony upon an appointment, having for its object its first essential interests, and confided to one so fully possessed of the confidence of his Majesty's government. On his own part his Exc. declared that no measure of the government had afforded him more strong assurance as to the realization of his earnest hope for the colonial weal; and that under such an influence he would most willingly and anxiously give every aid and assistance to an investigation, which, while he felt pleasure in the conviction of its being so conducted, as at once to search into the affairs of the colony, over which he has so long had the honor to preside, and eventually to place these settlements in a state of progressive happiness and prosperity, would accomplish the first and most earnest wish of his heart.

The hon. Commissioner then addressed the meeting. He began by stating, that although the terms of the commission that had been read by the Judge Advocate were explicit and comprehensive, yet that he felt that he should be doing injustice to the views of his Majesty's go-

ernment, in instituting an inquiry into the state of New South Wales, if he did not avail himself of an opportunity afforded him by so respectable an assemblage of persons, to offer to them a few words in explanation of those views, as well as for the purpose of correcting any misapprehension that had gone abroad respecting them. The expediency of this inquiry had been for a long period entertained by the ministers of the Prince Regent, for the home and colonial departments, in consequence of the alarming increase that had taken place in the number of persons transported to this colony, and under the sentence of the law, as well as from doubts that the government had entertained respecting the efficacy of our system of secondary punishment. The delay that had taken place in dispatching the commission had arisen from various causes, which, from their having received a personal application to himself that he had not the vanity to think they deserved, the commissioner declined to enter upon, but adverted to the great advantage that through this delay the principal object of the inquiry must derive from the investigations that had taken place before the committees of the British Parliament, into the state of the crime and police in the metropolis, as well as another, and no less important investigation, that had been lately set on foot by a most meritorious individual, now a member of the House of Commons, into the state of our prisons and prison disciplines. [We understood the hon. commissioner here to allude to Mr. Buxton.] These investigations had tended to throw great light upon a subject that hitherto had been but imperfectly understood in England, and had been followed up by the institution of other no less solemn deliberations upon the general state of prisons, as well as upon the various enactments of our penal code. Necessarily connected with this lasty and forming a most important branch of it, was the investigation which had been authorised by the royal commission that the commissioner had the honour to bear; and it now became one of his principal duties to inquire and ascertain how far the present state of these settlements, their rapid improvement in agriculture, and their several attainments in the various relations of civilized life, had disqualified them from answering the original purposes of their institution; and whether the system of discipline that prevailed was as capable of being made now what it certainly was formerly, both a subject of salutary terror to offenders at home, and of affording the means of their punishment and reformation here. The importance of this inquiry, either as it regarded the system of our national punishments, or the continuance of the policy by which this colony had heretofore been governed, was strongly impressed upon him; and although he forbore at present to enter upon the consideration of the other branches of inquiry detailed in the commission, he was not less sensible of their general importance, as well as that which they derived from having been made the subject of a representation from several respectable individuals in the colony, to his royal highness the Prince Regent in council. Those individuals would, he hoped, not only do justice to the motives that influenced his Majesty's government in instituting this commission, but would be ready to contribute all the information they possessed upon subjects, which, however clear and conclusive they might appear to them to be, the commissioner could assure them were much questioned, both in a general and local point of view, by persons whose opinions were entitled to the highest credit. He expressed his hope, that considering the general importance of this inquiry to the community, he should meet anxious desire amongst all classes composing it, to afford him the information he might require; and he felt a peculiar pleasure in stating, that from the candid and open disposition that had been already manifested by the distinguished individual at the head of the government, he anticipated the most important and beneficial results. The commissioner then adverted to the satisfaction with which the colony would learn, that although his duties were likely to call for much labour and exertion, his royal highness the Prince Regent had been pleased to afford him very valuable assistance in the talents and industry of his friend Mr. Scott, and that in cases of any accident to himself, the investigation would certainly suffer neither prejudice nor delay; and he concluded, with some emphasis, in nearly the following words:—"I will only add, that I bring to this investigation the deepest conviction of its importance; I approach it without any prejudice that can influence my future opinions, either of systems or individuals, and I feel a determination from which no earthly considerations shall move me, of conducting it to its conclusion with the strictest impartiality to all. From the course of inquiry that I mean to pursue, I shall afford facility of access to all the respectable channels of information, and I shall give sufficient opportunities to all those whose attendance I may require, to consider the points submitted to them before I call for their declarations or opinions. I do not mean to say that special circumstances may not warrant a departure from this course, but I wish to impress every one that my principal object is the attainment of truth; and while I am free, to declare that nothing is to be o

pretended from a fair and candid disclosure of it before me; yet I am equally bound to apprize the community, that nothing is to be hoped for from the concealment of the truth for private purposes, or from the gratification of malignant feelings and personal resentment."—The hon. commissioner then requested that his Exc. the Governor would accept his warm acknowledgments for the public marks of distinction with which he had been pleased to welcome his arrival in the colony, as well as the commission that he had in charge, and thanked his Exc. and the gentlemen present for the attention with which they had honored him.

Country beyond the Blue Mountains.—Mr. Oxley, the surveyor-general, has discovered a passage of many miles in width across the Blue Mountains, and cattle and implements of husbandry have been sent by the government into the country beyond those mountains, in the hopes of soon bringing it into a state of cultivation.

Population.—In the course of the last six years the population of the colony is calculated to have doubled, the number of the inhabitants at present amounting to about 30,000. The commissioner adverts to the alarming increase that had taken place in the number of persons transported to New South Wales as one cause of the inquiry which he had been instructed to make, but the great object seems to be to ascertain as far as possible the efficacy of our present system of secondary punishment.

The augmentation of the population has rendered an increase to the military establishment necessary, and accordingly another regiment is expected from England.—*Sydney Gaz. Oct.* 16.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Letter from the Marquis of Hastings, April 28.—The Speaker read a letter from the Marquis of Hastings, acknowledging a vote of thanks. The following is a copy of it, addressed "To the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons."

"Sir, "Calcutta, Oct. 6, 1819.

"I have to acknowledge the honour of your letter, conveying to me the high distinction of thanks from the House of Commons, on the issue of the campaign in central India.

"So proud a reward is very gratefully received by me, although the terms confine the approbation to my military management. I would fain assure myself the hon. House could not but be satisfied, that the endeavour to extinguish the Pindarries was imposed on this government by the most direct necessity; that the contest with the Mahrattas, though guarded against as a risk involved in the other undertaking, was altogether unsought by us, and that the events distinctly prove there could have been no previous plan for extending the hon. Company's territories, in deviation from the expressed judgment of the Legislature.

"Sensible as I should still have been to the generosity of the House of Commons, in discriminating and noticing favourably my professional exertions, I should secretly have cherished little pride in the honour, had I felt myself open to the imputation of having wilfully entailed war by indulging a perverse or illicit policy; but I most respectfully venture to rest upon the opinion of the hon. House as to my not having forgotten, in a case of exigency, the spirit of the rules prescribed to me, and what was due to the character of my country.

"I have notified to Lieut.gen. Sir Thos. Hislop, to the other general officers, and to the troops employed in the campaign, the approbation which the House of Commons has been pleased to express of their services. The gratitude with which such a testimony of satisfaction from the hon. House will be received can be confidently asserted by me.

"The obliging terms which you personally have had the goodness to add, in communicating the resolutions, are truly flattering to me; and I have the honour to remain, with much respect, Sir, your very obedient and humble servant,

"HASTINGS."

Incidental Information concerning Emigrants to the Cape.—When Sir E. Knatchbull had brought up the report of the Address to His Majesty, in answer to the speech from the throne, (*See vol. IX, p.* 520) on the motion of Mr. Bragge Bathurst that it be read a second time;

Lord A. Hamilton took that opportunity of making some observations on the disturbances which had taken place in that part of the country with which he was more immediately connected, and of suggesting some means of mitigating the distresses in which they had originated. The last Parliament had granted 50,000*l.* in aid of the distressed part of the population which might be disposed to emigrate to the Cape of Good Hope, and he believed emigration to be the most effectual resource, to prevent a recurrence of those disturbances which had taken place in Scotland. He was persuaded that those

disorders were mainly attributable to the pressure of extreme distress; and he had himself received representations from inhabitants of Glasgow, who declared that they were unable to support themselves or their families, and that they looked upon their existence as a burden which they could scarcely sustain. He would suggest an emigration to our colonies in North America, as the most effectual means of mitigating this distress, and of preventing a recurrence of scenes which all must deeply deplore.

He wished to be informed, by the right hon. Gentleman opposite, what number of persons had availed themselves of the plan of emigration proposed by Government last year, and whether all or what portion of the sum voted for that purpose had been expended?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in reply, that the expense already incurred considerably exceeded the sum of £50,000 which had been voted by Parliament for the encouragement of emigration, though all the charges had not yet been defrayed. As to the number of those who had availed themselves of this assistance, he had to inform the noble lord, that upwards of 5,000 persons had already gone to the Cape of Good Hope; and, when the last accounts were received from them, they had performed part of the voyage in good health, and had the prospect of terminating it prosperously. When the noble lord recommended America as a preferable place for emigrants to resort to, he apprehended the noble lord was not aware of the representations which had been received from that quarter. In America the greatest distress at present prevailed, and the manufactures of that country were in as languishing a state as those of our own. To send the destitute to that quarter would be, therefore, only to shift the scene of distress, and to transport them to poverty on a foreign shore. The British provinces of America were also so overloaded with emigrants, that the strongest remonstrances had been made on the subject by the government of Canada: it proved a great grievance both to the government and the people; and, under these circumstances, he thought it would be highly premature to adopt any plan for the promotion of emigration to that quarter. His Majesty's ministers were not reluctant to assist those who were distressed at home in looking for a happier lot on any foreign shore, but such a measure should not be hastily or prematurely adopted. With regard to farther emigration to the Cape of Good Hope, Government wished in the first place to learn the result of those who had already gone out, before they encouraged any farther emigration to that settlement on a more extended scale.

Mr. Finlay said, that he as well as the noble lord had received applications from the persons who were extremely anxious to emigrate, but who were wholly destitute of the means of effecting their wishes.

Sir R. Heron moved for a return of the civil officers at the Cape of Good Hope whose salaries and emoluments exceed the sum of £150 per annum specifying the dates of their appointments.

Mr. Goulburn would offer no objection to the hon. baronet's motion, if, for the sake of avoiding much unnecessary trouble, he would add the words, "excepting such of which returns have been already made."

This being agreed to by the hon. Baronet, the return was ordered.

May 1.—Mr. Tremaine moved for accounts of the quantities of tin imported and exported at the several sea-ports, with the names of the sea-ports from which the same may have been exported, and the quantities of tin exported, during the year ending the 5th of Jan. Ordered.

2.—On the motion of Mr. Hume, were ordered to be laid before the House certain accounts of the colonial Board of Audit connected with the colonies of the Mauritius, Ceylon, &c.

3.—On the motion of Lord Milton, a copy of the appointment of Henry Ellice, Esq. to the office of secretary to the government of the Cape of Good Hope was ordered.

5.—Mr. Goulburn presented a return of the number of civil officers at the Cape of Good Hope, whose salaries exceeded £150 a year; with a copy of a letter from Lord Charles Somerset, moved for on a former evening by a noble lord.—The papers were ordered to be printed.

Lord Milton wished to know from the hon. member, whether these papers contained the information he had moved for, respecting the appointment of Henry Ellice to be colonial secretary?

Mr. Goulburn answered they did. There was some difficulty in fixing the precise date, as the appointment was not considered to have taken place until its notification from the seat of colonial government. If the noble lord wished for more accurate information, he would advise him to move for copies of the letter announcing the arrival at the island of the individual alluded to.

Mr. Hume, objecting to some extraordinaries of the civil list, said he wished for an account of the expenditure of the last year, in order to shew the absurdity of some of the items. In the last return there was a charge of £1,547, for the education of Persian youths, and others equally exceptionable; that was one of the reasons why the accounts ought to be laid before the house. He therefore moved

for an account of all payments of civil contingencies, not forming a part of the ordinary charges of the civil list, from the 5th of January 1815 to the 5th of January 1820.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the previous question.

The motion was negatived without a division. Three other motions for accounts of fiscal expenditure and hereditary revenue connected with the civil list, but containing no part of contract with Asiatic relations, were also negatived without a division.

12.—Mr. Canning said, it would be recollected that when he moved the thanks of the House to the Marquis of Hastings, Sir Thomas Hislop, and the army in India, during the last sessions, a particular point had been reserved, with respect to the conduct of Sir T. Hislop at the fort of Talnier. He had then undertaken to obtain more satisfactory accounts of those transactions, and which he had since received. He had, therefore, to move, that the papers and documents relating thereto should be presented to the house.—Leave having been granted, Mr. Canning brought them up, and they were ordered to be laid on the table and to be printed.

13.—An account of warrants for salaries and pensions was presented from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

15.—Mr. Money moved for an account of the gross and net produce of the vessels captured in 1795, off St. Helena.—Ordered.

Further Experiments on the privileged System of Commerce.—May 16.—Mr. Finlay presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Glasgow, praying for a free trade. He trusted that the house would allow him to make a few observations on the subject. The petitioners conceived that the present state of trade was greatly affected by the existing restrictions, and that their existence ought not to be made dependent on any relaxation of those subsisting in other states. The restrictions of which they complained had neither been established by the present administration, nor by their immediate predecessors; but he must observe, at the same time, that when opportunities had offered themselves to throw the trade open, they had been embraced. In the recent arrangements which had taken place between the government and the East India Company, our trade in the east had been placed on a footing full of restrictions, whilst the American merchant, being under no such restrictions beyond the Cape of Good Hope, possessed very considerable advantages over the British trader. It would, in fact, have been impossible for the United States themselves to have established regulations better calculated to increase their trade, and to repress ours, than those which now existed in this country. This he would illustrate in a few words. Suppose that an American and an English merchant, both resident in London, should receive at the same time intelligence of some change in India, likely to create a great demand for some particular article. In such cases secrecy and dispatch were the two chief ingredients of success. The American would instantly embark the goods which he thought most likely to find a market, in a vessel of 150 or 200 tons, which would be sufficient for the undertaking, and in less than a month the whole operation would be effected. What would be the case with the English merchant? He would first have to consult counsel to know what he had a right to do. He must then apply to the East India Company for a license for the ship, and, as they never gave any for supercargoes, he must next address himself to the Board of Control. He must then wait a whole month, and, being at last informed that he can have a license, might begin to load his ship at the time that the American set sail. In two months he might be in a situation to undertake the voyage, but even then he must employ a vessel of 350 tons, and would be thus at double the expense incurred by the American, besides his difficulties and loss of time. Notwithstanding the arrangement concluded, he (Mr. Finlay) conceived that there were many points not given up to the East India Company, especially as far as the circuitous trade was concerned, in which it was possible for parliament to interfere, and open the trade without trenching on the privileges of that Company. He knew that a free trade was represented as a fair theory, which could not be reduced into practice. But the principle was so important that he was surprised the Government had not taken it into consideration, and had not carried it as far as it could possibly be done. The true principle on which our system had originally been established was, that we should have the means of bringing into this country, and of carrying to others, as many commodities as could be respectively consumed; so that we should be able to supply Holland with the produce of France as nearly as possible at the same rate as France could do it herself. He then adverted to the propriety of inquiring into the use made of extents in aid. He believed also that the usury laws were a greater restraint on the proper employment of capital than was imposed by any other system of legislation, and trusted that before many years all restrictions on that subject would be removed. He

regretted that the President of the Board of Trade was not present, as he wished to throw out what he conceived would be a fair experiment of the advantages of a free trade: he meant the removal of all restrictions on a few articles. He thought this would be attended with considerable benefit; it would be opening the door to the establishment of a better system, which might be introduced by degrees, and would hold out an encouraging example to other nations. He then took a view of the situation of France and America, and of the facilities which those countries possessed to recover from their difficulties. He did not expect that England could be replaced in the situation which it enjoyed some years ago, but he thought that, notwithstanding the pressure of her taxes, it was still possible for her trade to rise above its difficulties, and to attain a high state of improvement. He then moved that the petition be brought up.

Mr. Baring said, that a petition coming from so great and respectable a body as the manufacturers of Glasgow, deserved the most favourable attention from that House. Every efficient means ought to be taken to promote their reasonable objects—every consideration was due to their reasonable claims. When he had a few days ago presented a similar petition to that House, from the merchants and traders of London, he moved that it should lie on the table, in order to see, in the mean time, what the other great commercial towns would be disposed to do. He did so, because he felt convinced that whatever might be the disposition of Parliament, no great practical benefit could be accomplished without the general concurrence of the country at large. His honourable friend who had just presented the petition before them, differed from him, but in very few and inefficient points. The House, he said, must have heard with pleasure from his honourable friend, that some of the principal manufactures, which had been for some time depressed, had at least partially, revived; and he agreed with his hon. friend in thinking, that however gloomy and unpromising the appearances might be, there was yet no serious apprehension (if proper exertions were made) that the commercial and manufacturing interests of this country would be endangered in any material degree. During the war an extraordinary impulse was given to the manufacturing interests of England: an extensive but an artificial trade prevailed, which could not be kept up in a time of peace. That state of things must give way to one of a more moderate, but more solid and more natural kind. He concurred with his hon. friend, that if the House would encourage the commerce and manufactures of the country by good laws, by wise and liberal regulations, that they would again behold the revival of commerce and of general prosperity. But it was only by great efforts that such desirable objects could be accomplished; they were not to fall asleep over the state of the country; they were not to suppose, that because trade had so long flourished, that because things had gone on prosperously for a great length of time, that without any exertions on their part they would revive and flourish. On the contrary, they must be convinced that new and great difficulties had arisen; that the situation of other countries presented serious difficulties to the encouragement of British commerce, and that extraordinary exertions were necessary to meet and to overcome those difficulties. He entirely concurred with his hon. friend in this, that he did not despond with regard to the state of the country; whilst he was willing to admit that the state of the country, as to its commercial and agricultural relations, could not preserve that artificial degree which it held during the war, but must be reduced to a more reasonable standard. When his hon. friend had stated that this country had manufacturing facilities above all other countries, he must yet be convinced that those facilities would be transferred to other nations, should they remain in peace for any considerable time. Those advantages consisted not in cheapness of labour; they consisted in the extent of capital, in the perfect state of machinery, in the enterprising spirit of our people. In those respects we have the start of the other nations of the world. But those would be lost in the course of time, and nothing but the greatest possible attention to the state of our manufacturing and commercial interests, nothing but the most watchful and active exertions, and the wisest laws, could preserve them. An hon. gentleman had stated some advantages as belonging to the cotton manufacturers; but if the raw materials of that article were subjected to any considerable duty, neither that hon. gentleman, nor the best informed man in that house, could be able to calculate the precise extent of the duty which the manufacturer could bear, so as to be able at the same time to hold a competition with other countries, and to try an experiment of that description would expose him to the utmost danger. He (Mr. Baring) repeated, that he did not anticipate any misfortunes to the commercial interests of the country; he did not anticipate to have misfortunes, because he had every confidence in the wisdom of that house. He was glad to see that there did not exist any hostility in the shipping interests of the country to the objects embraced by petition before

them. He had that morning attended a numerous body of the ship-owners, who had met to express their apprehensions of the consequences that would result from the object of the petition being carried into effect to its fullest extent. He addressed that meeting on several practical points embraced by the petition, and as it often happens when men explain themselves one to another, he soon found that there was not any difference, at least not any great difference, between him and the meeting; but that, on the contrary, they agreed on every point, with the single exception of the timber trade.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Bonding Act extended.

June 10.—This Gazette contains a notification by the Lords of the Treasury, that they have extended the provisions of the Bonding Act to straw and chip platting, not being imported by the East-India Company.

Commerce with the Cape and Mauritius.

July 22.—This Gazette contains two orders in council, dated the 12th inst. establishing the following regulations respecting the trade between foreign countries, in amity with his Majesty, and the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius: British vessels are permitted to import, subject to the duties payable thereon, into those colonies, any articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of such countries (those of cotton, iron, steel, and wool, excepted); and to export to such countries any articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of the Cape and the Mauritius, or any other articles legally imported there. The vessels of foreign states permitting this traffic in British vessels are admitted to the same privilege: subject, however, to a countervailing import duty, if higher duties are charged on exports from such states in British vessels than their own; and subject to an export duty of 6 per cent. *ad valorem*, over and above all duties on goods exported in British vessels, except in those cases where, with respect to duties, warehousing, internal consumption, or otherwise, no difference is made between goods imported into such states in their own and in British vessels.

Return of M. P.

Crown Office, July 22.—Borough of Old Sarum.—Josias Du Pré Alexander, of Freemantle Park, in the county of Southampton, Esq. in the room of Arthur Johnson Crawford, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 5.—The dispatches for Bengal, by the ship Brampton, were closed and delivered to the commander of that ship.

July 6.—The dispatches for Bengal, by the ship Clyde, were closed and delivered to the commander of that ship.

July 12.—The dispatches for Bengal, by the ship Waterloo, were closed and delivered to the commander of that ship.

Same day, a Court of Directors was held, when the following appointments took place:—

John Fendall, Esq. to be fourth member of council at Fort William, in Bengal; and Sir James Edward Colebrooke, Bart. provisional member of council at the said presidency; William Thackeray, Esq. to be member of council at Fort St. George; and Henry Sulivan Grœme, Esq. provisional member of council at the said presidency.

July 14.—The dispatches for Bengal, by the ships Providence and Timandra, were closed and delivered to the commanders of those ships.

Law Report.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The East-India Company's Warehouses.—This was an appeal against an increase of poor-rates, assessed upon a clump of warehouses belonging to the East-India Company, which are situated near the East-India Dock, at Blackwall. Serjeant Mosely, Mr. Bolland, and Mr. Walford, attended on the part of the Company; and Mr. Andrews, Mr. Arabin, and Mr. Nolan, for the Parish.

Mr. Day, Mr. Walton, and Mr. Roper, respectable surveyors, were examined; they all concurred that the building of the said warehouses cost £29,224, and were worth £3,438 per annum. In addition to these warehouses, the Company were stated to have paid about £3,000. a year for warehouses hired of Sir R. Wigram; this went merely to prove, that their own warehouses had been regularly occupied. Mr. Cockerel and Mr. Shaw, surveyors for the Company, estimated the valuation of the warehouses under the parish surveyors.

Several wharfingers, who examined the warehouses, estimated their value, according to their judgment, from £8,000 to £1,500 per annum, and one said, had he the exclusive privilege of the China trade, he would give £40,000.

The case occupied the Court several hours, and considerable argument was advanced on both sides. The rental was calculated at £2,895, and the actual and original rent at £2,299. by the Court.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

The Skelton, Dixon, sailed from Leith recently, with 58 passengers for Van Dieman's Land, New South Wales. This is the first vessel that ever sailed from Leith for that colony, and the passengers she has taken out are all in respectable stations in life.

CONTINENTAL EXTRACTS.

The Persian ambassador, who left Paris unknown to any one, arrived on the 4th July at Bar-le-Duc, on his route in the direction of Strasburg.—*Journ. Paris.*

The Persian ambassador, Mirza Abul Hassan Khan, who lately left France to return to Teheran, has arrived at Munich.

The number of Jesuits in Russia, when the decree for their banishment was issued, amounted to 800 at least. It is said that some are gone to China.—*Frankfort Paper, July* 15.

Passengers to India.—Per Clyde.—For Bengal: Capts. G. Snodgrass, and C. H. Baines; Lieut. M. Ramsay; Mr. T. S. Carne, free mariner; Mr. E. Brown; Messrs. F. Mackenzie and J. Henderson, cadets.

Per Brampton.—For Bengal: Messrs. R. S. Napier, J. Corfield; R. E. Batley and J. Cooper, cadets.

Per Providence.—For Bengal: Robt. N. C. Hamilton, Esq., writer; Mr. R. Molloy; Messrs. H. and C. Troup, P. Grant, A. J. Fraser, G. Cooper, G. L. Trafford, and W. G. J. Robe, cadets.

Per Waterloo.—For Bengal: Mr. H. D. Herbert, free mariner; Messrs. Nixon, J. Edgar, C. H. Naylor, W. F. Beatson, and H. Compton, cadets.

Per Asia.—For Bengal: Mr. C. Cowles.

Per Timandra.—For Bengal: Mr. D. McCalman, assist.surg.; Capt. and Mrs. Nicholson; Master A. C. Campbell; Messrs. J. L. Farrer, and S. Twenlow, cadets.

Off Portsmouth, July 3, 1820.—Passengers from India.—Arrived in the Hon. Company's chartered ship Barrosa, Capt. H. Hutchinson, from Bombay; sailed Bombay, 10th Jan.; Cape, 19th April; St. Helena, 29th April:—Maj.gen. Bajé; Mrs. Bajé; Master Bajé; Miss Bajé; Mrs. Col. Johnson; Master Johnson; Master Hodgson; Master Imlach; Mrs. Ann Johnson; Mrs. Col. Munro; Mrs. Hunter; Maj. Sandwith; Maj. Watkins; Mrs. Watkins; Capt. Taylor; Lieut. Gallwey; Masters H. and G. Sealy; Master Williams; Mr. Bryan; Lieut. Baynes, left the ship at Cannanore.

Off Plymouth, 15th July.—Per Rochester; sailed Bengal, 27th Feb.; Cape, 3d May; St. Helena, 20th May.—List of Passengers homeward bound: Mrs. Ann Morison, Miss Sibbella Morison, Master John Morison, Mr. John Beecher, Masters Wm. and Wm. C. Beecher, Mr. P. Clark, Master Jas. Clark, Master Edm. Sissmore, Miss Caroline Sissmore, Miss Grace Speir, Miss Charlotte Campbell, for London.—Mr. Wm. Lambert, Mrs. Lambert, Miss Mary Lambert, Mr. Edw. Barnett, Lieut. Wm. Dalgairns, died 11th March; Mrs. Vollison, do., landed at the Cape.

Off the Land's End, 14th July 1820.—Per Forbes, Capt. Brown; sailed Bengal, 26th Jan.; Madras, 4th Feb.; Ceylon, 5th March; St. Helena, 14th May.—Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Beaufoot, from Bengal; Rev. Mr. Thompson and two children, from Madras; Mrs. Wilkinson and six children, do.; Mr. and Mrs. Graham; Mr. Morris, Dr. Spiers, Mrs. Ch. Brown; Mrs. Charteor and seven children, left St. Helena.

Off Weymouth, 7th July 1820.—Per Albion, Capt. Weller; sailed Bengal, 21st Jan.; Madras, 22d Feb.; Cape, 25th April:—Col. Crosdale, Mad. art.; Maj. Weldon, do.; Lieut. Rickards, do. inf.; Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre; Dr. McDougal, Mad. inf.; Mrs. Ralph and two children; Miss Mary Wilson, Mrs. Bullock.

Per Baring, Capt. J. Lamb, from Calcutta:—John Hale, Esq. postmast.gen., died at the Cape; Miss Watson; Capt Campbell Hill, 17th foot; Cornet Torward, 21st drag.; Master Wm. Steer; Master Cuthbert Thornhill Sealy. The above for Europe.—Miss Barwele; Miss Blair; H. Blair, Esq., Mad. civil service; Capt. and Mrs. Coates Hill, 89th reg., to Madras.—From Madras: Mrs. Col. Blacker, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Ormsly, Mrs. Barril, Misses Eliza Ormsly, Charlotte Ormsly, Laura Maidman, Emily Maidman, Emma White, Louisa White, Master Barry Blacker.—From the Cape: Capt. Edm. Burke, H.M. 34th reg.—The Baring arrived off Dartmouth 25th June from Bengal, sailed the 18th January.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, July 28, 1820.

Cotton.—There was every disposition evinced by the purchasers to buy freely, but the unfavourable reports of the Liverpool market have occasioned a great dulness; there are however no sellers at any reduction.

Sugar.—The market during the week has been heavy, and though no further reduction in the prices can be stated, yet where purchasers take large parcels, they can buy on rather lower terms.—By public sale this week, 1939 bags East-India Sugars were brought forward; brown, ordinary, sold 20s. a 21s. 6d.; ordinary white 36s. a 37s. good 40s. a 41s.

Coffee.—The public sales on Wednesday were off at a further reduction of 2s. per cwt. 5 yester

day's market was heavy, but the previous prices were supported.—This forenoon the demand, appears again to have revived.

Silk.—The sale at the East-India House has closed, the detailed particulars will be given in our next; the following is a brief abstract:—*Skein, Jungypore*, 13s. 4d. to 14s. 9d.—*China*, Taysaam, 20s. 1d. to 21s. 1d.—*Privilege China*, Tsatlee, 16s. 1d. to 19s. 7d.—Taysaan, 18s. 10d. to 21s. 1d. —Canton, 12s. 1d. to 13s. 2d.—*Bengal*, Bauleah, mixt, 12s. 3d. a 16s. 6d.—Native, 12s. to 15s. 5d. —Skein, 12s. 9d. to 13s. 1d.

Ginger.—By public sale, 367 bags East-India, 16s.

Saltpetre.—By public sale, 2622 bags, 28s. 6d. to 30s.

Spices.—There is more demand for Company's Pepper.

Rice.—By public sale on Tuesday, good Bengal white Rice sold 13s., a few lots 13s. 6d., which may be considered a shade lower; the inferior quality met with no purchasers, all being taken in 11s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

June 8. The lady of John Stevens, Esq. of Penzance, of a daughter.

June 21. At the house of Dr. Babington, Aldermanbury, the lady of Benjamin Babington, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, of twin sons.

July 14. At Croome's Hill, Blackheath, the lady of Capt. Sanders, of the Hon. Company's ship Orwell, of a daughter, her twelfth child.

MARRIAGES.

June 25. Capt. Wm. James, of the Madras army, to Miss Webster, niece to Jas. Dighton, Esq. Coleford, Gloucestershire.

July 10. At Wandsworth, Mr. Alex. Williamson, of the Company's Civil Service, to Antonia, eldest daughter of the late Wm. M'Andrew, Esq.

July 10. At St. James's Church, N. G. Gless, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Jeanettne, eldest daughter of the late John Smith, Esq. of Eden-grove, Fifeshire.

July 20. At Marylebone, Capt. Robt. Melville Grindlay, of the Company's Military Establishment, to Maria Susanna, eldest daughter of John Wm. Commerell, Esq. of Stroud, near Horsham, Sussex.

July 22. At the New Church, St. Marylebone, John Norris, Esq. Capt. in the 1st Somerset Militia, to Mary, only daughter of Wm. Grant, Esq. of Manchester Square, late of the Madras Civil Service.

July 18. At the Cove of Cork, Capt. J. T. Lamb, of the Hooghly, to Miss Morris, only daughter of the late Capt. Morris, of the East-India Company's Service.

July 22. At St. Marylebone Church, Chas. Hudson, Esq. to Lucy Ann, only daughter of the late Gen. Bouchier, of the Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

Feb. 2. At Coimbatore, in the East-Indies, in the 21st year of his age, Wm. Colin Gordon, of the Hon. East-India Company's Civil Service, and eldest son of the late H. Gordon, Esq.

June 30. At his house, Yarmouth, James Fisher, Esq. sen. formerly of Bombay, aged 85.

July 2. At Clifton Hot Wells, Mrs. Mytton, wife of John Mytton, Esq. of Halston, Shropshire, only surviving daughter of Lady Jones, and sister of Sir Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart.; and also lately in the East-Indies, Edmund Jones, youngest son of Lady Jones, who died of a fever on his return from the expedition up the Persian Gulf.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

June 26 off Weymouth, 30 Deal, July 4 Gravesend, Baring, Lamb, from Bengal.

28 Portsmouth, July 3 Deal, 5 Gravesend, Emma, Bumgardt, from Madras.

29 Deal, Dowson, Jameson, from the Cape of Good Hope.

July 2 Deal, 4 Gravesend, Britannia, Luke, from Batavia.

— Deal, 4 Gravesend, Barton, Goldsmith, from Bengal.

3 Off Portsmouth, 5 Deal, 8 Gravesend, Barossa, Hutchinson, from Bombay 10 Jan. the Cape 6 Apr. and St. Helena 29 Apr.

5 Off Brighton, 9 Gravesend, Sophia, Delafosse, from Bengal 16 Feb. and the Cape 28 Apr.

— Off Isle of Wight, 9 Gravesend, Fame, Remmington, from Bengal 21 Feb. the Cape 23 Apr. and St. Helena 16 May.

8 Off Weymouth, 13 Deal, 16 Gravesend, Albion, Weller, from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope.

14 Off Land's End, 16 Deal, 21 Gravesend, Forbes Brown, from Bengal and St. Helena.

15 Off Plymouth, 20 Gravesend, Rochester, Sutton, from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope.

18 Deal, 21 Gravesend, Medway, Wight, from Bengal and Madras.

25 Deal, 26 Gravesend, Briton, Brodie, from Bengal 24 Feb. and the Cape 1 May.

24 Off Eastbourne, Maria, Hammer, from Batavia.

— Liverpool, Princess Charlotte, McKean, from Bengal, 24 Feb. and St. Helena 19 May.

Departures.

July 2 Gravesend, 3 Deal, Scotia, Agnew, for the Cape of Good Hope.

4 Gravesend, 5 Deal, Thalia, Pedlar, for Bombay.

5 Gravesend, 8 Deal, Stakesby, Henderson, for Batavia.

8 Gravesend, 10 Deal, Clyde, Blair, for Bengal.

— Gravesend, 11 Deal, Brampton, Moor, for Madras and Bengal.

9 Cowes, Messenger, Baffington, for Java.

13 Gravesend, 15 Deal, Waterloo, Wilkinson, for Bengal.

14 Gravesend, 16 Deal, Asia, Lindsay, for Bengal.

16 Gravesend, 19 Deal, Timandra, Price, for Bengal.

— Gravesend, 19 Deal, Providence, Adair, for Bengal.

20 Gravesend, 22 Deal, 26 Portsmouth, Lotus, Doveton, for Bengal.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Captains.*	*Where to.*
Globe	370	Blyth	Calcutta.
Commodore Hayes	700	Ardlie	Ditto.
Emma	467	Baumgardt	Ditto.
Eclipse	450	Kirby	Ditto.
Brilliant	450	Fenn	Ditto.
Bombay Merchant	439	Clarkson	Bombay.
Bedford	466	Spring	Ditto.
Hooghly	460	Lamb	Ceylon and Calcutta.
Kelpie	460	Stewart	Ceylon.
Caroline		Taylor	Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales.
Jessie	280	Nalbrow	Ditto ditto.
Midas	425	Watson	Ditto ditto.
Maria	427	Walker	New South Wales.
Lord Wellington	400	Anderson	Batavia.
Albion	380	West	Isle of France.
Kumbang Jattie	300	M'Lean	Batavia.
Albion	500	Fayrer	Calcutta.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1819-20.

When sailed.	Voy.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be in Downs
1820.													1819.	1819.
1 *Jan.*	2	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	W. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	H. B. Askew..	Fred. Madan..	Arth. Vincent	Ser. Simoens..	W. Maltman .	*Bombay & China.*	19 *Oct.*	8 *Dec.*
Downs	3	*Earl of Balcarras.*	1417	*Company's Ship*	James Jameson.	Tim. Smith ..	Philip Baylis .	Alexander Bell	F. G. Moore ..	Henry Arnot..	Wm. Bruce ..			
1819.	6	*Warren Hastings..*	1000	H. M. Samson..	Thos. Larkins ..	Thos. Addison	George Mason	Wm. Haylett	N. De St. Croix	Robert Murray	T. Collingwood			
29 *Dec.*	1	*Thames*	1300	Hen. Blanshard	Chas. Le Blanc	R. Woodruff .	H. H. Sumner	Chas. Steward	Geo. Dewdney	Thos. Godwin	Edward King		2 *Nov.*	23 *Dec.*
	2	*London*.....	1332	*Company's Ship*	Peter Cameron .	B. Broughton	W. Longcroft	T. B. Penfold	W. K. Packman	D. Mackenzie	J. D. Smith ..	*St. Hel. Benc. Penang & Chi.*		
1820.														
2 *Feb.*	5	*Asia*	958	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderston	Hen. Clement	R. H. Rhind..	S. F. M'Lean	John Gisborne	J. M. Hodges	Jas. Gardner..	*Bengal & China*	17 *Nov.*	1820. 6 *Jan.*
14 *Jan.*	6	*Atell*	820	George Gooch ..	Fran. Cresswell	William Evans	Thos. A. Davis	Thomas Welsh	John Sprott ..	W. S. Cumming	Wm. L. Grave			
	4	*Castle Huntly*.....	1200	John Paterson ..	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	Wm. Haviside	W. Ticehurst	G. C. Kennedy	John Campbell	Henry Wright			
4 *Mar.*	2	*Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Patterson	R. Glasspoole.	W. R. Blakeley	K. MacDonald	John Griffiths	R. Simmons..	Sam. Jas. Lee	*St. Hel. Bombay, & China*	17 *Dec.*	5 *Feb.*
	4	*Lady Melville*.....	1200	Sir Rob. Wigram	John Stewart ...	Rich. Clifford	Hen. C. Smith	E. M. Boultbee	Wm. Lewis ..	D. Cannan, jun.	S. H. Ayers ..			
5 *do.*	2	*Dunira.*	1325	George Palmer .	Mont. Hamilton	James Barber	John Shute ..	J. C. Whiteman	John Douglass	A. Kedslie ...	Thos. Appach			
4 *do.*	5	*Marquis of Huntly*	1200	John M'Taggart	Donald M'Leod	J. S. H. Fraser	E. M. Daniell	John Leach ..	T. M. Adney..	John Simpson	John Reid	*Bombay & Chi.*	31 *Dec.*	20 *Feb.*
8 *do.*	5	*Prince Regent*	953	Henry Bonham	John Innes.....	James S. Biles	Thomas Baker	Henry B. Bax.	L. R. Pearce	David Falconer	Wm. R. Smily	*Madr. & China*		
7 *do.*	2	*Duke of York*	3 2	S. Marjoribanks	A. H. Campbell.	John Shepherd	J. Cruikshank	H. L. Thomas	John Orr.. ...	William Lang	J. Wm. Rose .		1820.	
15 *do.*	8	*Dorsetshire*	960	Robert Williams	Samuel Lyde ..	Henry Ager ..	Tho. Williams	Henry Stone..	G. Jewel Curtis	Fred, Fowler..	Thos. Hackett	*St. Hel. & China*	15 *Jan.*	24 *Feb.*
	8	*Winchelsea.*	931	William Moffatt	Wm. Adamson .	T. W. Moore .	Henry Bird ..	Jas. Dudman	John Manley	Thos. Stewart	Robt. Hackett			
9 *Apr.*	2	*Buckinghamshire..*	369	*Company's Ship*	Frederick Adams	James Head ..	Wm. Pulham	Amb. Rivers..	Thos. Allchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham	*Isleaf France & Chi.*	30 *Jan.*	21 *Mar.*
25 *do.*	7	*Princess Amelia* ..	900	Robert Williams	Nathaniel Turner	Jas. Kellaway.	Wm. Pitman .	Charles Penny	H. B. Avarne..	Nath. Grant .	C. Fearon			
	2	*Orwell*	335	Mathew Isacke .	Thomas Sanders	T. W. Andrews	Rob. Lindsay	F. Cattley	Patrick Burt..	W. Bremner .	W. De Charme			
26 *do.*	7	*Scaleby Castle*	942	*Company's Ship*	J. B. Sotheby ..	T. W. Barrow	Robert Lowis	Jas. Murdoch	Robt. Robson	Jas. Halliday	Wm. Harper	*China*	28 *Feb.*	19 *Apr.* To sail from Gravesend.
	5	*Marchioness of Ely*	952	Sir Rob. Wigram	Brook Kay	Robert Clifford	Hen. Sterndale	Ch. E. Mangles	Wm. P. Bignell	J. M. Bennett	Wm. Millett .			
25 *do.*	5	*General Hewitt*	898	*Company's Ship*	James Pearson..	D. Rae Newall	Rees Thomas.	John Hillman	A. Broadhurst	Edw. Turner..	Joseph Salter .			
	2	*Lady Campbell*	684	John Innes.....	Thomas Marquis	John Jones....	Dav. Marshall	J. Sparrow....	Benj. Bailey..	—	P. MacCallum			
	1	*Clyde*	478	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair ..							*Madras & Bengal*	28 *Feb.*	29 *Mar.*
21 *Apr.*	1	*Moira*	650	Jacob Cowles ..	Wm. Hornblow									
11 *do.*	1	*Woodford*....	544	Abel Chapman..	Alfred Chapman									
23 *do.*	1	*Coromandel*	639	Joseph Hare	Wm. Hunter....									
1 *May.*	1	*Brothers*.	425	Aaron Chapman	Ralph Stamp.. .							*Bombay*....	29 *Mar.*	20 *April*
	1	*Camden*	399	Aaron Chapman	James Johnson							*Madras & Bengal*	15 *April*	5 *May*
22 *do.*	1	*Coldstream*	704	J. and T. Dawson	Thomas Dormer									
9 *June.*	1	*George the Fourth*	470	Wm. Bottomley	H. P. Anber									
14 *do.*	4	*James Sibbald*	667	Hen. Blanshard	J. Keith Forbes							*Bengal*	28 *Do.*	29 *Do.*
7 *do.*	1	*Phœnix*	498	John Blacket ..	Alex. Gordon ..									
14 *do.*	1	*Lady Raffles*	647	Blanshard & Co.	James Coxwell									
3 *do.*	1	*Asia*	438	Aaron Chapman	J. Patterson							*Bombay*	*Do.*	*Do.*
	1	*Hyperion*	402	Robert King	R. W. Norfor ..									
2 *June.*	1	*Regret*.....	356	George Barrick	Thos. Welbank									
	1	*Brampton*	438	Blanshard & Co.	Samuel Moore..							*Bengal*	27 *May*	27 *June*
	1	*Providence*	678	Bunyon & Co..	John Adair									
	1	*Waterloo*	416	H. J. Moore	H. R. Wilkinson							*Bengal*	10 *June*	10 *July*
4 *May.*	4	*Lady Carrington..*	596	Hen. N. Ward..	Thomas E. Ward							*St. Helena & Ben.*	22 *May*	21 *June*
	1	*Asia*	410	William Stoveld	James Lindsay..									
	1	*Timandra*	367	John Dingwale	John Price									
	1	*Richmond*.....	406	David Johnston	James Kay.....									

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	3	to	0	5	6
Coffee, Java.....cwt.							
—— Cheribon.....	6	5	0	—	6	10	0
—— Sumatra.....	6	2	0	—	6	8	0
—— Mocha.....							
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	7	—	0	0	9
—— Extra fine.....	0	0	9	—	0	0	10
—— Bengal.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	8
—— Bourbon.....	0	1	3	—	0	2	0
Dings, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	10	0
Anniseeds, Star.....	3	5	0				
Borax, Refined.....	3	8	0				
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	15	0	—	3	0	0
Camphire unrefined.....	9	10	0	—	10	10	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	6	—	0	4	0
—— Ceylon.....	0	2	0	—	0	2	6
Cassia Buds.....cwt.							
—— Lignea.....	9	0	0	—	10	10	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	2	0				
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0
Coculus Indicus.....	1	5	0	—	2	2	0
Columbo Root.....							
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	—	33	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	10	0	0	—	11	0	0
—— Arabic.....	3	15	0	—	4	5	0
—— Assafœtida.....	5	0	0	—	20	0	0
—— Benjamin.....	6	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Animi.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	9	0	0
—— Galbanum.....							
—— Gambogium.....	14	0	0	—	17	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	8	0	0	—	12	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	2	0	0	—	6	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	1	0	—	0	3	0
—— Dye.....	0	4	9	—	0	6	0
—— Shell, Block.....							
—— Shivered.....							
—— Stick.....							
Musk, China.....oz.	0	12	0	—	0	18	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0				
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	0	11				
—— Cinnamon.....	0	15	0				
—— Cloves.....	0	3	6				
—— Mace.....							
—— Nutmegs.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Opium.....lb.							
Rhubarb.....	0	3	0	—	0	5	0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	5	0	0				
Senna.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
Turmerick, Java....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	8	0

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.	0	12	0	—	0	16	0
—— China.....	1	15	0	—	2	0	0
Zedoary.....							
Galls, in Sorts.....	8	0	0				
—— Blue.....	11	0	0				
Indigo, Blue.....lb.							
—— Blue and Violet.....	0	8	6	—	0	8	9
—— Purple and Violet...	0	8	3	—	0	8	6
—— Good Ditto.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	3
—— Fine Violet.....	0	7	6	—	0	8	0
—— Good Ditto.....	0	7	3	—	0	7	6
—— Fine Violet & Copper	0	7	0	—	0	7	4
—— Fine & Good Copper	0	6	9	—	0	7	0
—— Middling Ditto.....	0	6	4	—	0	6	8
—— Ordinary.....	0	5	3	—	0	6	0
—— Fine Madras.....							
—— Manilla.....							
Rice.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	18	0
Safflower.....cwt.	15	0	0	—	18	0	0
Sago.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	1	0	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	18	0				
Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0	15	3	—	0	17	5
—— Novi.....	0	18	0	—	1	7	0
—— Ditto White.....							
—— China.....	1	2	8	—	1	8	7
—— Organzine.....	1	16	0	—	2	3	0
Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	6	4	—	0	8	7
—— Cloves.....	0	3	4				
—— Bourbon.....							
—— Mace.....	0	5	5	—	0	7	1
—— Nutmegs.....	0	4	0	—	0	4	8
—— Ginger.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	0	0
—— Pepper, Company's, lb.	0	0	6				
—— —— Privilege.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
—— —— White.....	0	0	10	—	0	0	11
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	3	0	—	1	13	0
—— White.....	1	15	0	—	2	5	0
—— Brown.....	0	19	0	—	1	2	0
Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	3	—	0	2	4
—— Congou.....	0	2	4	—	0	3	6
—— Souchong.....	0	3	10	—	0	4	4
—— Campoi.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	9
—— Twankay.....	0	2	11	—	0	3	6
—— Pekoe.....	0	4	1	—	0	4	8
—— Hyson Skin.....	0	2	11	—	0	4	6
—— Hyson.....	0	5	3	—	0	6	0
—— Gunpowder.....	0	7	0	—	0	7	2
Tortoiseshell.....	1	12	0	—	2	2	0
Wood, Saunders Red..ton	5	10	0	—	6	10	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 *August*—*Prompt* 27 *October.*

Private Trade.—Nankeens—Callicoes—Blue Cloths—Bandannoes—Blue Emmerties—Blue, Yellow, and Light Blue Nankeens—Blue Gurrahs—Black and Blue Chinchew Cloth—Nankeen Trowsers—White Long Cloths—Madras Handkerchiefs—Spotted Handkerchiefs—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Shawls—China Silk Piece Goods—Florentine Silks—Figured Silks—China Crapes—Crape Shawls—Crape Scarfs—Sewing Silk—Ribbon.

For Sale 9 *August*—*Prompt* 17 *November.*

Company's.—Sugar—Mocha Coffee.

Licensed.—Sugar—Coffee—Rice.

For Sale 14 *August*—*Prompt* 10 *November.*

Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

Licensed.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper—Long Pepper—Ginger—Cloves—Nutmegs—Mace—Cassia Lignea—Sago—Arrow Root—Cassia Oil.

For Sale 16 *August*—*Prompt* 10 *November.*

Licensed and Private Trade.—Anniseeds—Castor Seeds—Linseed—Turmeric—Mustard Seed—Almonds—Senna—Rhubarb—Assafœtida—Nux Vomica—Camphor—Musk—Myrrh—Aloes—Borax—Alum—Dragon's Blood—Gum Ammoniac—Gum Animi—Gum Arabic—Gum Benjamin—Gum Copal—Gum Olibanum—Gum Senega—Coculus Indicus—Galengal—Cardemoms—Myrobolanes—Tincal—Munjeet—Lac Dye—Stick lac—Shellac—Lack Lake—Vermillion—Gamboge—Tamarinds—Castor Oil—Cocoa Nut Oil.

For Sale 18 *August*—*Prompt* 10 *November.*

Licensed and Private Trade.—Sapan Wood—Red Wood—Bamboos—Rattans—Whanghees—Malacca—Canes—Elephants' Teeth—Hippopotamus' Teeth—Buffalo Horns—Horn Tips—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Mother-o'-Pearl Counters—Cornelian Stones—Pearls and Rubies—China Paper—China Ink—Gongs—Table Mats—Cane Floor Mats—Card Boxes—Iron Bottles—Lignum Vitæ—Preserved Ginger—Soy.

For Sale 29 *August*—*Prompt* 8 *December.*

Licensed and Private Trade.—Indigo.

For Sale 5 *September*—*Prompt* 1 *December.*

Tea.—Bohea 700,000 lbs.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong 4,300,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin 1,950,000 lbs.; Hyson 150,000 lbs.; —Total, including Private Trade, 6,500,000 lbs.

For Sale 13 *September*—*Prompt* 8 *December.*

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Fame* from *Bengal*, and the *Barrossa* from *Bombay*.

Company's—Surat Piece Goods—Saltpetre—Cotton—Indigo—Madeira Wine.

Private Trade—Shawls—Bamboos—Mats.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Advices from Calcutta to February last state the Company's six per cent. loan paper to be as under:

Buyers 14 Anna s discount.

Sellers 1 Rupee 2 Annas ditto.

The exchange on London for Bills at six months sight, 2s. 6d, per Sicca Rupee; and in London on Calcutta, the present rate is from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. per Sicca Rupee.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of June to the 25th of July, 1820.

1820.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3½ per Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	3 per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. Lottery Tickets. s. d.	1820.
June 26	—	68⅜ 68⅝	—	86⅛	—	17 13/16 17⅞	—	—	76⅞	par	—	—	—	—	15.16p	2.1d	69⅞ 70	29 10 0	June 26
27	—	68⅜ 68½	—	86⅛ 85¾	—	—	—	—	77	⅛p	—	—	—	—	16.18p	par.1d	69⅞ 70⅛	—	27
28	—	68⅜ 68⅞	—	85¾ 86	—	17 13/16 17⅞	—	67¼	76¼	¼ ⅜p	—	—	68⅝	—	17.19p	1p par	70⅛	—	28
30	219½	68⅝ 69⅜	—	86⅛	—	17 13/16	—	—	76⅜	¼ ⅜p	—	—	—	—	20.23p	1.3p	70⅛ 70¼	—	30
July 1	—	68¼ 68⅞	—	86⅛	—	17 13/16 17⅞	—	—	77⅛	¼p	—	—	—	—	23.26p	3.5p	70⅛ 70⅜	—	July 1
3	—	69⅛	—	86⅛ 86½	—	17 15/16	—	67¾	—	⅜ ½p	—	—	—	—	26p	6.4p	70⅛ 70⅜	29 10 0	3
4	—	68½ 69	—	86⅛ 86½	—	17⅞ 17 15/16	—	—	77⅛	⅜ ½p	—	—	—	—	21.22p	2.4p	70⅛ 70½	—	4
5	—	69⅛	—	86⅛ 86¼	—	17 15/16 17⅞	—	67½	77⅛	¼p	—	—	—	—	23.24p	4.5p	70¼ 70⅜	—	5
6	221 220	69¼	68⅛ 68⅛	86⅛ 86¼	102⅛ 101⅞	17⅞ 17 15/16	—	—	77⅛	⅜p	—	—	—	—	23.25p	7.5p	70⅛ 70½	—	6
7	—	69⅛	68⅜ 68⅜	86⅛ 86⅜	101⅞ 102⅛	17⅞ 17 15/16	—	68	77⅛	¼p	—	—	—	—	—	5.6p	70⅜ 70⅝	—	7
8	—	69⅛ 69¼	68⅛ 68¼	86⅛ 86¼	102⅛ 102⅜	17 15/16 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25p	6 8p	70⅛ 70¼	—	8
10	222	69¼	68⅜ 68¼	86⅛ 86¼	102⅛ 102¼	17 15/16 18	—	—	—	¼p	—	—	—	—	26.25p	9.7p	70¼ 70½	—	10
11	222	69⅛ 69⅜	68¼ 68⅞	86⅞ 87	102½ 102⅞	18 1/16	—	—	77¾	½ ¼d	—	—	—	—	23.25p	6 4p	70¼ 70¼	29 10 0	11
12	222 223	69⅛ 69⅜	68⅜ 68¾	86⅛ 87	102½ 102⅝	18 1/16	—	—	77⅝	⅜ ¼p	—	—	—	—	—	4 5p	70¼ 70⅜	—	12
13	222½	69⅛ 69	68⅝ 68⅝	86⅛ 86¾	102⅜ 102½	18	—	—	77⅛	par	215¾	75½	—	—	22.20p	4.5p	70⅛ 70⅜	—	13
14	222½	69⅛ 69⅛	68⅜ 68⅝	86⅛ 87	102⅜ 102⅜	17 15/16 18	—	—	77⅜	⅛p	—	—	—	—	19.20p	4.5d	70⅛ 69⅞	—	14
15	223	69⅛ 69¼	68⅛ 68⅜	87	102⅛ 102⅜	18 1/16	—	—	77⅛	⅛p	—	—	—	—	—	4.5p	70⅛	—	15
17	223	69⅛ 68¾	68⅜ 68⅝	87	102⅛ 102⅝	18 1/16	68	—	77⅛	—	216¼	—	—	—	19.20p	4.5p	70⅛	—	17
18	—	69⅛ 69⅜	68⅛ 68¼	87⅛ 87⅜	102⅜ 102¾	18 1/16	68¾	—	77⅛	—	—	—	68⅝	—	19.20p	4.5p	70⅛	—	18
19	223½ 224	69⅛ 69½	68⅛ 68¼	87⅛ 87⅜	102⅜ 103	18 1/16 18¼	—	—	—	⅛ ⅛p	—	75¾	—	—	20 21p	5p	69⅞	—	19
20	224½	69⅛ 69⅜	68⅞ 69	87⅜ 87⅜	103⅛ 103⅜	18 1/16 18⅛	—	—	78	⅛p	—	—	—	—	20.21p	4.6p	69⅛ 69⅞	—	20
21	—	69⅛ 69⅛	68⅜ 69	87⅜ 87⅜	103⅛ 103⅜	18 1/16 18⅛	68⅜	—	77⅞	⅜p	217¾	—	—	—	20.21p	5.6p	69⅛ 69⅜	—	21
22	—	69⅛ 69⅜	68⅞ 69	87⅜ 87⅞	103¼ 103½	18⅛ 18 1/16	—	—	77⅞	⅜p	—	—	—	—	21.22p	5.6p	69¼	—	22
24	—	69⅛ 69½	69 68⅞	87⅜ 88	103⅜ 103½	18⅛ 18 3/16	68½	—	—	½p	—	—	—	—	22p	4.6p	69⅛ 69⅜	—	24

E. Eyton, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.*

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

SEPTEMBER, 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMORANDA RELATING TO VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, AND THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS THERE.

(Transmitted to England by a Resident upon the Island, June, 1819.)

Van Diemen's Land is an island situate at the southern extremity of New Holland, and is conceived to be about a third less than Ireland. Its northern coast runs in the parallel of 40 to 41 deg. S. L. along Bass's Strait, by which the island is separated from New Holland. A promontory, situate in 43 deg. 38 min. S. L., forms the extreme point of the island towards the south. The shape of Van Diemen's Land is something like that of the lozenge, the eastern and western sides converging to the masses of mountains which terminate in the southern capes. Its breadth is estimated at from 140 to 150, and its length at from 160 to 170 miles. From the geographical position of Van Diemen's Land a general idea may be formed of its climate, which has, however, some peculiarities, affording a milder winter and a warmer summer than we might expect to find in those degrees of south latitude in which it is situate, on looking at the estimated difference of temperature between the same parallels of the two hemispheres. Upon the whole, the climate is supposed to approach as nearly to that of the northern provinces of Portugal as to any other. The climate in the southern part of the island, which is very hilly, and towards the extremity mountainous, is variable, though the changes are seldom violent. Gales of wind happen at all periods of the year, but are generally of short duration, except in the winter, when southerly winds, accompanied with severe weather, sometimes prevail for several days successively. But neither the gales nor seas are near so severe or tempestuous as those commonly experienced off the Cape of Good Hope.

The ordinary course of the weather during the summer is an alternation of the land and sea-breeze: the land-breeze beginning early in the morning and prevailing till towards noon; and the sea-breeze immediately succeeding it, and usually lasting till sun-set. From this course of weather, however, the variations are frequent. Occasionally a hot wind, resembling the same wind in New South Wales, but not nearly so oppressively hot, nor of such frequent occurrence, blows from the north or north-

west. The autumn is generally a serene and delightful season, continuing fine and open to the end of May, and often to the middle of June; when the winter sets in with rains, sleet, and (in elevated situations) snow, accompanied by frequent southerly gales. These are, however, relieved by intervals of fine mild weather. There are slight frosts at night during the same season, but neither snow nor ice remain through the day in the vallies or plains; at least it is very uncommon for it to do so for 48 hours; nor are there many days in the winter, unless it rain, in which the sun fails to have influence more or less. In September the spring rapidly advances, and in October the weather much resembles the end of April or beginning of May in England.

During the last summer the thermometer, in a room well sheltered from the sun, did not exceed 70 deg. except on one day, when a hot wind blew; it then rose to 74, and in other rooms to 80. The range during the months of December and January was from 54 to 70; but the last summer was rather a cool one, late spring rains having fallen, so that the average may perhaps be taken rather higher.

Up to this time, *viz.* 3d June, 1819, the lowest range of the thermometer has been 43 deg.; and it has generally been during the last month from 45 to 48 in the same room.

These remarks apply to Hobart Town, which is situate towards the southern and mountainous part of the island. In the interior, and towards the north and north-east, where the country expands into spacious and gently undulating plains, which are in many parts nearly free from timber, the climate is more fixed and serene. Upon the whole, experience shows that no climate is more healthy than that of Van Diemen's Land; and looking at other new countries, particularly at America, it is a very remarkable fact that this healthiness belongs alike to all seasons of the year: to the high land as well as to the low; to those portions of the island which are yet untouched by human hands, overgrown with immense forests, and obstructed by an almost impenetrable underwood intermixed with decayed timber, no less than to the most cultivated districts.

The European inhabitants are not only placed in a warmer climate than they were accustomed to in their native country, but are also much addicted to intemperance; and yet, in spite of these drawbacks from the usual chances of preserving health, there is no where to be found a body of people more uniformly free from sickness, and more competent to labour. No complaint can be said to be peculiar to the country. The intermittent fever, common to new and *uncleared* countries, is unknown. It is seldom that convicts fall sick on their first arrival from Europe; on the contrary, they recover immediately from the effects of long confinement at sea.

The settlement on the Derwent was some years ago sixteen months without a funeral, and in a detachment of troops varying from 70 to upwards of 100, no death occurred in three years.

The coasts of Van Diemen's Land have not been perfectly explored, though they have been coasted round, and most of the bays and inlets observed. At present it is known to possess four principal ports.

1. At the upper end of the Great Storm Bay, running in from the Southern Ocean, and between 30 and 40 miles from the southern capes, is the entrance of the river Derwent, which, besides its direct outlet into Storm Bay, has a lateral one into Storm Bay Passage (Channel D'Entrecasteaux of the French), a strait about 30 miles long, dividing the large island

Bruny from the main, and continuing from two to five miles wide, till it opens to the Southern Ocean at "Tasman's Head."

This considerable passage is free from all dangers and obstacles. With bold shores and deep water, perfectly sheltered from all winds, it forms in itself a secure and spacious port.

The Derwent, which takes a northerly course, is about two miles broad at its entrance, from whence it varies in breadth from one to two miles, occasionally expanding into large basins. It is deep, safe, and free from obstacles to the distance of 24 miles from its mouth, to which point ships of large burthen can go, and at which the river is ordinarily found *fresh*. From this account of the Derwent and its outlets, it will be readily believed to be a port not to be excelled in facility of access, extent, and security. It continues to the distance of 40 miles, narrowing gradually, but admitting a safe passage to vessels of 50 tons as far as New Norfolk, where a ridge of rocks crosses the river, forming a rapid which interrupts the navigation. Here the settlement of New Norfolk is formed.

About 12 miles up the river Derwent, on its west bank, is Hobart Town, the seat of the British settlements in Van Diemen's Land. At the back of the town is Mount Table, now Mount Wellington, the height of which has been ascertained to be upwards of 4,000 feet, and from which descend several streams, one of the most considerable of which passes through the town, affording an unfailing supply of fine water, and falls into the cove on which it stands. Hobart Town has now about 300 houses, and about 1,400 people, of which *free* and *prisoners* are nearly balanced. The streets are 11 in number, some of considerable length, and regularly laid out at a width of 60 feet. Several good brick houses of two stories are built; the rest are of wood or brick, each standing in a small allotment of ground paled in.

Several considerable public buildings are completed and in progress. Amongst them are a church of stone and brick, a handsome structure, a government house, a county gaol walled in, a King's store and commissariat offices, a handsome barrack for 100 men and officers, with an hospital attached, a six-gun battery, guard-house, and magazine, on the south point of the harbour, and a neat guard-house in the town. There are also a stone and brick bridge of one arch over the rivulet, several smaller ones, and also an extensive lumber or work-yard fenced in, with buildings for the government mechanics and workmen.

A government water-flour-mill is also completed, with a water-course of 300 yards; and there is another mill in the town, the property of an individual, with an aqueduct of 350 yards. A road from Hobart Town to New Norfolk, 24 miles long, is nearly completed. The settlements are placed at intervals along both banks of the Derwent, wherever favourable situations as to good land and supply of water have offered themselves. On the Hobart (the west) side the land is generally indifferent, and the settlements are thin. Small farms, however, extend down the river towards its entrance at Storm Bay Passage, and upwards to New Norfolk. The hamlet of New Town, about two miles above Hobart Town, is the most considerable, and has a fine stream from Mount Wellington passing through it to the Derwent. On the opposite bank of the river, a little below Hobart Town, and in a large bay or inlet of the river, is the settlement of Clarence Plains, which is very fertile, but has no running stream. It is watered by lagoons, as is a settlement below, and adjoining, called "The Lagoon District."

Lower down, upon a large arm of salt water running in north-easterly from below the entrance of the Derwent, is the extensive and fertile settlement of Pitwater, the chief grain country in the island. It is watered by two streams; a third passes the Kew Plains adjoining. The Carleton river on the east side is fresh a few miles from its mouth.

To the north of Pitwater is the Coal River settlement. This river is fresh at a short distance from the entrance, and passes through the beautiful valley in which the settlements are placed. Adjoining are some lagoons, affording at all seasons excellent water.

Opposite Hobart Town is the small settlement of Kangaroo Point, above which are several farms; and at 12 miles higher up, on the same side, is a deep cove, called Herdsman's Cove, into which the Jordan River falls, after a course of 30 miles from the interior. There are many fine farms in this quarter, and extending towards the interior country; scattered settlements continue on the east bank up to New Norfolk, which, with the Melville district adjoining, has, in addition to the Derwent, there always fresh, a stream falling into the latter. Above the falls at New Norfolk the Derwent receives many streams, and a beautiful country is found.

These several settlements, the most distant of which under actual cultivation may be 30 miles from Hobart Town, form a county under the name of Buckinghamshire, the boundary of which was fixed about midway across the island, at a small stream called Blackman's River. In addition to tracts occupied for cultivation, the extensive herds and flocks are spread for pasture over the interior country.

The second settlement in Van Diemen's Land is Port Dalrymple, on the river Tamar, which runs into Bass's Strait. At the distance of 40 miles from its mouth this river divides into two smaller rivers, called the North and South Esk. At the confluence of these streams, and at the distance of 125 miles in a straight line from Hobart Town, stands Launceston, a small and now decaying place, but heretofore the principal settlement on the island. The country about Launceston is beautiful, and suited to all agricultural purposes; but the Tamar not being navigable for large vessels more than seven or eight miles up, a new town has been fixed near the entrance of the river, called George Fort, where the establishment is now placed. The entrance of the Tamar is, however, intricate, and inconvenient for ships of burthen. It becomes fresh about ten miles up in winter; but in summer it is often brackish at Launceston. The distance by land from Launceston to George Town is about 36 miles. A road has been opened between the two places, but the intermediate country is bad, and scantily watered.

The settlement extends around Launceston on both Esks; the most distant cultivated spots not being more than 15 miles from the town. The whole settlement forms a county by the name of Cornwall, the limits of which extend to Blackman's River.

On the west coast are two ports, Macquaire Harbour and Port Davey. Macquaire Harbour is a spacious basin, with a narrow entrance. In its cliffs is coal in abundance, and its shores are covered with useful timber, particularly with a species of cypress called in the country the "Huon pine," which is much valued for its singular property of repelling insects. These circumstances are likely to lead to the establishment of a settlement at Macquaire Harbour at no distant period.

Port Davey, lying further to the southward, is a spacious open

port. The country round it is rocky and barren, and the timber harder to be got at than at Macquaire Harbour.

Into these ports fall several rivers. One of them, the Gordon, which runs into Macquaire Harbour, has been traced to a distance, computing its windings, of 50 miles from its mouth. All these rivers, running westward, fall from a great ridge of mountains which extends nearly north and south along the whole side of that island. On these mountains, which have elevated terraces, and large spaces of table land, there are at different heights many lakes, one supposed to be about 60 miles, another 30 miles, another 12 miles, and many of the smaller ones from two to three miles in circumference.

Various rivers also fall from these mountains to the eastward, amongst which are the Blackman's River, which divides the counties, and the Lake River, which joins the South Esk about 14 miles above Launceston, having previously received the Maquaire and Elizabeth, two small rivers which cross the country from the eastward, where they rise in high mountains near the ocean. The two Esks, rising in the eastern side of the island, take a north-westerly course to Port Dalrymple. Several other rivers run northerly into Bass's Strait, both to the eastward and westward of the Tamar. The sources of the Derwent are in the south-east parts of the great tier of mountains before-mentioned, as are those of the Huon, a considerable river which falls into Storm Bay Passage.

Some points in the western tier of mountains, and also Ben Lomond, a remarkable mountain on the eastern coast, are considerably higher than Mount Table or Wellington, the height of which is ascertained to be upwards of 4,000 feet. The height of Mount Direction, situate a few miles above Hobart Town, is 900 feet.

The west coast of Van Diemen's Land is barren and inhospitable, but appears to be more abundantly watered than the other parts of the island. The eastern coast is for the most part a fine country, and has several fine bays, covered by adjacent islands.

The land in many parts of the island is excellently well fitted either for tillage or pasture. In the tracts which have been brought under cultivation, European grain of all sorts succeeds to the utmost. The farming, as might be expected in an infant settlement, is defective, and yet wheat averages 60lbs. to the bushel, and the ordinary produce of an acre is 30 bushels. Barley, oats, peas, beans, and all the grasses of Europe flourish. With these advantages of soil and climate no country appears to be poorer in indigenous productions. Of the animals proper to the country the kangaroo is the principal. The opossum in all its varieties is very commonly met with. An animal called the hyæna opossum, and which bears some resemblance to the hyæna, though smaller, is the only beast of prey of any considerable size: it has been found eight or nine feet long, and is not afraid of man.

Of the feathered race the emu, well known as resembling the ostrich, is the chief: eagles of a large size, pelicans, owls of various plumage, parrots, pigeons, quail, teal, and snipes, are common. The black swan is common in the rivers and bays, and a peculiar species of goose is found on the islands in Bass's Straits.

Every exotic, whether animal or vegetable, that has hitherto been introduced, has completely succeeded. Horses, horned cattle, and sheep thrive and increase in a degree not surpassed in any part of the world. The meat, both beef and mutton, afforded by the two last, is excellent.

There is scarcely an edible fruit or vegetable indigenous to the

island, but almost all the fruits of Europe grow to perfection. The grape is sometimes affected by the early frosts, being at present unprotected by walls, and the cold of the nights being greater in proportion to that of the days than in the same parallels in Europe. Potatoes are quite as good as in England. Celery, endive, asparagus, peas, turnips, cauliflowers, lettuce, and all the culinary vegetables, thrive here as well as in any country in the world. The orange and lemon do not ripen, nor does maize, except in very hot situations. Hops grow luxuriantly, and there is no doubt that with proper attention to choice of land and method of cultivation they will be brought to perfection.

The timber of Van Dieman's Land is generally the same as that of New South Wales; the peculiar species being the cypress before mentioned by the name of the "Huon pine," and the Adventure Bay pine (podocarpus asplenifolia). These and other sorts of timber afford materials for all kinds of building and other work. The former, in addition to its quality of repelling insects, is so durable, that scarcely a single tree of the species has been found in a state of decay.

The settlement on the Derwent has considerable intercourse with India, from whence the supplies of exotic produce are principally drawn: tea, coffee, sugar, spirits, soap, cloths, linens, &c. European and colonial articles are also occasionally imported from the Isle of France and Batavia. Supplies of English goods, independent of vessels consigned to established merchants, have been generally brought out in the convict transports. Port Dalrymple draws its supplies partly from Port Jackson by colonial vessels, and from the Derwent, coastwise, or overland; and partly through ships from India passing through Bass's Strait, and touching there on their passage. As yet there are no staple articles of export, but several hold out favourable prospects. The Derwent offers a station for certain success in the whale fishery, the oil being an article of sure market in India. Wool, which is now produced at Port Jackson equal at least to the Spanish, and sells to great advantage at home, may be carried to as high perfection in Van Diemen's Land. Grain, which is now raised in quantities considerably exceeding the demands of the settlement, has hitherto found a market as to the surplus at Port Jackson, and it may be hoped that the establishment of distilleries, before the redundancy shall too much increase, may render the internal demand certain.

Port Dalrymple offers the same facilities and expectations, except as to the whale fishery. Seal fishing, however, is carried on to a considerable extent in Bass's Straits. The statement at the end of this article shows the imports and exports at the Derwent in 1817 and 1818.

The natives of Van Diemen's Land are few in number, considering the extent of country which they yet occupy free from European intrusion. It is said, that their numbers on the first settlement of the island appeared to be as scanty as at present; and it may, indeed, be inferred, from their wretched manner of life, that they never increased beyond a very limited amount. They have always been hostilely inclined towards the settlers. By some this feeling is ascribed to an unhappy transaction at the first establishment of the settlement, in which several of them were killed; and it has been kept alive by the occasional encounters which occur in the interior between them and the scattered people employed in the care of the herds. These are frequently attacked by the natives with spears and stones, and being often single,

and seldom more than two together, they are obliged to use fire-arms in their defence. The two parties, therefore, are suspicious and afraid of each other; and there is nothing but persevering kindness towards such of the natives as may offer opportunities of intercourse, that can assuage and extinguish their present unhappy feelings of inveterate animosity.

Several interviews have lately taken place between the people of the settlement and the natives on the western coast; who, as appears very probable, are debarred from all intercourse and interchange of sentiment with their countrymen on the eastern side, by that lofty range of mountains, which intersects the island from the northern to the southern extremity. From the fearless and unsuspicious deportment of the former in these interviews, it would seem that the hostile disposition of the latter, towards the people of the settlement, was rather provoked by bad treatment, than the spontaneous effect of their native ferocity.

The natives do not eat cattle or sheep, but they often destroy them, and, if not interrupted, burn the carcases. They live chiefly on the kangaroo, opossum, and the smaller animals, down to the kangaroo rat; migrating at times to the coast for fish.

Until the pressure of the settlement into the interior compel a greater intercourse, little alteration can be expected in the condition of these people; but in the mean time no pains are spared to restrain the colonists from excess and aggression: the natives being declared fully under the protection of the British laws, and their assailants, when discovered, being subject to the same punishment as in the case of a fellow-subject.

Monsieur Peron, in his account of the voyage made to Newfoundland, by the French commodore, Baudius, who examined Van Diemen's Land in 1802, has pronounced the natives of this island to be the most abject of the human race. In some respects they certainly do appear inferior to the natives of New South Wales, who are more intelligent and warlike, though equally wretched and destitute of all comforts. It is at least certain, that the human race has never yet been discovered in a more savage state.

The striking difference which is observable between the natives of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, though only separated by a strait not more than ninety miles wide, and so studded with islands as to offer a secure passage to canoes or boats, might afford a subject for curious disquisition to those philosophers who affect to unfold and exhibit the process by which the world has been gradually peopled.

The natives of Van Diemen's Land most resemble the African negro, in colour and physiognomy. Their hair too is woolly, while the natives of New Holland, in all parts that have come under observation, have coarse straight hair, and sharper features.

In their wretchedness of life, their total deficiency in all ideas of comfort, cleanliness and decency, and in any forethought or preparation for their subsistence, dwelling, or clothing, the people found in these two countries seem to be on a perfect equality.

Annexed are abstracts of imports and exports at the Derwent; also an abstract of the population, land in cultivation, cattle, and sheep, at the settlements of the Derwent and Port Dalrymple.

IMPORTS AT THE DERWENT
(*Exclusive of Government Stores*).

1817.

Spirits. Galls.	Wine. Galls.	Beer. Casks.	Sugar. Tons.	Soap. Boxes.	Tobac. Rolls.	Tea. Chs.
10,313	2,291	47	83	156	370	278

1818.

13,537	4,982	152	100	172	203	311

Besides India piece goods and sundries, and British manufactures.

EXPORTS.

1817.

Wheat to Sydney..... Bushels	24,000
Potatoes..... Tons	150
Beef salted ..... ditto	20
Seal and kangaroo skins	10,000
Some oil and Huon pine.	

1818.

Wheat (very little wanted at Sydney this year) ..... Bushels	8,000
Meat in casks	70
Horned cattle ..... Head	92
Sheep	1,200
Skins.....	10,000
Oil in tons	100
Besides that obtained in the Derwent by the licensed whaler Anne ..... Tons	250
Huon pine..... Sup. Feet	20,000

Abstract Statement of the POPULATION, LAND IN CULTIVATION, *and* STOCK, *on Van Diemen's Land, for the year* 1818.

AT THE DERWENT.

Population.

Free.		Convicts.	
Men	640	Men	1,114
Women	333	Women ...	185
Children....	483	Child. of do.	49
	1,456		1,348
Total....	2,804		

AT PORT DALRYMPLE.

Population.

Free.		Convicts.	
Men	189	Men.....	267
Women	78	Women	54
Children....	150	Child. of do.	14
	417		335
Total....	753		

Total Population on Van Diemen's Land, exclusive of civil officers and military, Sept. 1818, 3,557 persons. About 700 in addition, May, 1819.

Land on which are growing crops of		*Land on which are growing crops of*	
Wheat..... Acres	3,529	Wheat..... Acres	1,520½
Barley	135½	Barley	78½
Peas and Beans	145	Peas and Beans	3½
Potatoes	247½	Potatoes	21½
In cultivation besides gardens ..	4,057		1,624

Total 5,681 acres, Sept. 1818.

Stock.		*Stock.*	
Horses; male 97, female 106....	203	Horses; male 29, female 32	61
Horned cattle; male 4,668, female 7,019	11,687	Horned cattle; male 1,398, female 2,271	3,669
Sheep; male 30,680, female 62,909..	93,589	Sheep; male 13,195, female 21,099..	34,294

Total Horses, 264; horned cattle, 15,356; sheep, 127,883.—Sept. 1818.

MUSTER 1819.

Crops.		*Crops.*	
Wheat..... Acres	4,896	Wheat ..... Acres	2,396
Barley.....	212	Barley.....	104
Peas and Beans.....	252	Peas and Beans.....	11
Potatoes.....	410	Potatoes.....	49
	5,770		2,560

Stock.		*Stock.*	
Horses	278	Horses	88
Horned cattle	17,683	Horned cattle	5,441
Sheep.....	127,608	Sheep	44,520

Population.

Free.		Convicts.	
Men.....	668	Male	1,445
Women..	373	Female ...	196
Children ..	535	Children ..	75
	1,576		1,716
Total souls....	3,292		

Population.

Free.		Convicts.	
Men.....	220	Male.....	483
Women ..	92	Female....	66
Children ..	186	Children ..	21
	498		570
Total souls....	1,068		

Total population, 4,360. 150 convicts since.

Schools.

	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
Hobart Town, 1st school	43	21	Clarence Plains, one school ..	11	9
2d ditto.....	27	6	Humphrey's River, one school .	13	9
3d ditto	—	18	Black Brush, one school	5	6
4th ditto	7	5	New Norfolk, one school	10	5
Pitwater, ... 1st school	12	2		133	87
2d ditto.....	5	6			

Total..... 220

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir:—Having had occasion lately to consult Lumsden's admirable Persian Grammar, I was much pleased with the quotation produced by the excellent author, on his illustration of the *Ubjud* mode of reckoning among some of the eastern nations, and which, I perceive, has become an object of attention with the orientalists of your great city, in one or two of your latest numbers. The instances adduced by them fall short, indeed, of the comprehensive nervous lines that the first Persian scholar of the age has adduced to prove the nature of the Hisabi Jommul, in his

sh....300. u....70. j....3.
sh....300. s....90. a....1.
t....400. k....20. z....7.

This may be termed an epigrammatic epitome of that celebrated Arabian physician's life who is known in Europe as *Avicenna*, corrupted from *Aboo ulee seena*, and has to this day preserved a high character for medical and philosophical knowledge, at a period of general darkness, when these were rare accomplishments in any part of the world.

I have attempted to give below an English version, almost as pithy as your ingenious correspondent Shuksee's Arabic couplet, trusting it may yet find favour even in his sight; and though he seems to valuable but *too voluminous* work, thus:

"mujmu ool fuzl boo ulee seena,
"dur shuju amud uz udum buwujood.
"dur shusa kurd kusbi joomlu ooloom.
"dur tukuz kurd een juhan pidurood."

Which I shall here translate, and afterwards elucidate the numerical letters of *each event* in due succession:

From nature's womb Booseena's genius sprung,
In *Shuja's* lap this child of Science grew.
Whose beams at *Shusa* fired that youthful tongue,
Which bade the world, at *Tukz*, too soon adieu!

hijree year of his birth..378
studies..391
death...427

think our language not a match for his favourite tongue, in matters of this kind, I have had courage enough, in this instance, to try my hand, that he and your readers may judge whether the mark has been so well hit that I may crow, or not, upon our own English roost.

That fatal day which *rent* my love and heart in twain,
May God benight it,—ne'er *to break* on man again.

I remain, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
Khcoroos.

Bath, Aug. 10, 1820.

ON THE PRESS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir:—If we plume ourselves in the present day on having banished those prejudices which shackled the exertions of our forefathers, it may not be without its use to reflect, whether we have not plunged into an opposite extreme, and only exchanged one class of prejudices for another. Perhaps we may discover, by dint of a little careful self-examination, that we are now prejudiced in favour of a set of general principles to be applied on all occasions, without regard to times or circumstances; and that these are the principles which we proudly denominate liberal and enlightened. I am fearful, Sir,

that this is too much the character of the present age, and that the good old adage of "no rule without an exception," would have no place amongst the maxims of modern wisdom, were it not for the pertinacity of a few old-fashioned thinkers.

Great allowances are certainly to be made for those who have bestowed much of their time and attention upon favourite theories. But we can admit of no excuse for such as have attained the rank of statesmen, and whose minds ought to be sobered and chastised by experience, as they are enlarged by elevated views. The celebrated reply of Mr. Burke to Dr. Adam Smith, as lately quoted in Parliament, is well worthy of general observation. "You, Dr. Smith, from your professor's chair, may send forth theories upon freedom of commerce, as if you were lecturing upon pure mathematics; but legislators must proceed by slow degrees, impeded as they are in their course by the friction of interest and the friction of prejudice."

The freedom of the British press has been justly styled the "Palladium of our liberties." And whether we regard it in a political or religious light, it undoubtedly deserves to be considered as one of the greatest national blessings which Englishmen enjoy. Most gladly, also, would we extend so valuable a privilege to other nations not yet possessing it. But mark, Sir, the temper of modern liberality. The freedom of the press must be *universal*, or the enlightened spirits of the present age will not be satisfied. I confess, Sir, that my mind is not yet sufficiently strengthened by the doctrines which are now in vogue, to avoid the contemplation of the many and gigantic evils which might follow the introduction of so powerful an engine, where the foundation of government is weak, or the fabric of society unwieldy.

Believing as I do, Sir, from the general character of your publication, that your sentiments upon this last head are not *radically* different from my own, I conclude that you were equally astonished with myself, on first receiving intelligence, that the most noble the Governor-general of India had abolished the censorship of the press. For me, Sir, it is difficult to imagine upon what principles his lordship acted, in adopting a measure which, considering the peculiar circumstances of the country he governs, seems pregnant with the greatest danger.

The empire we possess in India is held by a tenure which, supposing only the simple exercise of common prudence, is probably the best we could desire, as it is certainly the most honourable we could boast. The general respect of the natives, in defiance of religious prejudices; their firm dependence upon the exercise of our power in securing their lives and property; our strict impartiality in the administration of justice, and in the exercise of provincial government: these, together, with the sympathetic attention we uniformly discover in regard to their general welfare, these are the true foundations upon which our empire rests. Nevertheless, there are dangers to be averted, though, as we have already observed, they demand only the exercise of ordinary discretion, and not of brilliant talent. We must study to maintain the good opinion of our Indian subjects, not only by proceeding in the same laudable career, but by guarding against the machinations of those turbulent and disaffected Europeans, who must always have existed in India as in other lands, and whose number has of late years considerably increased. We know the facility which active and ambitious individuals have always experienced, in obtaining partisans, in a country where the disposition

of the natives is to follow boldly wherever they are boldly led. We know that there are roving bands which still infest the country, and whose services are always ready for the votaries of rebellion. If the affections of the great body of our Indian subjects should ever be alienated from their present rulers, whether upon just or futile grounds, what a field will then be open to the vicious projects of disappointed minds, to the evil spirits of discontent, of envy and ambition.

The censorship of the press in India was abolished on the 18th Aug. 1818: and one of the first fruits was a wanton and offensive attack upon the character and administration of the present governor of Madras, published in the Calcutta Journal. There is nothing at all surprising in this. But it will indeed be exceedingly surprising, if our native subjects, when plainly and repeatedly admonished that they are infamously governed, and that their governors are utterly contemptible, should not in time begin to think as they are told, and perhaps to harbour sentiments of change and revolution. A licentious press must be a curse to any people; but in a country such as India the dangers are incalculable.

You have published in your number for June last, page 610, the official document, whereby the freedom of the press was publicly announced. His Exc. the Gov. gen. in council, therein specifies certain prohibitions classed under four heads. He then expresses his full reliance upon the prudence and discretion of the editors of newspapers, and tells them that in case of delinquency they will be punished as the law directs. Can it be supposed for an instant, that such prohibitions and threats will be found sufficient? We know that there are fool-hardy incendiaries in England, and have every reason to believe that similar dispositions exist in India. But who is not aware that extensive mischief is continually done by many an inflammatory publication, which ingeniously stops short of the punishable point?

In conclusion, Sir, there certainly appears to me to have been a something so hasty and unguarded in the step which has thus been taken, that I cannot but indulge a hope that it yet will be recovered. If ever there was a time which imperiously demanded a more than ordinary exercise of prudence, a crisis like the present must not be slighted, when sedition and treason are active at home, and the agents of revolution abroad.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. W. B.

SKETCH OF

THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS WORTHY REMARK ON EACH BANK OF THE BHAUGRUTTY,

FROM MOORSHEDABAD TO SOOTY.

The first object that merits attention is Khoosbaugh, on the west bank, in which village the mortal remains of the ever infamous Nuwaub Suraj Ud Dowla are deposited. The entrance to the sepulchre is by a flight of broken steps, which conduct into several courtyards leading out of each other. Under a low, square, white-washed building are several tombs. In the centre, under a raised mass of black marble, are deposited the remains of Babur Jung, the father of the tyrant. Two small whitewashed tombs, scarcely elevated more than two or three inches from the level of the floor, are placed immediately to the eastward of Babur Jung's tomb, and under the one

nearest the east rest the remains of Suraj Ud Dowla. The other is said to be the tomb of his brother. To the westward is a whitewashed mosque. Proceeding onwards, in a northerly direction towards the Ganges, after passing the village of Rajbaree, the country becomes picturesque and full of the remains of old buildings. At Mynuggur is a fine old musjid, covered with trees and grass, close before which are a couple of tombstones, to the memory of Elizabeth Keating and her infant son, who died in the year 1775. Further on are some more old and ruined mosques, and a couple of Mahomedan tombs, one of which, of an octangular shape, and supported on thin pillars of Mogul architecture, is a striking object. There is a peculiar beauty in ruins, and all the objects I have mentioned are covered with grass and trees. India is a country peculiarly full of ruins, both on account of the luxuriant vegetation that readily springs from between every brick, and on account of the prejudice that prevents any individual from repairing a building not originally raised by himself. At Burrah-Duary is a fine well, lined with masonry, 30 feet in circumference, and at present 29 feet deep. Near here is a fine old tomb, erected in A. D. 1707, to the memory of Mahomed Rukeem. It is built in the shape of a mosque, with three cupolas. There are two inscriptions carved on black marble on it, of one of which the following is a copy:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

سال تاريخ فوت ان مظلوم * كه برفت از جهان بسوي جنان

هاتفي گفت از سراندوه * كو محمد رحيم خلد مكان

سنه ۱۱۲۳

At Dustoorhaut is a square building, erected to the memory of Raee Mohukum Singh, in A. D. 1754. The following inscription is to be found on it. The date 1811 refers to the Sumbut era.

چون غم محكم دل عالم شگافت * ثبت رحلت بدل از غيب تافت

كو به عز و حرمت و داج و علا * راي محكم عالم جاويد يافت

سنه ۱۸۱۱

At Gysabad is a thakoorbaree, erected by Raga Odwunt Singh, of Moorshedabad. A thakoor is an idol, generally of the height of from three inches upwards. Any Hindoo can create a thakoor to himself; but the expenses attendant on its inauguration, and the subsequent support of Brahmins, are very great. Hindoos worship all thakoors, by whomsoever they may have been manufactured. These ridiculous bits of idols are frequently carried from place to place in palanquins, carriages, or boats. The thakoorbaree in question has little to recommend it to notice. Adjoining it is a range of buildings, where the poor and weary are lodged and fed gratis. At Sooty is the tomb of a Mahomedan saint, by name Shah Muntuzee Anund, who was buried about sixty years ago. It is an object of pilgrimage, and is sometimes visited by his highness the Nuwab of Moorshedabad. It is, however, as mean a building as

can well be imagined. On a raised square of white-washed brickwork are six small tombs, containing the remains of the saint, his wife, three sons, and a daughter. At Sooty I was told that towards evening a drum is always beat, previous to the sound of which no lamps are permitted to be lighted. This is reversing the curfew! You here cross the Bhaugrutty, and at Muddunpore is a milestone, with "109 from Br." carved on it, meaning 109 miles from Berhampore. The villager said that this milestone had been raised by the Nawaub Suraj Ud Dowla; which is not at all probable, for from what we know of his hatred to the English, it is not likely that he should have erected a stone for their sole information, the inscription being in English only. Jungypore is the station of a commercial resident, and is famous for its silk and indigo. There is a handsome thakoorbaree here, called sham-baugh (garden of delight), belonging to Permanund Dutt and Mahanund Dutt. From this place as far as Plassy plain is a continued embankment, under the immediate charge of the officers of government. At Bhowaneah is a tank, called the koop (well) of Bhowaneah, that has the credit of being haunted by a preet, or sprite. The surrounding villagers, both Hindoos and Mahomedans, firmly believe that whoever ventures to this tank alone after dark is dragged into it by the sprite and drowned. It was formed about thirteen years ago by the sudden bursting of the embankment, and men and boats were hurled to its bottom to rise no more. It is said to be 45 feet deep, and is of a circular form, perhaps half a mile in circumference. It appears to be exceedingly deep at the very edge, and it is easy enough to believe, that any person going alone to it at night, when once he gets in never gets out again, without needing supernatural agency to cause his detention. When the cholera morbus first broke out, the simple villagers daily assembled in hundreds round the water, to deprecare the wrath of its unearthly inhabitant. It is still an object of fearful adoration. At Bhawaneah is also an akhareh, or thakoorbedee, built about 100 years ago, by one Ram Baboo; and also a muth, or temple, commenced by a person named Soola Durrah Potun, from Assam, but never finished in consequence of his death. In the city of Moorshedabad, at Sham Gunge, is the cutterah or fort, built by the Nawaub Jafeer Aly Khan. It is a superb old building covered with grass and trees: on each side is an immense tower, about 100 feet high, between, at a short distance separate from which are five large cupolas, with a couple of minarets at each extremity; it is built of red brick, and being now in a state of total decay and desolation, is a beautiful and picturesque object. A little onward at Kubberpore Na Jheel an immense cannon is to be seen, its length is 213 inches, it is 66 inches round the muzzle, and 18 inches round the calibre. It has five (originally six) rings at equidistant lengths, by which it was formerly lifted up; each ring is 24 inches in diameter and eight inches thick. This gun is called by the natives جان كشاي (jaun kushaee) or the destroyer of life, and is supposed by them to have been cast and conveyed to the spot where it now stands by the deotas, or divinities. There are six separate inscriptions on it of two lines, each in the Persian language, which, however, are so much worn by age and the weather as to be nearly illegible; its size, however, is the least remarkable thing about it. It formerly, as may still easily be seen, stood on a wooden carriage, but at present two peepul trees have grown both cannon and carriage into

themselves. Fragments of the iron, a spring, and one of the linches for instance, and part of the woodwork still protrude from between the roots and bodies of these trees, but the trees alone entirely support the cannon, one of the six rings of which, and half of the entire length of the cannon longways are entirely hid between and inside their bark and trunk. A more curious sight, or a cannon more firmly fixed, though by the mere gradual growth of two trees, cannot well be imagined. The natives say, that this "destroyer of life" was never fired but once, when the ball was carried to Bogwangola, a distance of nearly 24 miles. This beats Baron de Tott and the Turkish ordnance in the Dardanelles! The cannon is an object of worship, and is supposed to have great efficacy in procuring progeny for the childless.

1819-20. S. V. V.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

(*Continued from page* 123.)

1811.—NOT long after the dissembling and hostile Dewan of Travancore had been defeated, the subject of a previous notice, the Rajah died. The prince who stept on the throne under the reputation of being the Elliah Rajah, or heir apparent, was led by perverse counsels, during the interval in which he exercised the sovereign power, to insult the servants of the Company, and to obstruct them in their commercial and political duties under the existing treaties. The resident, Col. Munro, who had succeeded Col. Macaulay, appealed to the law of the Nairs, and not to arms, for redress. The title of the supposed Elliah Rajah was discovered to be defective; his mother not having undergone certain ceremonies indispensable to the inauguration of princesses into the rank of Tamburetties, as a medium for continuing the royal line: the disqualified Prince was therefore excluded. The title of Rajah being in abeyance, the senior Tamburetty was invested with the temporary sovereignty, until one of the inaugurated princesses had a son. Still the pulse of public affairs was irregular, alternately torpid and convulsed, owing to an implacable feud between the Dewan and the Queen Regent. To protect the authority of the law and the peace of the state, in 1812 the Resident assumed the burden of the government, while the Rannee conferred upon him the title of Dewan. Since this transfer in the administration, the debt due by Travancore to the Company has been wholly discharged; and the relations between the local sovereign and the protecting power of India have been upheld in the spirit of cordial amity.

1812. Feb.—A besieging force under Col. Martindell was repulsed, in an attack on the strong fortress of Kallinjer in Bundelkund; but the courage displayed by the assailants made an impression on the commander, which induced him soon after to surrender by capitulation.

As to the cause for dislodging the native chief of this almost impregnable fortress: he was at once the proprietor of this isolated spot of territory and his own killedar; and under his bold and licentious use of an eminent local advantage, it had become an asylum for banditti and fugitive rebels, and a terror to the bordering country.

An expedition was sent from Java by the English authorities at Batavia against Palambang, in Sumatra. Col. Gillespie, after surmounting the difficulties opposed to his landing, deposed the Sultan, who had murdered the Dutch factory,

and elevated the sultan's brother to be his successor.

A body of Pindarees from the banks of the Nerbudda made an *irruption* into the rich provinces of Mirzapoor and South Behar. Not a troop from any British cantonment met them before they retreated. But inasmuch as the Rajah of Rewa, a principality east of Bundelkund, had instigated the ravagers to this aggression, Lord Minto curbed and punished him by forcing him to make a cession of territory which extended the British frontier in Bundelkund.

1813.—Earl Moira (since created Marquis of Hastings) assumed the government of the British empire in India, about the end of the year.

In proposing to the House of Commons the last renewal of the Company's charter, Lord Castlereagh thus characterized one of the causes of the greatness of the British name and power in India:

"The mode of government adopted by the East India Company has raised and preserved an empire unprecedented in the history of the world; and they have governed the people under their controul, on a principle eminently calculated to produce the happiness of the governed. I do not believe the history of the world has ever produced its parallel; a system by which a population of fifty millions of native subjects enjoy social peace and security, while the civil officers of the Company, by whom the details of administration are conducted, do not exceed 1,600; and this too under a government, than which there never was a milder, nor one by which the happiness of the people is more consulted."

1814.—For many years prior to the crisis which made it necessary to decide on attacking a power on the northern boundary, becoming a closer neighbour by mutual approximation, the Nepaulese had been making encroachments on the bordering slips of territory which the Company had acquired by cessions from the Nuwab of Oude. At length the viceregal government, in trust for the Company and England, disdaining to connive at the silent reduction of British India, addressed a spirited remonstrance to the Goorkah rajah, reclaiming a specified tract of the *Turraee*. The geographical section so called is, in regard to the elevated Nepaul basin, comparative low land, intersected and divided into valleys and plains by spurs from the intervening range of mountains. An unsuccessful attempt at adjustment with the court of Katmandoo aggravated these disputes into an appeal to arms. The British authorities recovered possession of some villages in the Goruckpoor district which the Nepaulese had usurped, without meeting any resistance from a military force; but some of our people left in charge of the resumed lands were soon after murdered by armed parties returning to occupy them. The Goorkah ministers countenanced this outrage, and refused restitution. The British government prepared to enforce its rights; but the insalubrity of the low lands, among which the disputed territory lies, made it advisable not to commence operations until the cold season. Meanwhile the Marquis of Hastings repaired to the military stations on the north-west frontier. He fitted four divisions to take the field against the Nepaulese. Before the close of October two divisions had penetrated into the hills; and the Goorkah sovereign, who uniting the dominion of several states, is an emperor on a small scale, was invaded in his almost inaccessible seat, where he thought his power secure. The Nepaulese commanders and soldiers shewed themselves no contemptible antagonists, during one protracted campaign occupying three months of 1814, and about four of 1815, in which

the British divisions had their constancy tried by many reverses, which were ultimately redeemed by simultaneous and decisive successes. On the last day of October 1814, in one of the repeated assaults on the stockaded hill and fort of Nalapanee, the brave Gen. Gillespie lost his life; at length the fort was evacuated by the tenacious garrison. Among the last results of a series of intricate operations concerted to overcome the difficulties of a mountainous country, and directed in the field by Gen. Ochterlony, was the surrender of the Goorkah commander-in-chief, Umeer Singh, who had shut himself up in the fortress of Malâoun. On the 15th April 1815, he signed a capitulation, including terms for his son, besieged at Jytuk. On the 25th April, Col. Nicolls captured the city of Almorah. The whole of the hill tract from the Gogra to the Sutlej was thus left to our disposal.*

Meanwhile a hostile confederacy began to unfold in the heart of Hindoostan, of which the plan was to make the Pindarees and other hostile associations subservient to the temporizing and faithless policy common to the states which formed the head and body of the Mahratta empire; by the turnings of this vane they adjusted their relations with the British government, and assumed the tone and attitude of friends or enemies, more in conformity with the inducements or restraints of the occasion than the stipulations of treaties. To protect the British provinces from the incursions of the Pindarees, the Company's representative had in 1812 proposed to the court of Nagpoor a subsidiary alliance, in order to have a regular force stationed on the Nerbudda; and the negociations on the subject had continued open from that time. The marauding expeditions which the Pindarees had made into the territories of Nagpoor, seemed indeed to make it the interest of the Bhoonsla Rajah to entertain such a plan of joint defence. On the eve of the Nepaul war he decidedly rejected the alliance.

The next alternative that presented itself to the General Government was to fortify the vulnerable frontier by a connection with the states of Bopaul and Saugur, which, while it drew the defensive line westward of the Nagpoor territories, would equally complete it from Bundelkund to Cuttack. On the other hand, at the moment of rejecting an alliance, it was discovered that Ragoojeo Bhoonsla was negotiating an offensive and defensive treaty with Scindeah, for the subjugation of the Bopaul principality by their joint arms. The small state of Bopaul, on the first terrace above the valley north of the Nerbudda, is governed by a Moosulman house, of Patan origin: it has been vested in this family since the days of Aurungzeeb. The title of the reigning chief is Nuwab Vizier; the individual who held this dignity in 1814, was named Mahommed. As the principality lies between the territories of the Majarajah Scindeah and the Bhoonsla Rajah, the family have with difficulty preserved their political independence against the military preponderance of the Mahrattas. Menaced in 1814 with an attack from the troops which had marched from Gwalior and Nagpoor into his neighbourhood, the Nuwab dispatched an agent to Dehli to solicit our support; who submitted to the British Resident there a specific proposition to be admitted within the pale of our protection. The Governor-general, who had just come to a determination in unison with this application, immediately instructed Mr. Metcalfe, in case the agent of Vizier Mahommed had ample and explicit powers, to conclude with him an engagement

* A variety of information respecting the geography and history of Nepaul is collected in the opening volume of the "Asiatic Journal."

on the following basis :—"The British government to protect Bopaul from the impending designs of Scindeah and the Bhoosla, and to afford a perpetual guarantee for the future. The Nuwab to retain complete independence in managing the internal administration. The British troops to have free passage through the Bopaul territories, with every facility for providing their supplies. A fortress to be delivered as a present depôt, and eventually a station for a permanent cantonment. The Nuwab to abandon all connection with the Pindarees, and not to negotiate with other powers, except in concert with the British government, abiding by its arbitration in all differences with them." Further, as a prospective advantage to Bopaul, the recovery of all the territories of the state then in the hands of the Pindarees was to be proposed; and in order that the negotiation might not be exposed to rupture from pecuniary considerations, the Resident was instructed to propose a subsidy in return for a military force employed in protecting the territory, but not to insist upon it as a *sine quâ non*.

The Nana of Saugur was a Mahratta, and consequently a Hindoo prince. In 1814, two competitors were aiming at the distinction of reigning over this principality. Govind Rao was the legitimate, and Bunaeek Rao the intrusive chief. The negotiation with the state of Saugur was confided to Mr. Wauchope, the political agent in Bundelkund. He was to treat with the legitimate Nana; and the basis of the connection to be formed was precisely the same with that chalked out in the proposition to Bopaul: it was, however, expected that a large proportion of the charge attending a subsidiary force should be borne by the Nana. Meanwhile it was discovered that the agent from Bopaul had not full powers from the Nuwab; on which the negotiation with that state was transferred from Dehli to the seat of the residency in Bundelkund, as more convenient for correspondence with the vakeel's principal. Mr. Wauchope addressed a letter to the Nuwab, explaining the terms on which he was authorized to receive the state of Bopaul under British protection, to the effect above. An immediate answer was received from Vizier Mahommed, agreeing to all the stipulations proposed, with exceptions as to delivering a fort for a present depôt, and bearing a part of the expense. For discussing these two points he intended to depute an envoy, as soon as his first agent sent to Dehli had returned. In support of this course of policy, the British troops in Bundelkund were reinforced, the Nizam's subsidiary force advanced from Jaulna to Ellichpoor, and the Poona subsidiary force prepared to support it; at the same time the troops in Guzerat moved in an eastward direction. Meanwhile Scindeah pretended to have a paramount right to controul the Nuwab of Bopaul as his vassal; although none of the Patan chiefs of that principality had ever acknowledged the supremacy of any Mahratta state. The combination between the leading Mahratta powers and the Pindarees was fast organizing; although the two courts at which the respective British Residents were afterwards treacherously attacked, Poona and Nagpoor, assumed an exterior of increased confidence and amity, while Scindeah reiterated in a lofty and decided tone his demands that we should desist from interfering with the concerns of Bopaul. This was at the crisis when the event of the Goorkah war was in suspense, and the checks before alluded to, which the British arms had met, encouraged the enemies of the British power in India to predict a sinister result. About December 1814, Scindeah openly declared his resolution to invade Bopaul, and re-

duce the Nuwab to submission. To provide against all hazards, the whole disposable force of the Madras army under Sir Thomas Hislop, a body amounting to 13,000 men, assembled on the northern frontier of the British possessions in the Deccan, and the Bombay Presidency reinforced the division in Guzerat. These arrangements for defence against a simultaneous burst of aggression by the four great Mahratta confederates, were made at a time when the Goorkah war employed 45,000 men in the field.

The question whether Bopaul was independent or not, arrested the negotiation with that state so far that the Governor-general addressed a letter to Scindeah, professing a readiness to receive any proof that his durbar could exhibit that Bopaul was a dependency of the Maharajah, requiring, however, a suspension of all acts of hostility until the inquiry should be disposed of. Scindeah caught at this proposition, nowise prepared for an open rupture, and his ministers delivered a paper asserting Bopaul to be one of his dependencies, but adducing no proof whatever of it. On the other hand, the Nuwab of Bopaul both acted prematurely in publishing the engagement before it was concluded, and gave some indications of duplicity in continuing to negotiate with the commanders of the armies of the two Mahratta powers after they had retired. Nor did his promised vakeel appear at Banda, in Bundelkund, to meet Mr. Wauchope, until the 5th April 1815. On this account, and that the principal might not further trifle with the British government, the vakeel, when he did arrive, was dismissed without an audience. By another channel, however, Vizier Mahommed was assured that no ill-will was harboured against him, and that it was merely because his conduct had not shewn a proper value for the connection offered to him, that the British government withdrew, for the present, from discussing the terms. The negotiations with the legitimate chief of Saugur were abandoned at the same time, Nana Govind Rao having also, by delay and evasions, manifested an indifference to the compact which he had solicited. The suspension of the correspondence with Bopaul was duly communicated to the Mahratta courts; and the cause of it was stated, with a notification, in reply to their objections, that they had adduced no evidence to preclude the right of the British government to take Bopaul under protection, for they had failed to establish that principality to be a Mahratta fief.

In 1814 the Governor-general had created a competency in the Bengal treasury to equip and pay the army, by obtaining a loan from the Nuwab Vizier of Oude of a crore of rupees; and in the following year, a second loan from the same affluent coffers to the same amount—advances together equivalent to £2,500,000.

At the end of the first season of active operations the Nepaulese solicited peace.

1815. Aug.—The Nizam's two youngest sons unlawfully seize a dependent of the British residency at Hyderabad, barricade their palaces, and resist Capt. Hare, attempting, with a party of reformed infantry, to apprehend them. In September they are sent into confinement in Golkondah.

1815. July 15.—Gungadhur Sastree, envoy from the Guicowar Rajah to the Peishwa, was assassinated at Pundurpoor. On the 4th Sept. Trimbukjee Dainglia, as the author of this crime, was confined in the hill fort Wusuntgurh, under a Poona guard; and on the 25th, he was delivered up to the British Resident, who sent him for safe custody to Tanna fort, in Salsette. Though the Peishwa surrendered his favourite minister, to

exonerate the court of Poona from responsibility for the murder, he applied his power and influence to organize a secret confederacy among the Mahratta princes, directed against the British ascendancy.

1815.—In the island of Ceylon, a revolution was effected by the British arms, on the invitation of the nobles and people of Kandy, which terminated the singular division of territory which had excluded the inhabitants of the interior from any communication with the coast. From the time since the invasion of Kandy by the British in 1803 had ended in unavenged disaster, the Rajah had kept the spirit of hostility awake by occasional incursions against the British frontier, and he had oppressed his own subjects by a secure course of unmitigated tyranny. At length the natives were roused by his atrocious cruelties; and the British governor, Lieut.-general Brownrigg, assisted them to throw off the insupportable yoke, by directing, in the beginning of this year, an expedition composed of British troops into the interior, proclaiming war against the Rajah. The divisions met no other obstacles in proceeding to the assigned points, than the weather and roads presented; the Adigars having prepared to join the British standard as soon as their families were secure. A detachment entered Candy, the capital, on the 11th February, which was found deserted by the Rajah. It is the less necessary to pursue the sketch of events from the immediate dethronement of the Malabar dynasty to the ultimate establishment of the British sovereignty, as an *Account of the Conquest of Kandy* has been given in the "Asiatic Journal," vol. I. pp. 177, 220.

1815.—The terms of peace with Nepaul had still to be discussed. At the end of the first campaign, the Goorkah chiefs had lost the whole of the hills west of the Gogra. In May 1815, Gujraj Misoor, the family priest of the Rajah, had come down to the army in Saroon with full powers to treat, and inquired the conditions on which peace would be granted. The Marquis of Hastings answered: The perpetual cession of all the hill country taken in the campaign, and as well of such parts of the low land as were in dispute before the war, as of the whole line of Turraee to the very foot of the hills. A fort and territory, seized by the Nepaulese from the Sikkim Rajah before the war, was also demanded; for having formed a protecting alliance with that rajah, we had engaged to reinstate the integrity of his dominions. Further, a British Resident was to be received at Katmandoo. On learning these terms the Gooroo broke off the negotiation; declaring he could not treat on the basis of any further cession of the low land, except perhaps the disputed tracts. A second overture, made by the Goorkah government, through the late chief of Almorah, produced a similar reply, and there terminated. In August, the negotiation was re-opened by the Gooroo; and the Marquis of Hastings having received information that the main objection to giving up the Turraee was, that the principal officers of the court of Katmandoo enjoyed jagheers in that territory, offered either the grant of similar possessions, or equivalent pensions not exceeding three lacks of rupees, to be apportioned by the Goorkah court. In September the Gooroo again broke off the negotiation, declaring that the Nepaulese would never accede to a cession of the low land, which was their main resource for subsistence, the hills being comparatively barren. Perceiving that a demand of all the Turraee was in the estimation of the Goorkahs an insuperable bar to peace, the Supreme Government mitigated the rigour of the original conditions. A draft of a

treaty was transmitted to Lieut. col. Bradshaw, to be openly delivered to the Gooroo, in case he should come down with a fresh overture, accompanied by a declaration that it contained the only terms on which peace could be granted. By this modification, the unconquered part of the Turraee, from the Kalee, a branch of the Gogra, to the Gunduk, was all that was insisted on, in addition to the low lands already in our possession. Pensions to the amount of two lacks were still offered to the sirdars of the court. When this draft was submitted to the Gooroo and another Brahmin associated with him, they declared they could not accede to such terms without submitting them to their court, but promised a definitive answer in fifteen days. This period expired, and the negotiators for Nepaul had received no instructions; for this they apologized, and offered to sign the treaty provisionally, if a part of the Turraee occupied by the British were substituted for the pensions proposed. On the 28th November 1815, the Gooroo, after having been at Katmandoo and returned, signed the treaty; the ratification of the Rajah was to be delivered in fifteen days. Meanwhile, on one hand the Governor-gen. had determined to make further concessions to the Goorkah chiefs, to leave them with a better disposition to maintain peace; and on the other, the war faction had prevailed at Katmandoo, and the Rajah, instead of ratifying the treaty, was preparing to recommence hostilities. By the end of January 1816, the British army, of which the establishment for convoys and magazines had been partly reduced, was enabled, by revived exertions, to take the field. General Ochterlony immediately passing the frontier, encamped at the foot of the Chereea-Ghautee pass, which leads into the valley of Muckwanpoor: this he turned, by leading in person a light division across the range of hills by a path unknown even to the enemy. After establishing a line of communication through it, the General marched upon Muckwanpoor, where the enemy's whole army was strongly stockaded. By simultaneous movements, Col. Nicol, proceeding by a western route, joined the General in the valley on the 29th February, and Col. Kelly advanced to Hurreehurpoor, a strong hill fort commanding a pass into the Muk-wanee valley, eastward of Bichee-akoh. On the first of March he had a severe struggle with the Goorkah forces for the possession of an eminence near the fort; at length the Nepaulese were driven back at all points; the fort was evacuated soon after. Meanwhile, on the 28th February, Gen. Ochterlony, with his detachment, defeated the whole Goorkah army at Mukwanpoor, numbering more than 3,000 disciplined sepoys, exclusive of irregulars. Losing all confidence on seeing their strongest defences thus quickly forced, the Nepaulese now tendered the ratification of the treaty of 28th November 1815. On the 3d March 1816, Khajee Bukta-wur Sing, one of their principal officers, wrote to the General to say he had it in his possession, and would send it by Chundur Seekur. The General replied, that the Goorkah government must not expect the same terms now as before the renewal of hostilities; but that he would receive Chundur Sing, if he came with full powers. Meantime he pushed his approaches to within 500 yards of Mukwanpoor, and prepared to open a battery against it. Chundur Sing soon appeared with the ratified treaty, and pressed it on his acceptance. The British commander, having ascertained that the spirit of hostility on the part of the Goorkahs was completely subdued, at length accepted the treaty: but required Chundur

Seekur, the present envoy, to relinquish by a written note any expectation, that the Supreme Government of British India would now extend its bounty to the Nepaulese beyond the letter of the stipulations. Sir David Ochterlony waited to receive from the court of Katmandoo orders for delivering to the Rajah of Sikkim the fort and district of Nagree and Nagurkoh, and to the British authorities the disputed lands in Goorukpoor. On this final close of the contest with Nepaul he returned with his army into Behar.

When the Goorkahs had punctually executed all the articles, the Governor-gen. thought it would be a conciliating act, to transfer part of the Turraee, in lieu of the pensions payable to the Sirdars. On sending the Hon. E. Gardner to Katmandoo as Resident, he impowered him to conclude an arrangement on this basis, a favour which the Rajah gladly accepted. That part of the Turraee which skirted the dominions of the Nuwab Vizier of Oude was, however, specially reserved; and this with a pergunna eastward of the Gogra, in the British province of Rohilkund, has since been ceded to the Vizier, in extinction of one of the loans of a crore of rupees, which he had advanced during the war. By our possession of the hill tract westward of the Gogra, and by the protecting alliance with the Sikkim Rajah on the east, the Goorkah territory has been reduced to the form of a parallelogram, three sides of which are in contact with the British power, while the fourth is bounded by the stupendous range of the Humachul mountain, on the other side of which begins the empire of China.

On 16th February 1816, Lord Amherst, ambassador extraordinary from the British court to the Emperor of China, embarked at Portsmouth on the Alceste frigate to take his passage thither. On the 9th August the ambassador and suite landed at Takoo on the north-eastern coast of China. On the 29th, having travelled to the vicinity of Pekin, the members of the embassy, conducted by Chinese officers, passed at night on the outside of the imperial city to a palace at Yuen-ming-yuen, where they had a conference with the president of the Foreign Board. On the 30th the leading men in the Chinese court, without giving the ambassador time to go to his own apartments, carried him to the door of the imperial palace, and proposed immediately to introduce him to his Majesty; before whom they rudely attempted to hurry him without preparation and without having come to any specific understanding as to the waiving of the Tartar ceremony of *San-kwei-kew-kow*, or what form or degree of diplomatic homage was to be substituted for it. The ambassador, fatigued, and by the Chinese surrounding him affronted, supplicated that his Majesty would not require him to attend, on the plea of being unwell. His majesty's physician came, felt the ambassador's pulse, and said he supposed the climate did not agree with him. On the same day the embassy were abruptly ordered to leave the court, without receiving an audience of the Emperor; and after making a four months' journey, by a prescribed route, to Canton, on 1st January 1817 arrived at the British factory in that city. On the 7th Lord Amherst received an entertainment from the viceroy in the name of the Emperor, and on the 20th he departed from Canton. On the 23d the embassy landed at Macao, and were received on the beach by Chinese troops; and before sailing a manifesto, written by the Emperor's own hand, was presented, in which he expresses regret and shame for what was done, blames the courtiers who deceived him, and degrades several from their offices and rank. (*To be continued*).

ON THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY'S EDITION OF EUCLID.

[The following letter from the Rev. T. Thomason forms No. IV. of the Appendix to the Society's Second Report, read 21st Sep. 1819.]

I HAVE at last the pleasure to present to you for the School-Book Society, in manuscript, the Arabic translation of the six books of Euclid, which I have been so long engaged in revising. It has been delayed much longer than I expected, as a multitude of other engagements have prevented me from giving that uninterrupted attention to the work which was necessary, in order to combine accuracy with dispatch.

The translation was originally made by Khwajuh Nuseer'ooddeen, surnamed Toosee, from the place of his birth Toos, (otherwise known as Mushhad, a principal fortified town in the western part of Khorasan), a man celebrated for his erudition, in the reign of Hawlagoo, grandson of Jungeez Khan, and whose compositions in geometry, astronomy, and natural philosophy, have ranked him amongst the most eminent authors in the annals of Arabic literature.* Many translations of Euclid have been published in different ages, but that of Nuseer'ooddeen is by general consent esteemed one of the best, and is, I believe, most commonly used in Hindoostan. He was indeed rather a commentator than translator, having enriched his work with a great variety of explanatory notes, new demonstrations, and additional propositions, which cannot fail to be studied with advantage by all who wish to enter deeply into the science themselves, or explain its principles to others. The manuscript here offered to the Society is merely a revised copy of the great work above-mentioned, stripped of its appendages, that is, of all that is not Euclid's. The new demonstrations which the learned commentator has interwoven with the text will not be found in this copy, nor any of the copious marginal discussions with which the work is, in a manner, encumbered. My chief business has been to present to the Society what is Euclid's, as far as the end of the sixth book; and in doing this to guard the accuracy of the text, and exhibit the work in as clear and perspicuous a form as possible, for the greater assistance of native students. One of the objects of the School-Book Society being to supply elementary works of science prepared in a concise and perspicuous manner for the initiatory studies of youth, the portion of Euclid here offered will be found amply sufficient for this purpose; since a knowledge of the six first books will completely introduce the pupil to the study of natural philosophy and astronomy.

The publication and liberal distribution of this elementary work will, it is hoped, prove a seasonable help, in the present arduous attempts to diffuse knowledge through the country; especially if the distribution be accompanied by suitable instructions to the head masters of colleges, and other seminaries of learning, which may reap the benefit of the Society's exertions. The object of such instructions (which might be conveyed in the preface to the work) would be to point out the importance of urging the student forward from the niceties of logic and of metaphysical reasoning, which now form so large a portion of native education, to the substantial acquisition of practical science and experimental philosophy, and of encouraging him to pass on from the principles to the application of just reasoning, and penetrate through the porch into the temple of science. Too many years are now spent in the subtleties of logic; and after passing through a course of books, more or less abstruse, on the different branches of the subject, the student has gained little more than additional dexterity in the management of debate, which, however valuable for the purpose of confounding an adversary, avails little towards the grand purposes of education. It would be more advisable surely, after perusing a short and comprehensive treatise on logic, to introduce the student at once to those elementary treatises on geometry, trigonometry, algebra, and conic sections, by which the doors of science would be thrown open. In order to effect

* He died by Uboo'l Feda's account A. H. 672 (A.D. 1273), aged 75 years.

this, we must not only supply the means, by the distribution of books, but point out the way, by giving the useful suggestion. Whilst we facilitate the acquisition of knowledge, we should excite, allure, and encourage to the pursuit of it.

In the progress of revision it occurred to me, that with a view to recommend and facilitate yet further the study of geometry, it might be expedient to clothe this elementary treatise in a Persian dress: a Persian translation has been accordingly prepared, and accompanies the Arabic in corresponding columns. For the execution of this part of the work I am indebted to Hydar Alee, a member of our committee, who has for some months past devoted a large portion of every day to the labour of preparing the manuscript now presented to the Society. He is a man of science and ability, and richly furnished to assist in any work of general literature or science that may be required.

Notwithstanding the accuracy of my copy of Nuseer'ooddeen's work, it has been sometimes necessary to consult other manuscripts. On these occasions, assistance has been derived from the Doorrut'-oottaj, a collection of treatises on geometry, logic, divinity, arithmetic, music, &c. which was kindly supplied, as well as the copy of Nuseer'ooddeen's work by the learned Mooftee Hamid'oollah, a member of the Society. This is no other than the celebrated work of one of Nuseer'ooddeen's pupil, whose transcendant merits in every branch of science obtained for him the title of Ul Ullamutoo ("the very learned"). He is indeed said to have been the first person who was dignified by this epithet, and is universally known to the learned in the East by the honorable name of Ul Ullamutoo'sh Sheerazee.

Should the Society resolve on publishing this work, I shall have great pleasure in contributing my utmost to its accuracy, by correcting the proofs as they pass through the press.

ON THE CONVEYING OF KNOWLEDGE THROUGH THE EYE,

AND ON

EICONOGRAPHY, OR PRINTING BY SOLID FIGURES.

[The following letter from Mr. W. Johns forms No. XI. of the above-mentioned Appendix.]

HAVING led you to expect a more extended account of my mode of printing by means of what you are pleased to name Eiconographic types, and of its application in the first instance to the stereotyping of plane geometrical figures, I embrace the earliest leisure to meet your wishes in this respect, and I am persuaded you will indulge me, though I should appear somewhat minute in the detail.

It was from that little book which I shewed you ("Instructive and entertaining Dialogues for Children," Bristol, 1800, by a Mrs. Guppy), that I first received the idea of cutting the figures of geometrical surfaces in card, for the use of my little boy. Extending this principle, I subsequently prepared figures of geometrical solids, to illustrate crystallized minerals, for my own use. It has always appeared to me a desideratum to render science accessible to every rank of life; and nothing facilitates this so much as those suggestions which lead persons of limited circumstances to prepare for themselves familiar illustrations.

On finding that friends who occasionally visited me became acquainted with my little models of cubes, tetrahedrons, &c. without any effort on their part, I became confirmed in a former opinion, that the elements of the most abstruse science may be easily taught by presenting the figures of bodies, whether plane or solid, in a popular manner; that the beautiful varieties of natural forms may be apprehended by the youngest teachable person; and that the most solid foundation for indefinite knowledge may thus be laid cotemporaneous almost with the acquirement of a mother tongue.

I believe this kind of knowledge has been usually confined to the upper classes in schools: at least much other previous knowledge has been supposed. Thus, as circumstances frequently occur to interrupt a course of education, instances are per-

petually met with, in which men of considerable information cannot read by name the most common figures, though they have often occasion to describe them by much circumlocution. On this account also it is, that many persons attending lectures on experimental philosophy, or reading books of practical science, find great difficulty in comprehending the most illustrative diagrams.

Another difficulty which I have myself experienced, and I am not alone in this respect, is, that the definition of a figure is always presupposed and furnished before the idea of the figure itself is presented. For instance, a point is said to have neither length, breadth, nor thickness; this is illustrated by a very striking contradiction; for after all this abstraction of qualities, every book on these sciences presents us with an illustration possessing all these properties: — thus theoretical geometry is first taught, and by illustrations of abstract ideas derived from the practical parts of the science.

In recommending practical geometry I do not intend any thing to the disparagement of abstract science. In few words, I am confident that much practical knowledge in this branch may be very early taught, at a period when the mind cannot be formed to abstraction. Abstraction is a faculty possessed in the highest degree by those who are most extensively acquainted with the combination of forms. Yet all of us have to do with matter in its endless modifications even from our earliest years; and my presumption is, that children might be readily led to distinguish and denominate the most simple and the most complex of these forms; and that, without knowing any thing of their scientific properties, they might, as it regards their obvious and practical ones, be rendered equally familiar to them with a vernacular alphabet.

It is a somewhat curious fact, that, whether one takes up a book on chemistry or on any branch of natural philosophy, it will be found that the author generally commences with the praises of his subject; but little or nothing is said in the commencement of a book on geometry as to its excellencies, as though it were self-evident to what a vast extent its principles are applicable. We might say they are of universal application, for whether we speak of the motion of Herschel in its orbit, or the little ant travelling up our walls, we must do it in terms of geometrical science. If we employ a carpenter or a bricklayer, or give directions for laying out the walks or borders in our gardens, we must do it in terms to convey ideas of geometrical lines: even moral instructions borrow their force from figures in geometry: hence we read of 'make strait paths for your feet,' and 'avoid every crooked way,' — and the higher branches of natural knowledge cannot be understood without it.

With my views of the importance of this subject, and the facilities with which it may be taught, you will not be surprized at my recommending it to the notice of the School-Book Society. Where the higher branches of mathematics are not taught, its first principles should be universally; and not only in the case of Europeans, but in the indigenous schools of this country. They are not merely the materials of which the temple of science is composed, but also an essential component of its steps, and the path which leads to the building; they not only furnish new ideas to the mind, but lead to the reception of others to an indefinite extent. Moreover, this cannot, according to my plans, interfere with any other instruction, or mode of instruction, and yet must, from inducing habits of observation and accuracy, greatly contribute to the success of all. Besides, in a local point of view, its importance cannot be sufficiently appreciated, as the natives of this country are lamentably deficient in scientific knowledge generally, and many of the best informed have had no opportunity of studying first principles.

Impressed with these and other considerations, I am preparing synoptic tables of elementary geometry, in which each figure will be given on a large scale, with a number of reference to the names of each in the vernacular languages of India; and in submitting my plan to you, I do it with the hope that, through the Society's patronage, these tables may be introduced throughout the native schools in these provinces. I apprehend difficulties will occur in affixing names to the figures in Sunserit, Bengalee, &c.; but I hope, with the assistance of the learned, my countrymen and natives, to surmount them.

CHINESE METAPHYSICS.

The following letter, addressed to the Editor of the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*, is taken from No. IX. of that miscellany.

Mr. Editor: In glancing over the Single Ta-tsuen, "a complete system of the principles of Nature," published about A.D. 1420, and the works of Choo-foo-tsze, published about 1720, I wished to frame an outline of them, chiefly for the use of students of Chinese. To do so, however, to any considerable extent, is incompatible with other avocations in which I am engaged; permit me then to state to you in a few words my ideas of the system. A correct general view will lead to a more easy comprehension of the several parts.

The botanical system of Linnæus, called the sexual system of plants, is now generally received, and considered as founded in truth; the Chinese also, though their characters of the sexes are not the same, use the same phraseology respecting plants. They do not, however, confine it to the vegetable creation, but extend it to every part of nature. They have even a sexual system of the universe.

They hold that matter existed originally in a chaotic state, which they denominate Tae-keih, and to which succeeded from *rest* and *motion*, a dual division, called Yin and Yang. Of these, Yin is female, and Yang male. From the union of these were produced heaven, earth, gods, men, and the inferior creatures, animate and inanimate. To all these existences, at first produced from the union of Yin and Yang, the sexual principle is conveyed, and is inseparably connected with them.* Heaven, the sun, day, and certain of what they deem the elements of matter, and the quality of hardness, are considered of the male gender; earth, the moon, night, and others of the five elements, and the quality of softness, are considered female. Even numbers are also divided according to gender. A unit and every odd number is male; two and every even number is female.

The Pih, or anima, the animal soul, is female; the Hwan, animus, or intellectual soul, is male.

This notion pervades every department of knowledge in China. It is the foundation of their theories of anatomy and medicine; and is, indeed, continually alluded to on every subject.

I do not find that any of the Grecian sages, who always introduced their philosophy by some theory of the universe, had any thing similar to this; but the Egyptians (as we learn from Jablonski, a Polish divine), worshipped the soul of the universe, under the idea that it possessed both sexes.

If this be correct, I incline more and more to the belief, that the Chinese derived both their written character and their philosophy from Egypt; or, in fact, that the Chinese are descended from the Egyptians.

The Yin and the Yang theory is much blended with, and affords a principal support to the atheistical materialism of the Chinese; and it is less or more adopted by all the sects, though the Jookeaou, or literati, harp upon it most.

I should think it a great mistake to introduce these technical terms into the cosmogony of Moses; for it appears to me, that the Chinese Yin and Yang mean many things, not included in the "light" and "darkness" of the book of Genesis.

The phrase Tae-keih, above noticed, denotes the "utmost limit:" to which some writers add, what they denominate a Woo-kein, "no extreme limit," something that is illimitable and infinite. But of this no distinct ideas are put down, nothing that at all corresponds to the character and perfections of deity.

The Jookeaou dwell particularly on a principle of fitness, or order, which they express by Le; which corresponds nearly to the European phraseology about the eternal fitness of things. This Le is one universal principle, and it is present with every existence: it cannot be determined, it inheres or adheres; though

* Choo-foo-tsze says, the celestial principle formed the male, the terrestial principle formed the female. All animate and inanimate nature may be distinguished into masculine and feminine: even vegetable productions are male and female; for instance, there is female hemp, and male and female bamboo. Nothing can possibly be separated from the Yin and Yang, the superior or hard, and the inferior or yielding principles.

how or where attached cannot be determined. It is compared to the vast ocean, of which every individual takes a part.

The Taou sect insists most on a somewhat similar principle, denominated by them Taou, which corresponds to the "Eternal Reason," talked of by some Europeans, and bears a very striking analogy to the word *logos*. It is from this word that the sect Taou derives its name; and though used by the Confucians, the sublime things affirmed of it by the Taou sect are not dwelt on by the others.

Teen, Heaven, which when defined in Chinese dictionaries, seems to imply no more than the material heavens, is yet in common use understood as at the head of the moral system, and most of the attributes of the Deity are predicated of it. It sees, hears, loves, hates, rewards and punishes; and colloquially the people attach to it a personal epithet of respect, like Lord or Seigneur. They say, Teen-laou-yay, "Heaven, the venerable Father," which is a personal title in common use. They vary it also by saying, Laoa-teen-yay, "the venerable Father, Heaven." Choo-foo-tsze says on one occason, Teen-yue-shin, "Heaven expresses God."

Heaven and Earth are commonly spoken of as the joint producers of other creatures, and answer nearly to the European word "Nature," when it is affirmed that nature does so and so.

Ke, in Chinese, answers to the "*materia subtilis*" of the Cartesians, and to the "*subtile spirit*,"—"the subtile and etherial medium" of Newton's Principia. I do not mean to say that in every instance the Chinese Ke and those European terms convey precisely the same idea, but that generally the terms correspond. The Le, mentioned above, is an immaterial and incorporeal principle: it has no figure; it is a kind of principle of organization, answering to the "internal and essential forms" of Europeans.

Ke, as distinguished from Le, is the more subtile and insensible part of matter. It is the substance on which figure and the other qualities of bodies are reared: it is the substratum, "the primary matter." The Chinese compare it to a containing vessel for the qualities of bodies, and is distinct from the Le principle, which is upon and herent in material bodies.

The aggregation of Ke makes gross or sensible matter, which they call Chih, tangible substance.

The Ke and Chih taken together make Sing, the nature and properties of bodies. Le and Hing are the primary matter and form: Ke and Sin are matter and mind. The Ke is limited or finite: mind has no limits, it is infinite.

The far-famed Kwa, or Yih-kwa, are called the signs, forms, or species of all things in nature, and seem somewhat like the "intelligible numbers" of Pythagoras; the "Monad, Duad," and so forth, of which "nothing either certain or important is now known." Some have spoken of these numbers as "the archetype of the world." Others, in language much more like that of the Chinese, "the symbolical representations of the first principles and forms of nature." But what is really meant in either case is not easy to determine. Whatever use Pythagoras made of his "intelligible numbers," in China the only intelligent use that has been made of them is that of imposture in fortune-telling. They are still studied extensively for this purpose, but for no other. And by the way (begging the mathematician's pardon), numbers, which some pretend never mislead, have, in the hands of astrologers, calculators of destinies, and others, been as fruitful a source of fraud as any other department of knowledge; and when men assume wrong or fanciful data, on which to found their calculations, will mislead as much as any other means of coming to a conclusion.

With the Chinese Joo Keaou, the Shin, or gods, hold a very inferior place in their regards; the Sages, or Shing jin, seem of more importance with them. Confucius confessed, he did not understand much respecting the gods, and therefore he preferred not speaking on the subject; and Choo-foo-tsze affirmed that there was not knowledge enough possessed to say positively that they existed; nor yet to deny it: but he saw no difficulty in omitting the subject altogether. Some Europeans, who do not like the character of the Deity contained in Revelation, are a good deal of the opinion of Choo-foo-tsze; others of them however, equally

averse to the Scripture character of the Almighty, and who say, that no Revelation is required, receive no support from the Chinese wise men, for they confessed that some farther light was desirable. Though the sages of China themselves did not each for himself claim a kind of equality with Heaven, they yet talk of each other in a way that seems blasphemy against Heaven. Heaven and earth, they say, produced human beings, but the work was incomplete. Men were to be taught the principles of reason, which heaven and earth could not do. The work of the sages was as great as that of the creators; therefore heaven, earth, and the wise men, form a triad of powers equal amongst themselves.

However, though the rant of their enthusiastic fits of admiration be a little blasphemous, they are often more moderate, and seem to say that that Heaven which made the wise men, could have dispensed with their services, had it been deemed fit to do so.

The Joo-keaou, which is so miserably deficient respecting the Deity, is also entirely silent respecting the immortality of the soul and future rewards or punishments. Virtue is rewarded and vice punished in the individuals, or in their posterity on earth; but of a separate state of existence they do not speak.

As I did not propose in this paper a system of Chinese metaphysics, but a few general hints only, I shall here close, and am, yours, &c.

R. M.

[The following observations on the subject of the foregoing letter are by the Editor of the *Gleaner*.]

We have elsewhere observed, that "no definition suits the Chinese Yin and Yang so well as that of a physical hermaphrodite;"* and are glad to find this opinion supported by our correspondent.

The Chinese, whether they speak of Yin and Yang, or of T'een and Te, evidently shew how deeply this notion has entered into their system. T'een, heaven, is called "Father;" Te, earth, is called "Mother;" and between them, as well as between the Yin and Yang, a commerce is supposed to exist, resembling that of the sexes, in the generation of men and brute animals.

The Le bears a strong resemblance to the "plastic natures" of the western philosophers, as well as to the principle of "the eternal fitness of things;" but, indeed, their own explanation of it is so vague and indefinite, that no precise idea can be affixed to it. We could without difficulty produce more than twenty different philosophical definitions of it, given by Chinese writers, e. g. "T'heen chay, Le yay;" i. e. Heaven is Le. "Sin chay, Le yay;" i. e. the heart is Le. "Taou tseeh Le yay;" Taou is Le. They also invert the order and say: Le is heaven, and Le is the heart; or, in other words, heaven is Le, and Le is heaven; the heart is Le, and Le is the heart! Le is almost uniformly considered as an independent principle, for we do not find that its operations are supposed to be under the direction or control of any sovereign being. It is without personality, though actions which necessarily suppose personal qualities are sometimes attributed to it; such as regulating, awarding, by general and fixed laws, good or evil to men, according to the merit or demerit of their actions.

We beg leave to remark, that though the Chinese often speak of T'een as the Supreme Being; yet they almost uniformly suppose Te, the earth, to be its counterpart, and to form a necessary portion of the essence of that being. Though they may mention T'een only; yet their minds at the same time advert to Te: their system unavoidably leads to this.

We must express a doubt whether, when Choo-footsze says, "Heaven expresses God," he meant, by "Shin," which we have here rendered "God," the Supreme Being. We rather conceive not; and that, in translating from Chinese books, the word Shin should very rarely, if ever, be rendered God; but rather, æon, gods, a spirit, an intelligent spirit, a superior intelligence, &c. &c. But as the Chinese language possesses no single word which can properly express what we understand by the awful word "God," Shin, if properly defined, may be used as the appellation, or rather one appellation of Deity, by those who teach christianity to that people. Indeed, view-

* See Retrospect of the first ten years of the Protestant Mission to China, sec. 2, p. 33.

ing the subject in the abstract, that is, separately from what custom has made venerable among the Chinese, we cannot help thinking Shin more proper, as a general appellation of the Supreme Being, than T'een; in as much as the former conveys to the mind the notion of a Spirit, distinct from matter; while the latter constituting the head of a visible, material triad (i. e. Teen, Te, Jin; Heaven, earth, and man,) leads directly to materialism, or to the confounding of God with his works.

We may farther remark, that the word Taou, mentioned above, is in some paragraphs of the books of Laou-taze represented as the first cause of all things, which the following extract will shew: "Ho wuh kaou yu t'een te sang t'een te chay? She ho wuh ta yu heu k'ung, yun heu k'ung chay? She kae ta Taou nae heu k'ung che foo moo; heu k'ung nae t'een te che foo moo; t'een te nae jin wuh che foo moo."*—"What [or who], is it that is higher than heaven and earth, and which produced heaven and earth? What is it that is greater than space, and which moves in space? [Answer.] The great Taou is the father and mother of space. Space is the father and mother of heaven and earth. Heaven and earth are the father and mother of men and things."—Here we perceive the idea of a chain of causes, supreme and subordinate, of which Taou is the head, or first link, and the original source of being. Taou's "moving in space" bears a striking analogy in sense to what is affirmed of the spirit of God, (Gen. 1st chap.) who "moved on the face of the deep," or on chaos. The word Yun signifies to move round, or revolve, either horizontally or otherwise, and this act is supposed to have taken place after space was produced.† But what is here affirmed of Taou being the original source and first productive cause of all things, does not so well comport with the definitions of the *logos*, given in the different philosophical systems which have adopted that term. If we be not mistaken, the *logos* has generally been considered, not as the first cause, but as a kind of secondary or subordinate one, and the first emanation from the Deity.

From the passage just quoted we remark:—1. That it conveys a distinct notion of a Triad, or three powers, engaged in the work of creation, namely Taou, Space, and the cælesto-terrestrial energy, or Taou, space and matter.—2. The idea of emanation; as the two subordinate causes are produced or emanate, the former from Taou, and the latter from Space. But the figure of generation might be objected to this.—3. That each in this triad possesses both sexes.—4. That T'een, heaven, frequently worshipped by the Chinese, is a part of the last division in this triad, and the child of space, and consequently not to be considered as the Deity. From the view here given of Taou, the reader will be apt to conclude that it can refer to none, but to the eternal and self-existent Jehovah, "the former of all things;" and we conceive that it has as good a claim to be employed as a general epithet of Deity, as any term in the Chinese language. But we must inform him that, only a few lines below, in the same book, the following sentences occur. Foo k'ung chung puh k'ung chay, chin k'ung yay. Chin k'ung chay, ta Taou yay.—"Now in the void space, that which is not void is the true void, the true void is Taou"—or in other words, "that, in space, which is not space, is the true space: Taou is the true space." In this extract Taou is cast down from the lofty eminence on which we saw him seated at the head of creation, in the preceding one, and either put out of being entirely, or confounded with space, and degraded to the rank of a creature.

It would not, however, be right to conceal from the reader that several learned Chinese have, in conversation, given a rather different view of the words which we have rendered "true space," as if they meant something "spiritual and invisible, and void of all material qualities." But the fact seems to be, that finding their ground untenable, they put a forced and unnatural sense upon the

* See Sing ming-kwi-che, vol. iv. p. 27.

† To say that "space was produced," does not appear to us unphilosophical; for it was either created or not. If not created, then it is self-existent and eternal, and must be God, or one of his attributes; for we have no notion of more than one self-existent, eternal Being. If it was created, then it is to be ranked among the creatures of divine power, and is equally dependent on the Deity with the grosser bodies or substances which come more easily within the cognizance of our senses.

words, in order to avoid the reproach of holding a principle which contains a palpable contradiction. The words may however be rendered "pure space,"—"absolute space," in the sense in which metaphysicians use these terms.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE *RECEPTION OF A NEW VICEROY AT CANTON IN* 1812;

WITH RULES DIRECTED TO BE OBSERVED AT HIS PALACE.

THE following paper, though of an old date, has not, so far as we know (says the Editor of the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*, from the 8th number of which this article is extracted), been yet made public; it is therefore presumed it will not be uninteresting to some of our readers.

Copy of a letter from Tseang-tajin, the new Viceroy of Canton, to the principal Foo and Heen in the province.—The letter was dispatched from Peking on the 22d of the 11th moon, and arrived at Canton on the 11th of the 12th moon.

"On the 19th of the 10th moon I went from Che-keang to Peking, and am now about to go from Peking to Canton. I, in both cases, provide men and horses for my own accommodation at every stage. Making the utmost haste I shall be at the boundaries of Canton by the middle of the first moon (of the 17th year). I now send a statement of such arrangements as will be proper; as follow:—

"1st. It has hitherto been customary to send to meet a Viceroy as far as Ganchow, or more distant to Sha-tsing: at present only send one Woo-seun-poo with four attendants to Nan-heung, there to wait. The hire of the boats in going and returning, their provisions, and expenses, do you supply. It is not allowed to take the smallest possible sum from the districts on the way. If this be not obeyed, it will be most rigorously examined into.

"2d. The expense of the boats from Nan-heung to Canton I will myself defray. The said district may not make any inquiries about it. The places that we pass through are not permitted to present any provisions, wine, &c. it is a vulgar custom which I entirely abolish. If presented, they will not be received. If any thing be given privately to the household or officers in waiting, they will one and all of them be broken.

"3d. Those who come out from the city to meet me are not allowed to go farther than Tsing-yuen; the officers of several districts are not allowed to go beyond the boundaries of their districts. If the Taou-tae leave the city ten lee, it is sufficient. Only four secretaries are allowed to come and receive my first proclamation: let them wait at Fo-hill. Let all other officers and people wait at Teeu-tsee landing-place. They are not permitted to crowd in boats to meet me: nor are runners allowed on this pretence to impress boats.

"4th. Let the military officers observe the same regulations as the civil officers: they are not allowed to go far to meet me; nor allowed privately to leave their posts.

"After my arrival at Canton, let the civil and military officers of both provinces send in their Lae-lee (an account of themselves, their term of services, &c.). They may send them by post or by water, but must not send soldiers or runners with them to Canton.

"The civil and military officers without public business are not allowed to come to Canton to see me. If they privately send soldiers or make some pretence to commission people to come, the circumstances will be inquired into, and their offence be punished.

"5th. At the landing places by the river side, it is not allowed to erect scaffolding, to ornament them, &c. nor is it allowed to make new the ornaments of my palace. As to the red carpets, &c. for the hall of audience, borrow a set of old ones and make out a list of them, that when I arrive I may compare it with the things themselves. I only require the cook-house with the boilers and furnaces to be in order. I will a few days before my arrival send a person to my palace; and when I come, will myself light the fires. The officer of the principal Heen is not allowed to prepare rice, nor is he allowed to supply what is necessary, except for the porters.

"6th. I do not want to detain in Canton more than 20 messengers and military attendants. These will be sufficient for every purpose; the others may return to their stations, and attend to their exercise. They are not allowed needlessly to go backwards and forwards, to impress boats and neglect their exercise. The officer in command is requested to attend to these regulations and wait for my decisions.

"7th. Let all the military stations send in a drawing of the place where they are posted: and explain fully all connected with them, and how distant they are from each other. Let them send in a statement of the number of men. Let the naval officers do the same. Let none be omitted. They may be sent in either before or after I arrive at Canton.

"8th. Whoever of the superior officers, or inferior ones, with their advisers, or the salt or Hong merchants, or any other persons, shall represent that he is intimate with me, and in my confidence; or if persons shall write to each other to this effect, or shall suffer themselves to be thus deceived; let all such be taken up and presented to justice: those who conceal such things shall be considered as guilty as those who commit them.

"Let the above be sent round to every office, civil and military, that they may act in obedience thereto. It is my sincere wish. My heart and mouth are one. It is no specious pretence; neither is it from a perverse disposition, but because the officers of Canton have hitherto acted in many things in a way not agreeable to the Tsin-shun. I have not inserted your titles, for which I hope you will excuse me."

The Rules directed to be observed are as follow:—

Canton, March, 1812.—The Chungkeun, together with the civil and military officers attached to his Excellency, are enjoined to make known:

I. That the servants of the household are not allowed, either secretly or openly, to receive any presents from visitors, nor to recommend servants. If this be violated, both those who give and those who receive will be guilty. The civil and military officers who know of any such transaction, and do not make it known, will be rigorously dealt with.

II. The persons who have been in the habit of waiting at the gate of the palace, to be employed as messengers, are all prohibited. If I have any messages to send, I will myself personally order the head Foo or Heen. If in opposition to this there be any understanding amongst these persons, the Foo and Heen will be accountable. I am determined not to make the least allowance.

III. I have heard that those whose duty it is to introduce strangers have been in the habit of extorting money from young officers; and that from those of the 9th degree of rank, who have not yet entered on office, they receive thirty or forty dollars. If this occur again it will be severely punished.

IV. The inferior officers of both provinces are not allowed to enter the inner rooms of the palace: those who offend will be broken for their impertinence. The attendants of officers, if not called for, are not allowed to enter.

V. The Foo and all civil officers below the rank of Foo, the Foo-tseang and all military officers below him, unless they have some very important secret business, or are called for by me, are not permitted to see me personally one by one. If they come to the palace to announce their return to, or their departure from, their offices, it is allowed them to send in a card and wait for my orders.

VI. The apartment for the An-cha-sze, Leang-taou, &c. when they call at the palace, must be kept without the least noise. Beside their servants none are allowed to enter: their chairmen, people with papers, and persons to make tea, are not allowed. If they and a mixed crowd presume to enter, I shall require it of the officers of my household.

VII. The inferior military officers are not allowed a number of men, as orderlies, to follow them, because it would impede the men in their duty: some would have too much, and some would have too little to do. The Kwang-hee is required to be invariably attentive, and not put on a fair appearance before me, whilst he is disobedient behind my back. If he does, his offence will be great.

VIII. If any military situation be vacant, an examination of persons to fill it must take place, and a choice, dictated by justice, made. For the inferior situa-

tions, choose persons according to their natural abilities: for the higher situations, choose men who can speak the Mandarin dialect. If commanders of a thousand or a hundred men (colonels or captains) are sent on any service, I must choose them myself: I will not allow any other person to name them. Such officers must not allow themselves to be deceived, or indulge any foolish hopes, for if I find it out, I shall consider them also offenders.

IX. If an important communication arrive, present it the moment that it is brought. The common communications of the day bring in when the drum beats, at the morning and evening. If persons come from a distance with papers, they are not to be delayed. If such persons are delayed, I allow them to come and tell me.

X. Officers who send in their cards, whether I see them or not, deliver my answer to them immediately; you must not presume to detain them.

XI. When civil and military officers are sent on any service, they must inform the owners of boats, horses, &c. (which they may require) from what office they are sent, that the people may go there and make their claims. They who are sent must have a certain allowance made them, a statement of which must be brought to me. The officers of districts are not permitted to make extravagant allowances; nor may the persons go beyond their allowance.

XII. If the Hong merchants have any business, they must first see the Kwan-poo; if the salt-merchants have business, they must first see the Yen-yun-sze. If they have any very important affair on which they must see me, it is required that they all come in a body, or engage three or four of their number to see me. One person is by no means allowed to see me privately. The presents to servants and other fees are all entirely cut off. If any persons visit the Hong or salt merchants, and say that they are my relations or friends, the said merchants must immediately inform me. Let there be no disobedience, otherwise the offence will be examined into.

MALAY DEMONS AND WITCHES.

In the eighth number of the Indo-Chinese Gleaner is a communication from a correspondent, who, after premising that the belief in witchcraft, evil spirits, charms, &c. prevails to an almost incredible extent among the Malays, and that their imaginary evil spirits, which are numerous, have all of them names either arbitrary or descriptive of their qualities, goes on to give an account of a species of these evil spirits vulgarly called Polong, a word, however, which the writer had not met with in any of their books, nor seen in any dictionary of their language. From this account it seems that the history of the Polong is very little known. They (the Malays) say that it is conveyed down from parents to children. According to their own laws it is death to keep one, therefore we cannot expect to know any thing more about it than from its influence. It is, as it seems, invisible, and is kept in a small earthen bottle with a neck, and a hole sufficient to admit a finger. He feeds upon human blood. The keeper cuts the tip of his fore-finger about once or twice a week, either Friday or Monday night, till blood comes out, and he then puts it into the vessel, when the Polong sucks his fill." If the keeper neglects to feed him regularly, he comes out of his hole, and sucks the whole body to such a degree that the skin becomes all over black and blue. The Polong is very seldom kept by males, most generally by females. The woman, however ugly naturally, yet through keeping the Polong possesses surprising charms in her countenance to every beholder. If the person who keeps the Polong has a grudge against any one, or if asked for, or hired by another, he is let loose upon the man whom they wish to injure. The marks of possession are many. As soon as the Polong enters the man, he first falls down screaming, unconscious to himself and to every thing about him; sometimes he becomes speechless and like a dead man; sometimes there is no appearance of ailment, but his conversation is incoherent; sometimes he falls to beating all about him. Sometimes, as soon as he

enters into any one, the person possessed dies. The Polong always adheres exactly to his orders, and inflicts that punishment which is commanded him. Sometimes, though but seldom, it proves infectious, *viz.* in the following way, when the possessed falls down in a fit, and another asks him, saying, "What! what is the matter! what, have you got a Polong?" The person asking is affected, falls down insensible, and remains in the same state with the other till the Polong is expelled. A person seriously assured the writer that he had seen men and women, to the number of 20, thus affected at the same time. The people are so well acquainted with the power of this Polong, that as soon as they see any one suffering they send immediately for the physician, an adept in the occult sciences, who, with an air of importance and learning, administers some medicine, or more frequently makes use of a charm. He draws a fantastical figure, which, as he pretends, is that of the demon, and a print of which is given in the *Gleaner*, upon the inside of a white basin, pours water upon it, and gives the sufferer to drink. Then he takes hold of the end of the thumb (for fear the Polong should make his escape, that being the door by which he enters the body), and interrogates the man in the following manner: "Why do you torment him?" Then the Polong, speaking through the man, replies, "My *father* (for so he calls his keeper) has a grudge against him," &c. "Who is your father?" "——." "What has he told you to do?" "To eat heart and entrails," (general term for torment). Sometimes this evil spirit braves all means and refuses to speak. Sometimes he tells lies and confesses another name. When this soothsayer has prevailed against the evil spirit, and has heard his confession, he then tries to detect him (though a spirit yet he has dimensions and shape): he feels the body all over, for he lurks between skin and flesh. Sometimes he finds him in an arm, sometimes behind the ear, to the touch as large as the above. Now for his expulsion. The soothsayer first exacts an oath of him that he has spoken nothing but truth, and also that he will never come again. Sometimes the physician has such power that he sends him back to torment his own keeper.

In the ninth number of the same miscellany is an account, by the same writer, of another imaginary being, called by the Malays the *Penangalan*, a derivative from a Malay word signifying to "pull out," and which means "that which is pulled out." From this account it appears that the *Penangalan* is not properly either witch or evil spirit. It is described as a human head, neck, and intestines adjusted to, and, as it were, inhabiting the trunk and limbs of a human body, but endowed with the power of extricating itself from this body (which is always that of a woman), and of returning to it again at its own pleasure. It delights, when unobserved, to make excursions through the air from the body it usually resides in, for the purpose of preying upon all manner of garbage, which, it seems, is its favourite food, and of avenging itself upon those who may have given it offence by sucking their blood. The person (whatever one may call her) who is made up of these separable parts—of *Penangalan*, that is—and the body it usually inhabits, believes, it appears, in Satan, and, as might be presumed, practices witchcraft. She, moreover, lives in filthiness, going astray. Some further particulars of this curious composite being, together with a Malay story illustrative of its habits, are given by the writer. With these we will not offend the delicacy or try the patience of our readers; though they can hardly, perhaps, be considered as one whit more disgusting, or one whit more tedious, than those horrors of various kinds, those stupid and loathsome exhibitions of vampires, &c. which have been pretty generally and pretty warmly admired in our popular poems, plays, and novels. The Editor of the *Gleaner* makes a very sufficient apology for the introduction of them into his miscellany, in the observations upon his correspondent's communication which are given below. In addition to his correspondent's remark, "that the unenlightened mind easily receives an impression from whatever is proposed to it" (meaning, it is presumed, easily *believes* whatever is proposed to it), it may be observed, that the belief of the unenlightened mind is never so readily yielded to imposture; never has the tyrannous imagination of uninstructed man so absolutely the better of his rea-

son, as when the absurdity attempted to be imposed upon him is associated with images of terror.

"Our correspondent's idea that the unenlightened mind easily receives an impression from 'whatever is proposed to it,' could not have a stronger confirmation than the fact, that conceptions savouring of such inconceivable degeneracy are entertained by creatures retaining a single claim to the human shape and to the character of man. Whatever degree of scepticism may have been entertained by thoughtful men on the subject of witchcraft and magic in general, we certainly think there is not much danger of any one's credulity being strengthened by this relation. The nature of our work requires that we should keep nothing back which tends to illustrate the intellectual and moral character of the Indo-Chinese nations, however humbling to human nature the illustration may be: otherwise we should have made an apology, to our fair readers especially, for inserting a piece which may be considered offensive to delicacy. The lower the human intellect is sunk in ignorance, and the more coarse and degrading its imaginations are, so much the more pressing is the call on the well-wishers of our species to extend the boon of knowledge, religion, and civilization to those who possess them not, to those whose very *minds* seem identified with the '*dunghill*,' cast in the mould of that personal filthiness in which their days are passed, and extinguished by those habits of dormant indolence in which the Malays are known to waste their life."

DESCRIPTION OF A BRITISH SHIP OF WAR.

By PELIMA TALAWA.

This is a genuine landsman's description of a ship, with an epitome of the comforts of a sea-voyage. The original paper from which it is translated was composed by Pelima Talawa, one of the Kandyan dessaves engaged in the late rebellion in Ceylon, and the highest in rank among several chiefs, who, for safe custody, after being reduced in the field, have been conveyed as state prisoners to the Mauritius. It was given by him to one of the lieutenants of H.M.'s ship Liverpool at the end of their voyage. Its diverting simplicity arises from a previous ignorance of nautical affairs, a purity and perfection of ignorance that may be accounted for by recollecting, that before the interior of Ceylon was united under the British government to the belt of maritime territory which European settlers had occupied, the Kandians were islanders without a coast.

Observations on the Voyage.

On the day that we came on board we were all astonished at the fabric and the magnificence of the ship. There are three very tall masts, with ropes innumerable, and many sails of a vast size. On the upper deck there are several boats and many guns. On the middle deck the guns were still more numerous on both sides, and all ready for use. Here are the cabins occupied by the captain, which in cleanliness and beauty are like the rooms of a royal palace. There is on this deck, besides, a pump to clear the water out of the lower part of the ship, and a kitchen. The lower deck contains the cabins of the second officers of the ship, and many others, with a window in each: there is also a pump on this deck. Sailing is, I believe, not only pleasant, but very healthy to those who are accustomed to it. The sick appear to me to receive great benefit; for persons labouring under great heat of body recover on the upper deck, or on the middle if their heat be only moderate; and if they suffer under cold, they regain their health on the lower deck.

During our voyage, which lasted twenty-one days, we saw nothing but the sea and the heavens, which seemed of an immense extent. The working of the ship continued day and night without intermission. Both the officers and common sailors displayed the greatest activity, and their goodness and kind-hearted behaviour were more than I can describe.

Sailing to an unknown country, without any sight of land, is a most surprising

operation. I inquired of one of the officers by what means it was that they found their way to distant and unknown lands: he told me it was by the use of a compass that they directed their course. I think the knowledge of the compass is a wonderful discovery. I was quite astonished at the construction of the ship, and I do not believe there is any nation in the world so skilful as the English.

PELIMA TALAWA, *Dessave.*

BUDHAIC WORSHIP.

I HAVE just passed through a country abounding in relics of the Budhaic worship. Among others I visited the temple near Bilsa, which has of late attracted attention, from Capt. Fell's account of it. It is a venerable pile of antiquity, though very different from what I had previously conceived. The sculptures are all on the gateways, and executed certainly in a style far surpassing any thing we see from the chissel of the present occupants of Hindostan. The fine tall pillars and friezes, covered with white grey lichen, resembling silver fretted work, give all the hoariness of age to the structure, and excite a sublime emotion in the mind of the spectator which cannot be expressed by any language. The low cone is a singular object, it has evidently been dedicated to the worship of Boodh, as two large images of that god are still standing opposite two of the gateways, and I imagine, at one time, there had been two others opposite to the remaining gateways. These images are headless, but the plain unadorned figure, and the peculiar sitting posture, clearly point the object which they represent. I cannot agree with Capt. Fell in believing the cone hollow. It is, compared with the rest of the structure, very rudely built, and no obvious remains of an aperture can be observed at any part of the wall. Indeed I am inclined to think that the low cone itself was an object of adoration; and since you are of opinion, that the worship of Siva, or Mahadeva, was intimately connected with that of Boodh, why may not the structure be but a colossal Lingam,* similar in its symbolic allusion to those we now meet with in the Hindoo Dewallas. I am not sufficiently grounded in Hindoo mythology to reason on the subject, and therefore throw out this hint, merely as a conjecture, which of course may be explained as such by yourself, or any other more conversant with these questions than I profess to be. Lieut. Bagnold, of the 13th N.I., who also visited the temple, and took drawings of the sculptures, seems to think that these figures support very strongly your opinions on the subject of your publication. I saw the other day a letter from him, in which he expresses himself to that effect; I am therefore not altogether singular here, although his arguments are drawn from another source. The dress of many of the figures represented is almost that of the Levites who waited on the ark of the covenant, as described in the books of Moses; and were I to give full scope to my fondness for conjecture, I might add still further in support of your doctrines respecting the connection of the patriarchal with the Budhaic religion, which you allude to in the beginning of your book. All the information I could obtain from the people about Bhilsa respecting the building amounted to nothing. They said it was very old; that the hill was called Shanzy-jang-kirka-pullar; that the images were those of Luchman and Parosonath, and that their heads were struck off by order of Aurungzebe,* in some zealous paroxysm of that monarch. As to any allusion of which the figures were emblematic, it was in vain to ask; they evidently knew not, nor troubled their heads about the matter.

Two marches on this side of Bhilsa, at a small fortified town called Garishpore, or Ghasspore, there are some very interesting temples, which have evidently been dedicated to Boodh, as now known under the modern name of Parosonath. One of those which I particularly examined was almost a square building,

* This is the case with the great temple of Boro Budho in Java.—*Tytler.*

* Mussulman bigotry seems to have been the cause of destruction in Java, and all over India. —*Tytler.*

surmounted by a square pyramid of four sides with convex surfaces, the common pyramid of Hindoo Dewallas. It was divided into three apartments, in two of which were large images. That in the centre was evidently Boodh, from the style, the head-dress or hair, and the usual sitting posture; the other was a figure resembling the central one in almost every respect, but much more delicate in form, being that of a female, as I conceived; the limbs were more elegant, and the body not so gross: each had a star in the breast, or something approaching to that figure, similar to what you pointed out to me, I recollect, in some small images of Parosonauth at Allahabad. In the cap or hair (for I am uncertain which to call it) there was this difference: that in the central image it terminated on the shoulder by a knot or fold, like a serjeant-major's lace epaulette; and in the other it fell over the neck and shoulders in the form of cords, which might without any stretch of imagination be taken for tresses of hair flowing loosely. There were no breasts, however, in this figure, but I certainly think it must have been intended to represent a female divinity. The whole outside of the building was covered with a variety of sculptures, all executed in a masterly style, and much surpassing any workmanship we meet with in the modern Hindoo structures. It seemed to be quite neglected, and formed no object of regard to the people of the neighbouring villages. The other temple at the southern extremity of the hill of Garishpore, and about half a mile from this one, seemed of the same nature.

As to the country itself, all the way from Husseingabad to Bhilsa, through the Bopawl's territory, we see large tracts of land, and a miserable scanty population. Some eight or sixteen years ago, I imagine, the greatest parts of the district had been under cultivation; but the ravages of the Pindarries, who particularly infested that country, and the consequent miseries of poverty, had compelled the inhabitants to emigrate, or led almost to their extirpation. British protection now, it is to be hoped, will do much to improve the condition of the people and country, and if we may judge from Maj. Henley's exertions, it has already began to take effect.

The Bhilsa district, and indeed all Scindea's country to Saugur, looks well, and is in general cultivated from Saugur to this place; it is a black soil, and in many places very well cultivated, and on the whole the district is populous. I particularly remarked the fine figures and engaging expression of the women. This is especially striking at Saugur; very different from the ladies of our provinces, they rather court than shun the gaze of a stranger. There is something too in the floating dress, and the various red and green coloured garments, which appear to be peculiarly becoming. The letter concludes by expressing the writer's intention to visit Callinger, in these words: "You ought to visit Callinger before the work of destruction commences there; the fort is certainly to be dismantled, and it is probable that some of the many relics will suffer in consequence. I understand here the natives are sadly afflicted at the idea of its impending fate."

(*From the Ind. Hurk. No.* 7.)

INDIAN ANECDOTE.

THERE is a particular race of Hindoos in that part of India called the Deccan, who are known by the appellation of Bunjaras. When armies take the field in the East, of which the paper from which this anecdote is cited gives a detailed history, the Bunjaras supply the place of a commissariat. By the aid of many thousands of bullocks they transport abundance of grain about, and, moving with the camp, open at every halt a market for the disposal of their stores.

"Although the Bunjaras have, generally speaking, performed their contracts with the British government with great probity, yet it would appear that they have been actuated more by motives of personal interest or fear than by innate principles of honour. In the campaign of Colonel Dalrymple in 1800, there was one instance of their want of fidelity: in

the campaign of Sir Arthur Wellesley there were two others. The first was the actual march of a small tauda (horde) to join the enemy, which was intercepted by an officer of the name of Dooly Khan, commanding a body of the Nizam's horse; he reported the circumstance to Sir Arthur, who wrote to Dooly Khan to confiscate the grain, and hang the Naig of the tauda. The Nizam's officer, however, neglected to execute the latter part of the order, but appropriated the grain to the use of his troops; and, as a very curious incident arose from this circumstance, I shall relate it, although not immediately connected with the subject; it will, however, tend to shew in what veneration Sir Arthur Wellesley's character was then held, and also evince the degree of penetration into men's characters which some of the Indians possess.

"In the year 1808, five years after the circumstance which has been mentioned took place, the very Naig who was going over to the enemy, hearing that Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay (who had been Adjutant-General with Sir A. Wellesley in the Deccan) was then the town-major of Madras, went to him and complained that Dooly Khan had, in the year 1803 or 1804, seized a large quantity of grain, for which he had never accounted. Col. Barclay was imposed on by the story, and wrote to a friend at Hydrabad to interest himself with the resident, Captain Thomas Sydenham, to recover the money from Dooly Khan. Accordingly Captain Sydenham, some time afterwards, begged that Dooly Khan would call on him on business. After being seated, the subject was introduced, and the Bunjara Naig called in. Dooly Khan instantly recollected the circumstance, and said, 'I have got about me the order to hang that old man;' and produced, among a number of other letters which he took out of his turban, the identical letter. Of course the Bunjara's cause fell to the ground, and Captain Sydenham congratulated him on his fortunate escape. Captain Sydenham, however, could not help asking Dooly Khan how he came to have the letters of Sir A. Wellesley about him, 'since,' said he, 'you could not have been aware of the subject upon which I requested this visit.' 'No,' said the chieftain, 'that's true; but you see in that packet every letter I have received from General Wellesley; and I keep them always close to my person, or on my head, out of respect for the talents and capacity of a man whose equal I never saw, either as a soldier or politician; and while I possess these, I am convinced I shall meet with no harm; they are in fact (said he) a talisman."—*Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society.*

VISIT OF THE RANNEE OF TRAVANCORE TO THE RESIDENCY.

[*From a Letter addressed to the Editor of the Madras Gov. Gaz.*]

THIS place has recently been the scene of much splendor. The princes of this country usually reside at the capital, Trevandrum, from which we are about forty miles distant, and being on a tour, they have recently honoured this neighbourhood with their presence.

Information having been received of the intended visit, great preparations had been made throughout the country for the suitable reception at this and other places of the reigning sovereign of Travancore. The party consisted of her highness the Rannee, with the infant Princess, her nephews, the Rajah and the Elliah Rajah.

On the morning of the 1st February, the troops in the British cantonment were drawn out to receive their highnesses; and the British Resident having met the family at a short distance, joined the cavalcade, which advanced in very splendid array, with a number of state elephants, and all the usual Asiatic symbols of sovereignty.

Their highnesses the Rannee and the Rajah were in one umbarrie, and the resident accompanied the Elliah Rajah in another. A royal salute announced the approach of her highness, who was received on the right of the line by Major General Sewell, commanding, and the staff of the subsidiary force; each corps saluting as the sovereign of the country passed.

The spectacle was grand and interesting, the fineness of the morning adding lustre to the scene, in which the martial appearance of an highly disciplined body of troops was finely contrasted with Asiatic style and pomp. The procession moved slowly along, and was well dis-

played as it ascended the winding road on the face of the height near the residency, which had been vacated and prepared for the reception of the Rannee.

On the following day, the Resident with General Sewell and the staff visited their highnesses, and in the evening her highness the Rannee received the ladies in the drawing-room of the residency: about eight o'clock the Resident arrived, and presented the gentlemen to her highness. Then followed a grand display of excellent fireworks, and a nautch; after which her highness retired, requesting the ladies and gentlemen to partake of refreshments in an adjoining temporary apartment fitted up for the purpose. Here we were regaled with an elegant collation, and the company retired at an early hour.

On the following evening the Resident gave a ball and supper, and the novelty of this scene seemed to afford great satisfaction to her highness the Rannee, who honoured the ball-room with her presence.

On the 4th instant we were again, by invitation from her highness, assembled at the residency, and were delighted with another and most brilliant display of fireworks, nautch, and Hindoo play, and were, as before, upon her highness retiring, invited to partake of a collation in the adjoining supper room. The only alloy to the pleasure of this evening was in witnessing the indisposition of the illustrious personage whose guests we were.

On the following evening, the Rannee being greatly recovered of the previous day's indisposition, her highness repaired to the theatre, where the amateurs of the drama had prepared a treat of the highest order. The Resident, General Sewell, &c. received her highness at the entrance, where the flank companies of his Majesty's 89th regiment formed a guard of honor, and conducted her highness to a canopy of state erected for the occasion, which, with the house, had been fitted up with great elegance and taste.

The performance immediately commenced; and as the substance of the play ("The Midnight Hour") had been previously written out in the Malliallum language, and given to the Rannee, her highness took an interest in the performance and in the business of the stage; and, inquiring from time to time into what was most striking, appeared to be greatly pleased with an exhibition so wholly new: at the close of which her highness retired in the same state as in coming.

The excellency of the various performers afforded the spectators great satisfaction, and led us to the anxious hope that this elegant amusement will be continued among us.

On the evening of Monday last, their highnesses the Rannee, the Rajah and the Elliah Rajah, proceeded on their return to Trevandium, and on passing through the cantonment, accompanied by the Resident, received the same military honors as on their arrival.

The intervals from amusements, as above related, were fully occupied by her highness the Rannee in certain religious observances, holding a durbar, &c. which had almost proved too fatiguing for one accustomed to more tranquillity.

The courteous affability of manner, and the friendly confidence displayed by this princely visitor, was most gratifying to all who had the happiness of being admitted to her highness's presence; and the distinguished honors and respect shewn to the sovereign of the country, appeared most gratifying to thousands of her subjects assembled on every occasion of state and public appearance.—*Travancore, Quilon, 11th Feb.* 1820.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. XI.

(*Continued from p.* 42.)

In ascending the stream, we came to an opening on our left, which is the entrance into a great river, called the Ronpuaran, into which the rapidity of the tide had nearly forced the ship; but by the dexterity of the pilot we avoided this cross impulse. We had next to pass a shifting sand, called the James and

Mary's, on which a ship of that name, many years ago, was totally lost, with all the crew; the force of the tide was such when she grounded that it turned her suddenly over, and completely round, carrying away her masts, after which she rolled upon the sand like a cask, and then disappeared in deep water. Scarcely a season passes in which ships are not lost on this dangerous quicksand. By a favourable breeze we were wafted clear of this danger. The views on both sides of this fine river now began to grow interesting, particularly as we approached a village called Fultah, which before the war belonged to the Dutch East-India Company. Some of the houses seen through the openings of the plaintain and cocoa-nut trees, from being white-washed, were more picturesque than those nearer the sea. Hundreds of fine cattle were peacefully grazing on the banks of the river, which, with the paddy or rice fields at a little distance, gave us the idea of a land blest with plenty. Whenever we anchored, numbers of native boats, called paunchways, came alongside, with abundance of milk, butter, bread, eggs, fruits, and vegetables. Their approach was allowed until it was discovered that several of our people were intoxicated, and that something stronger than milk had been conveyed on board; further intercourse with these boats was in consequence forbidden. In our progress we saw on the left bank a large village, called Willoborough, at which was a cattle-market. A number of country boats were lying at this place, some laden with heaps of hay and straw, like floating stacks, and others with bricks and large earthern jars, all for the Calcutta market. After we had got beyond this place, a fanatic came alongside, with a very reverend devout aspect; his beard, white as wool, reached down his breast, which, contrasted with his dark complexion, gave him rather a striking appearance. This sage personage was called Peor Serang; on inquiry into his office, I was told it was through his prayers the ship had come safe. Our Lascars seemed delighted to see him, and rewarded him liberally.

We next passed, on our left, a place called Fort Gloucester, and a village on our right called Budge-Budge, where stood an old ruin originally built of brick. Both banks of the river were now covered with little villages, and much cattle feeding near the brink. At a place called the powder mills is a large distillery and a respectable looking dwelling house. The wind failing, we were obliged to anchor at a place called Sangerale. Shortly after we were agreeably surprised by a handsome accommodation boat coming alongside, with a letter from Messrs. Hudson, Bacon, and Co. ship builders, saying that the boat and people were at our service, and that should any assistance be wanted they would with pleasure send it from town. This was not all; for a plentiful supply of fresh butter, bread, fruit, &c. was sent, with a fine round of corned beef, which would have done honor to an English table. This civility from strangers was very gratifying to our feelings, as the only knowledge they had of us was by a letter from Malacca. However it was a good earnest of Indian hospitality, of which we had afterwards frequent experience. This boat was kept by the ship, and sent on shore for the little things wanted, until we arrived off the town of Calcutta.

All my pleasant thoughts were dispersed this evening, by seeing several human bodies floating down the river with the tide, and crows feasting upon the carcases. I could not at first conjecture what they were, but was informed by the pilot that these sights were so common as to excite no attention in the residents here; that he had often witnessed the horror with which a stranger from Europe was struck at first beholding them. We were told that it was only the poorer class of Hindoos who throw their dead into the river, as those who could afford to purchase wood practised burning. Previous to committing the body to the sacred stream they swathe it in a piece of calico, and cause prayers to be said over it by their Bramins. At this season of the year there is very little flood tide, so that the bodies are not floated up: but indeed this rarely happens in any season, as they are food for the numerous sharks; or if cast ashore, they are devoured by wild dogs, jackalls, kites, vultures, &c. with which this country abounds. We happened to cast our eyes to a place in the mud, not far off, where lay a human body surrounded by crows. These were kept at a distance by three pariahs, or wild dogs, who were tearing the flesh; the

sight made me shudder, and the recollection of it disturbed my repose, or deformed my dreams, during the night.

The next morning we got under weigh and proceeded towards Garden Reach. The finest prospect burst upon our view as we rounded a point at the bottom of the reach; we beheld a number of elegant detached mansions, surrounded by every indication of affluence and elegance; they are seated in the midst of beautiful meadows and pleasure grounds, where the grass is like velvet to the water's edge. The appearance of this delightful spot far exceeded my expectation; it only wanted the variety of hill and dale to make it fairy land. The tide now rushed down with such force, that we were obliged to come once more to an anchor a little below the Botanic Garden, which was on our left; and as the Captain wished to inform Doctor R., the Company's botanist, that he had in charge the plants sent from Penang, the sun being low, I was induced to land, and take a walk in the fine gardens. We were most kindly received and entertained by the Doctor, who shewed us every thing worth notice. Mrs. R. did not speak English like a native; I understood she was a native of Germany. She was extremely civil, and requested that I would spend a few days with her as soon as we were a little settled in town. While passing through the different beautiful walks, I was surprised to see numbers of jackalls and foxes running about, as if they were domesticated, and asked the reason: the Doctor said that when the sun was down they always came from their lurking places; that they were so numerous in the country, it was impossible to keep them under. We then returned on board, after promising to make frequent visits to Doctor and Mrs. R. who gave us a general invitation.

Next morning the wind was adverse, and the freshes running so strong that the ship could not move. The river here was covered with vessels of all descriptions; many brigs and sloops, with large clumsy barges called burrs, were going down to the Indiamen with cargoes and provisions: there were also most beautiful pleasure vessels named budgerows, pinnaces, and snake boats, in constant motion. This scene was interesting.

Towards noon a breeze sprung up, which enabled the ship to proceed, when we soon came in sight of the flag staff of Fort William, passed quickly up towards it, and saluted it with nine guns. This compliment was returned from the saluting battery. The city of Calcutta was now in sight, with its stately buildings, appearing like so many palaces, particularly those about Chowringa. This, with the numerous masts of the shipping, lying off the town, which produced a grand effect, engaged all our attention and admiration. None on board were more pleased at our arrival than the Sepoys; they had been absent some years at Bencoolen. They were all landed in the evening; the Captain then went on shore to report the ship, and to hire a house while the ship remained. We came to anchor off the Banks Hall, where the master-attendant has an office, near what is called the old fort, but which retains no vestiges of a fortification as far as we could observe from the anchorage. On the opposite side of the river a number of handsome looking villas adorn Howrah, or Sulkea; this suburb is situated abreast of Calcutta. Conspicuous amongst the buildings is the large one called the Female Orphan School.

When my husband returned I found he had procured a house in a street called Cossitollah, at eighty rupees per month, unfurnished.

Just before breakfast this morning, Mr. Muirhead informed me that a person had come from the shore with a present of fruit, &c. saying that he had got the house matted, and all ready for our reception, and that a couple of palanquins and bearers were waiting for us, at the ghaut, or landing place. As my husband had gone on shore very early, and I could not think of quitting the ship before his return, I desired to see the person who had come off. He advanced to the cabin door, took off his shoes, and made three salams with great apparent humility; he was dressed in fine white muslin, thrown loosely over his body and shoulders, over this he had a beautiful Cashmere shawl. His complexion was not very dark, and his person was upon the whole rather prepossessing; he appeared to be about twenty-five years of age; he had two attendants. I inquired if he spoke Eng-

lish: he replied, "not great much." I soon however understood by his broken sentences that his name was Kissen Chunda Bose; that the Captain, when mate, had employed him as sircar, and that he wished me to speak in his behalf now, which I promised to do. At that instant the Captain came on board and informed me that all was ready on shore, and that it would be advisable to land before the sun got too high. We accordingly left the ship, and proceeded to the spot where the palanquins were in waiting; we seated ourselves in them, and as we passed along the winding streets new scenes opened to our view. Every part was thronged with natives, of whom I shall not attempt a description until I have been some time resident among them. We soon gained our appointed station in Cossitollah Street, where I was glad to rest, for in the narrow streets I found the heat very oppressive; the house was large and convenient, having on the first floor, which was the upper story, four good bed rooms, a spacious hall, with a veranda in front; apartments of the same size below, occupied by the ship's stores, and a large piece of ground, called the compound, at the back, for the live stock, &c. A winding staircase led up to the flat roof terraced all round, to which we sometimes resorted after our evening's ride for the benefit of the cool air.

We found ourselves obliged to submit to the custom of the country, in keeping up the following establishment: a Durwan, or porter, at the gate; a Sircar and two assistants for the ship; a Bobagee, or cook, and his assistant; a Beastie, or water carrier; a Mater, or linkboy, and a sweeper, for the house; a set of bearers for one palanquin, seven.

In addition to these we had the servants from the ship, and an ayah, or female attendant, for myself. All these, we were informed, were absolutely necessary in this place, we were therefore obliged to conform. That same evening, my husband drove me round the circular road, Chouringa, and the course, to which all the fashionables of Calcutta resort morning and evening; the course is regularly watered in the dry season, which renders it by far the most agreeable place for an airing. I thought at first that all the Europeans here looked sickly and pallid, but this impression wore off after a short time. I was introduced to several very respectable women, amongst whom were Mrs. K. now Lady M. K. with whom I frequently took a morning drive; I found her pleasing, and well informed; she kindly explained every thing which appeared a novelty to me. She resided with her sister, Mrs. J., whose husband was a merchant, and from whom we received friendly attentions. We were under the necessity of limiting our morning's excursion to an hour or two, for after seven o'clock the sun became so powerful that we were glad to return as quickly as possible to the house, and to remain there until evening, unless obliged to pay morning visits, which was generally done at the expense of a bad head-ache.

One morning the sircar told me we should have good fortune, for three argalls, or adjutants, had rested upon our house-top all night. They had no doubt been attracted by the rats, which were generally caught in a trap, and thrown out at night. The quantity these gigantic birds will devour is astonishing. One morning, nine large rats had been caught, which one by one were thrown to an adjutant, who picked them up and swallowed them as a pigeon would peas; after which a leg of Bengal mutton, from which only a slice or two had been cut, was thrown out, which he picked up in a dexterous manner, and bolted down his throat. The crows however, in this country, are the most daring of the feathered tribe; I have seen them come in at the windows of the dining room, and take cold meat off the table. So expert are they in thieving, that a watch is obliged to be set to prevent a surprise; a fine little English terrier which we had was often annoyed by these depredators, as well as by the kites. When meat was sent out for the dog a battle generally ensued between her and the crows; while she was occupied in chasing one another came to plunder, the kites at the same time darting down from the house top, snatched up in their talons the bones of contention; those were in their turn attacked by their own tribe, and obliged to surrender the spoil in the air to others, who in their turn found themselves unable to resist some new competition.

(To be continued.)

PAPERS RELATING TO THE EAST-INDIA TRADE.

Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 3d July 1820.

An Account of the Value of all Goods exported from Great Britain to the East-Indies and China, for two Years, ending 5th January 1820.

To India:	1818.	1819.
Apothecary Ware	£37,481	£23,168
Apparel	46,161	30,811
Beer and Ale	79,514	40,336
Books, Printed	47,265	40,792
Brass	10,227	5,813
Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	18,582	6,993
Chariots, Coaches, and Chaises	18,824	12,859
Coals	3,632	1,124
Cochineal	15,636	13,722
Colours for Painters	43,722	13,661
Copper, wrought and unwrought (British)	335,843	317,050
——— in Bricks and Pigs (Foreign)	650	13,176
Cordage	27,792	5,827
Cotton Manufactures	701,348	461,405
Glass and Earthenware	288,842	83,145
Guns and Pistols	68,480	25,521
Haberdashery and Millinery	64,432	15,895
Hardwares and Cutlery	77,097	28,845
Hats of all Sorts	36,529	13,543
Iron, in Bars (British)	80,035	50,734
——— (Foreign)	52,435	36,972
——— cast and wrought	108,214	41,024
Lace and Thread of Gold and Silver	14,811	7,514
Lead and Shot	99,404	41,548
Leather, tanned and wrought	63,206	30,510
Linens	32,389	22,275
Military Stores, not otherwise described	24,800	20,949
Musical Instruments	13,301	14,130
Ordnance, Brass and Iron	23,913	33,706
Plate, plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	68,245	44,511
To India:	1818.	1819.
Provisions	£60,950	£40,508
Quicksilver	157,635	78,226
Silk Manufactures	27,290	6,251
Soap and Candles	3,996	5,676
Spirits, British	3,191	1,406
——— Foreign	38,949	51,604
Stationary	63,096	31,757
Steel, unwrought, British	10,743	5,699
——— Foreign	19,840	14,809
Sugar, refined	1,297	975
Swords	7,213	935
Tin, unwrought	45	47
Tin and Pewter Wares, and Tin Plates	28,196	7,198
Wines	57,210	49,450
Woollens	269,833	342,841
All other Articles	342,119	223,250
To China:		
Iron, in Bars	7,167	6,106
Lead and Shot	12,948	19,114
Woollens	673,297	568,628
All other Articles	1,702	1,777
Total Value of Exports by the East-India Company, to China	695,114	595,625
Value of Exports to India	3,594,413	2,358,191
Total Value of Exports to the East-Indies and China	£4,289,527	£2,953,816

Note.—The Privilege Trade to China is included under the head of Exports to India. The above return does not include shipments in the last two years, in foreign shipping, to ports within the limits of the East-India Company's charter, amounting (exclusive of bullion) in 1818 to £13,279, and in 1819 to £54,849, consisting principally of quicksilver and of British woollens, exported to Canton in American ships.

An Account of all Goods, the Produce of the East-Indies and China, imported into and exported from Great Britain, for Two Years, ending 5th Jan. 1820.

IMPORTED.		1818.	1819.
Produce of India:			
Borax (at 7d. per lb.)	lbs.	281,478	848,996
Camphire (at 2s. 10d.)	—	228,222	196,038
Cassia Lignea (at 1s. 6d.)	—	188,858	338,028
Cinnamon (at 6s. 6d.)	—	564,318	392,244
Cloves (at 4s.)	—	10,344¾	3,185½
Coffee (at 105s. per cwt.)	cwts.	18,263	36,866
Cotton Wool (at 10d. per lb.)	lbs.	67,662,759	58,856,261
Gum Lac (at 1s. 6d.)	—	1,647,353	751,538
Indigo (at 6s.)	—	5,498,702	3,689,050
Mace (at 25s.)	—	8,926	18,248
Mother of Pearl Shells (at 1s. 2d.)	—	228,840	225,869
Nutmegs (at 15s.)	—	59,569	193,985
Pepper (at 9d.)	—	5,912,334	5,299,867
Piece Goods, Calicoes (at 15s. per piece)	pieces	846,588	624,618
——, Muslins (at 30s.)	—	12,402	5,654
——, Prohibited (at 17s. 6d.)	—	435,971	408,781
Rhubarb (at 2d. per lb.)	lbs.	103,951	169,053
Rice (at 20s. per cwt.)	cwts.	323,282	374,954
Sago (at 4d. per lb.)	lbs.	865,825	1,265,720
Saltpetre (at 65s. per cwt)	cwts.	124,611	137,450
Silk of Bengal (at 20s. per lb.)	lbs.	971,130¾	953,817
Sugar (at 42s. per cwt.)	cwts.	162,394	205,526
Turmeric (at 6d. per lb.)	lbs.	765,654	548,191
Miscellaneous Articles, valued at	£	354,253	367,974
Produce of China:			
Tea (at 3s. 3d. per lb.)	lbs.	20,065,728	23,750,413½
Silk, China (at 28s.)	—	146,878	141,325
Nanquin Cloths (at 5s. 6d. per piece)	pieces	409,349	523,852
Miscellaneous Articles, valued at	£	19,510	55,595
Aggregate Value of India Goods	£	8,693,063	7,832,965
Aggregate Value of China Goods		3,598,391	4,256,951
Total Value of India and China Produce	£	12,291,454	12,089,916

EXPORTED.		1818.	1819.
Produce of India:			
Borax (at 7d. per lb.)	lbs.	117,799	370,285
Camphire (at 2s. 10d.)	—	272,973	152,748
Cassia Lignea (at 1s. 6d.)	—	104,923	324,114
Cinnamon (at 6s. 6d.)	—	466,090	348,038
Cloves (at 4s.)	—	396,293	393,860
Coffee (at 105s. per cwt.)	cwts.	66,214	55,087
Cotton Wool (at 10d. per lb.)	lbs.	11,201,746	8,214,332
Gum Lac (at 1s. 6d.)	—	676,638	429,004
Indigo (at 6s.)	—	3,098,133	3,242,525
Mace (at 25s.)	—	69,926	70,467
Mother of Pearl Shells (at 1s. 2d.)	—	57,373	32,362
Nutmegs (at 15s.)	—	175,981	200,073
Pepper (at 9d.)	—	4,476,377	3,901,096
Piece Goods, Calicoes (at 15s. per piece)	pieces	749,278	599,772
——, Muslins (at 30s.)	—	2,417	5,040
——, Prohibited (at 17s. 6d.)	—	378,731	344,307
Rhubarb (at 2s.)	lbs.	77,016	60,950
Rice (at 20s. per cwt.)	cwts.	103,948	81,093
Sago (at 4d. per lb.)	lbs.	196,200	312,277
Saltpetre (at 65s. per cwt.)	cwts.	30,211	37,706
Silk of Bengal (at 20s. per lb.)	lbs.	47,364	43,870
Sugar (at 42s. per cwt.)	cwts.	110,323	88,214
Turmeric (at 6d. per lb.)	lbs.	525,030	496,039
Miscellaneous Articles, valued at	£	121,992	113,963
Produce of China:			
Tea (at 3s. 3d. per lb.)	lbs.	4,378,607	4,201,873
Silk, China (at 28s.)	—	34,160	2,935
Nanquin Cloths (at 5s. 6d. per piece)	pieces	330,821	318,802
Miscellaneous Articles, valued at	£	11,878	17,894
Aggregate Value of India Goods	£	3,990,110	3,600,433
Aggregate Value of China Goods		862,202	791,978
Total Value of India and China Produce	£	4,852,312	4,392,411

Amount of Duties of Customs received in Great-Britain, upon Goods imported from the East-Indies and China, for six Years, ending the 5th January 1820.

	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.
Aloes	£760	£1,154	£1,160	£1,607	£1,532	£1,569
Assa Fœtida	282	400	173	208	149	342
Barilla and Alkalis	1,067	2,928	1,572	1,756	2,137	958
Benjamin	738	1,073	918	697	1,926	481
Borax	3,116	2,908	3,134	4,308	3,043	5,363
Camphire	3,250	1,361	2,014	3,017	2,057	2,072
Canes	913	1,686	1,775	2,284	2,298	1,817
Cardamoms	696	412	242	274	432	524
Carpets	301	345	242	83	470	104
Cassia Buds	20	168	205	300	352	382
—— Lignea	1,069	3,234	3,749	3,477	4,095	3,954
China Ware	874	471	996	584	860	543
Cinnamon	6,944	1,116	1,154	1,220	1,264	1,574
Cloves	7,069	2,170	616	969	198	3,317
Coffee	18,201	60,346	48,782	49,706	13,232	13,137
Elephants' Teeth	214	235	567	704	468	275
Gamboge	295	551	356	445	466	405
Ginger, dry	1	97	954	1,388	1,411	669
—— preserved	122	130	236	156	179	159
Gums of all sorts	6,855	6,297	6,293	8,016	11,699	11,696
Indigo	66,166	84,975	75,269	72,553	60,745	60,518
Mace	3,159	3,216	2,773	3,691	4,267	3,559
Madder Root	200	498	155	203	457	523
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells	12,178	8,361	10,411	12,662	11,756	6,358
Musk	107	493	5	153	251	302
Myrrh	400	591	880	629	919	795
Nutmegs	14,845	15,951	14,518	17,509	17,512	17,429
Oil, Cassia	647	681	1,190	992	4,601	1,080
— Castor	3,184	2,913	3,552	5,101	5,316	6,387
Pearls	936	323	274	462	438	549
Pepper	80,190	87,593	88,569	95,290	104,650	75,327
—— long	617	262	459	401	1,382	3,211
Piece Goods, Calicoes	52,981	27,802	43,422	32,198	28,722	24,690
—— Muslins	22,880	24,732	23,045	12,135	5,716	8,966
—— Nanquins	19,089	31,760	27,125	24,376	22,543	20,827
—— prohibited	19,790	30,862	29,499	31,322	17,251	13,533
Rhubarb	2,410	1,382	2,291	2,340	3,047	3,340
Rice	148	1,642	1,042	82	—	3,753
Safflower	413	360	361	466	704	563
Sago	—	2,606	3,334	4,394	5,478	5,093
Saltpetre	773	3,041	4,585	2,072	1,853	1,797
Saunders Red	1,318	1,487	770	643	412	493
Sena	682	805	1,246	1,316	1,571	1,889
Shawls	5,129	4,546	6,479	5,073	4,218	4,366
Silk, raw of Bengal	205,750	146,026	131,968	174,585	156,158	179,986
—— of China	29,147	29,184	26,769	52,739	70,819	42,822
Skins and Furs	138	736	159	109	164	451
Soy	879	983	661	1,115	573	491
Spirits	177	188	182	190	146	210
Succades	270	165	219	129	115	130
Sugar	21,738	73,332	62,756	49,988	49,649	191,080
Tea	304,109	237,719	199,885	189,356	211,508	158,681
Tortoiseshell	298	1,179	1,099	644	741	773
Turmeric	5,230	4,492	2,715	2,345	3,805	1,791
Vermillion	1,095	255	357	319	202	260
Wax, Bees	15	—	54	67	—	1,060
Wine	13,510	10,800	16,562	14,644	17,839	23,608
Wood, Ebony	127	436	181	288	365	263
—— of other sorts	339	525	502	635	345	333
Wool, Cotton	49,179	59,513	27,516	91,209	110,600	55,712
Yarn, Cotton	32	208	803	685	620	17
All other Articles	13,432	7,643	8,356	9,196	9,104	8,790
Total £	1,010,000	997,348	897,137	985,415	986,753	981,161

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia, from the earliest Ages to the present Time. By Hugh Murray, F.R.S.E. Author of "Historical Account of Discoveries in Africa." With Maps. In three Volumes. Edinburgh: 1820.

THE general design of this "Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia" is very indistinctly announced in Mr. Murray's preface. We have not succeeded in forming any definite and explicable notion of it from our own examination of his book. That we may not withhold from our readers the only chance of apprehending it that our pages can afford them, we will begin our article with a succint analysis of the work. We may, perhaps, occasionally pause from this dry task of abridgment, either for the purpose of expressing our opinion upon particular portions of the book, or of selecting passages from it as specimens of our author's style. After completing our analysis, we will close our review with submitting to our readers a few brief observations upon the general complexion of the work.

The first of the three volumes before us, which contain altogether about 1600 pages, is occupied with Mr. Murray's preface, his introduction, and the first of the six books into which he has divided the body of his work. The second volume is occupied with the second and third of these books. The third volume comprizes the fourth, fifth and sixth of them.

The first book is entitled, "General Travels through Asia;" and, as Mr. Murray informs us in his preface, is intended to include "the narratives of those travellers who went over the larger part of it, or passed from one to another of its great divisions." The second book is entitled "Indostan;" the third, "Travels in the Countries bordering on Indostan:" the fourth, "Western Asia;" the fifth, "Eastern Asia;" and the sixth, "Northern Asia;" and in these five books, as we are also informed in Mr. Murray's preface, "the leading natural divisions of Asia, with the travels performed through each, are successively treated of."

Dismissing for the present all consideration of his preface, occupying no more than ten or twelve pages, we begin our analysis at his introduction, which extends over seventy pages, and is divided into two chapters. The first of these two chapters is entitled "Discoveries of the Antients;" but, notwithstanding the extent and the interesting nature of the subject announced by this title, is compressed within the narrow space of fifty pages. This chapter, in which it is professed to ascertain the extent to which Asia was known to the Greeks and Romans, and also to trace the successive steps by which their knowledge of it was acquired, Mr. Murray commences with sketching a vague outline of Asiatic history previous to the age of Alexander. He then proceeds with a brief and meagre narrative of that conqueror's march across the Persian provinces, his expedition into the Punjaub, his descent to the ocean by the Indus, and his triumphant return to Babylon; of the simultaneous voyage of Nearchus, the subsequent conquests of Seleucus, and the embassy of Megasthenes; and comes to the conclusion of the chapter by marking out, in somewhat more

of detail, the established routes, by sea and by land, which through many ages were pursued by the Greeks and Romans, in their commercial intercourse with India.

The second of these two chapters, entitled "Discoveries of the Arabians," is even shorter and less satisfactory than the first. It principally relates to the knowledge possessed by the earlier Mahommedans, as it is to be collected from the Arabian geographers, of the countries upon the Oxus and Jaxartes and of India and China. It also comprizes abridgments of the "Travels of two Mahomedans in India and China," and of those of Benjamin of Tudela.

In the couse of the middle ages, Zingis and his successors, Great Khans or Emperors of the Moguls, having rapidly subdued the northern and central regions of Asia, with the larger portion of Muscovy and Poland, prepared to extend their destructive conquests over the remotest kingdoms of the west. Whilst Europe was held in suspense and terror by this impending evil, Ascelin and Carpini, Italian Monks, were deputed by the Pope on missions to the Great Khan and his lieutenants, for the purpose of deprecating the threatened invasion. The first chapter of Mr. Murray's first book, entitled "Early European Embassies into Tartary," is occupied with abridged narratives of these missions.

In the second chapter is an abridged narrative of the "mission of Rubruquis." This traveller, also a Monk, visited the court of one of the great Khans, in the course of a mission on which he was deputed by St. Lewis; who was at that time engaged in his crusade against the Saracens in Syria, and sent this embassy for the purpose of persuading the Moguls, then also at war with the Saracens, to co-operate with him in his designs against the common enemy.

The third chapter is occupied with an abridged narrative of the travels of "Marco Polo," whose reputation has been recently revived by Mr. Marsden. In the fourth, relating to "Travels immediately subsequent to Marco Polo," Mr. Murray abridges the travels of Oderic of Potenau and Ricold de Monte Crucis; and also takes some notice of Sir John Mandeville, who, as he supposes, and apparently with sufficient reason, never visited the greater number of the countries which he affects to describe.

In the course of his notice of Marco Polo, Mr. Murray abstracts that traveller's account of the Ismaelis or Assassins. This passage, as it contains no unfavourable specimen of Mr. Murray's style, and is easily separable from the context, we will lay before our readers.

> Here he learned much of the dynasty of the Ismaelis or assassins, the prince of which, under the appellation of the Old Man of the Mountain, was viewed in Europe with a mixture of fear and wonder. A full account is here given of the process by which he had established this power so much dreaded. In the recesses of the rugged and inaccessible mountains over which he reigned, he had formed a garden, adorned with all the finest plants and odoriferous flowers of the east. Having fixed upon some youth who appeared suited to his purpose, he caused him, by a soporific draught, to be thrown into a deep sleep, and transported into the enchanted garden. Here all was arranged to represent the paradise which Mahomet has promised after death to the gallant defenders of the faith. Besides the assemblage of every object that could delight the eye and the ear, the most delicious viands were supplied in abundance; while beautiful damsels, representing the Houris of Mahomet, lavished on him the most fascinating caresses. After remaining for several days steeped in this sea of voluptuous pleasure, the soporific draught was again administered, on awaking from which, he found all the gay scene departed, and nothing around him but the bleak and mountainous world to which his eyes had been accustomed. He was then called before the prince, and informed, that a foretaste had now been granted him of the paradise destined for those who had shed their blood in the cause of Islamism, and that death, met in the execution of his commands, would at once introduce him to the permament enjoyment of these

brilliant and regretted mansions which he had just quitted. The alacrity with which the initiated thenceforth threw themselves on the most certain and terrible forms of death, clearly indicated the success of this institution. These details have been viewed by learned writers as improbable; and it has been supposed that he merely bred up a few favourite youths amid the pleasures of his court, and thereby created that fanatical attachment, of which the effects were so obvious. I confess the report, as given by our traveller, appears to me more conformable to the principles of human nature. Habitual pleasures, besides their enervating influence, would be associated in their mind with earth, and would be ties binding them to it; but a mysterious and transient glimpse of an unknown bliss, thus suddenly opening and disappearing, was every way calculated to suggest to the passions and fancy the voluptuous heaven of the prophet. In whatever manner he secured the dreadful faith of these unfortunate victims, his employment of it is well known. He was thus enabled to organize a system of regal assassination, which the strongest and the weakest were equally unable to escape. The greatest conquerors felt themselves compelled to purchase security by the payment of a large tribute. This terrible empire which he had established over the rulers of mankind was not confined to this part of Asia. Several branches were extended into the mountainous districts of Syria; and the fall of several distinguished Christian princes, and the gay triumph with which the assassins met the death of torture to which they were condemned, caused Europe to learn, with fear and amazement, the existence of this extraordinary race. Their inaccessible haunts, and formidable means of vengeance, enabled them long to defy all efforts to extirpate them. At length Hulagou, filling the place of Great Khan, deemed it incumbent on him, as ruler of Asia, to root out this daring and destructive potentate. He gave orders to one of his lieutenants to reduce the castles of the Ismaelians, which, after a difficult warfare of three years, was at length effected. The accumulated vengeance of mankind then fell on that guilty race, and blood for blood was exacted ten-fold. Twelve thousand of these wretched fanatics are said to have perished in this final catastrophe.

In the fifth chapter, entitled "Travels through and during the age of Timur," Mr. Murray abridges the travels of Clavijo, who in the year 1393 was dispatched on a complimentary embassy to Timur by Henry III. of Castile: and also those of a German named Shildtberger, who was compelled to visit a large portion of Asia in the course of a long captivity; first amongst the Turks, by whom he was taken prisoner in Hungary, and then amongst the Tartars, into whose hands he fell, in the great battle fought at Angora between Timur and Bajazet. It concludes with an abridged narrative of an embassy to the court of China, sent in 1419 by Shah Rokh, who was one of the sons of Timur, and succeeded to his dominions in Khorassan.

A large portion of the sixth chapter, entitled "Voyages along the southern coast of Asia," is filled with the lies, as they were once at least esteemed, of Mendez Pinto; who, as was usual with the Portuguese of that age, went out to India in quest of fortune towards the middle of the 16th century, and, in a long and varied course of adventures, visited most of the southern and south-eastern coasts of Asia. It also comprizes abstracts of the voyages of Sharpey, Middleton and Grantham, who in the course of the 17th century were dispatched, in the service of the English East-India Company, to different parts of the Asiatic Seas: and concludes with an abridged narrative of the journey performed overland in 1718, from Goa to Madras, by one Antonio Albuquerque; and of his subsequent voyage from Madras to Macao, of which place he had been appointed governor.

We think it unnecessary to pursue our analysis in detail through the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth chapters of this first book. They are successively entitled "Travels across the Caspian to Persia and Bokhara; Travels overland to and from India; Travels between India and China;" and "Travels through central Asia and the Great Desert;" and consist mainly of abridged narratives of the journies of various travellers

through these several regions of Asia.

The 11th chapter, containing nearly fifty pages, and entitled "View of geographical Systems relative to Asia," concludes this first book.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th chapters of the second book, severally entitled "Voyages to Indostan prior to the passage of the Cape; Discovery of India by the Portuguese; Proceedings of the Portuguese Missionaries in India; and Miscellaneous Travels through Indostan," are chiefly occupied with abridged narratives of voyages and travels. In the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th chapters of this book, extending over one hundred and fifty pages, Mr. Murray has considered the "Geography and Statistics of Indostan;" its Religion and Literature; Hindoo Society; and lastly the "British System in India." We think it needless to pursue our analysis through the four remaining books, which are occupied almost entirely with abridged narratives of travels performed through the several regions to which those compartments of the work are assigned.

Here we close our analysis. Our general observations we begin by remarking, that Mr. Murray has no where given his readers a consistent or even intelligible account of the general design, object, or end, with which this compilation was put together. In his preface he has adverted to one or two particulars which we may thence infer to have entered into his design. For instance, he informs his readers that he has found it "necessary, instead of attempting a full enumeration of travellers into Asia, to confine the work to a somewhat copious analysis of the more important narratives." A little further on, he tells them that he has not introduced into his compilation, either the "islands of the Indian Archipelago," or "the northern shores of Asia, and the voyages of discovery performed along them." He also announces the proposed arrangement of his work in the terms which we have quoted at the beginning of our article. But, unless the following passage from his preface is to be considered as affording such explanation, he has no where explained the general design or purpose which his compilation was intended to answer.

> It has not been attempted to give any descriptive account of Asia. This subject is too extensive and varied to be fully treated without encroaching on the main object, which was not description, but the history of discoveries. The object has been rather to exhibit the great machine of Asiatic society in movement and action, than to give a vague delineation of its qualities. Care, however, has been taken that the analysis of the recent travels into each district should be made to include a pretty full view of its present state. The only great extension of this principle has been in the case of Indostan. The author has so often heard regret expressed at the want of any concise view of the learned investigations lately made into the religion, literature, and social state of this vast portion of the British empire, that he has employed some portion of the work in attempting to supply this deficiency.

Here Mr. Murray has stated his main object to be "the history of discoveries." Now "discovery" is a term of relation. It is impossible to conceive of a discovery, without conceiving at once as well of a given discoverer as of a given something discovered. Mr. Murray's object, so far as it was to give the history of discoveries, must have been to give the history of discoveries in Asia *by Europeans*; or, as he himself somewhere expresses it, to trace the successive steps by which Asia has been laid open to the eyes of Europe. But further, nothing more is comprehended in the term "discovery," geographically taken, than the discovery of the mere *existence* of the region or place discovered. Whatever knowledge of its inhabitants, whatever knowledge of its properties may be acquired and imparted by subsequent travellers, it is only the first visitant who can properly be said to *discover* it. From hence it follows, that though numberless

Europeans have travelled and recorded their travels in Asia, the number of European *discoveries* in Asia is extremely small. Of the long list of travellers whose narratives Mr. Murray has abridged, scarce one in twenty or thirty is entitled to the name of discoverer. If, therefore, Mr. Murray's main object was "the history of discoveries," his main object has escaped him in the course of his endeavours to carry it into effect; and has merged, and almost altogether disappeared, in some subordinate but more comprehensive purpose.

This subordinate purpose, we presume, was to give a general historical account of travels in Asia, whether signalized by discoveries or not. And here we must observe, that Mr. Murray's conception of what ought to enter into the composition, either of a history of discoveries or of a more general history of travels, is just as indefinite and vague as is his conception of the general design of his work. In the beginning of the passage which we have extracted from his preface, he says that "he has not attempted to give any descriptive account of Asia:" a little further on he adds, that it has not been his object "to give a delineation of its qualities." And yet, as appears from the next sentence, "he has taken care that the analysis of the recent travels into each district should be made to include a pretty full view of its present state." In what respects "a descriptive account of a country," "a delineation of its qualities," and "a pretty full view of its state," resemble or differ from one another, we will not pretend to decide; neither will we affect to determine what it is "to exhibit the great machine of Asiatic society in movement and action." Without staying to settle these perplexing points, we go on to observe, that except the introduction, the eleventh chapter of the 1st book, and the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th chapters of the 2d book, Mr. Murray's work is hardly any thing more than a series of narratives abridged from various books of Travels in Asia. His method has been to break down the continent into various regions; placing in chronological order, under the compartment assigned to each of these regions, the narratives of the travels performed within it. With regard to those travellers who exceeded the limits of any one of these regions, he has lumped the narratives of their travels together under the title of "General Travels in Asia." We cannot help entertaining doubts of the utility of such a work. It appears to us that he would have made a much better book, if he had assigned a distinct compartment to each of the regions or countries into which Asia has been usually divided; and, suppressing the "*narratives*" of his travellers, had collected, under each of these compartments, all the knowledge relating to its appropriate region or country, which lay dispersed through the various accounts of their travels. After collecting these several masses of knowledge, he might have distributed them through each of these compartments, either under the ordinary divisions used by geographers in describing a region or country, or, if he could have improved upon the ordinary methods, under more apt divisions of his own. In a book thus constructed there would have been no repetitions: whereas in the book before us, we often encounter in the narrative of one traveller, the very same information which we have previously met with in our journey through the narrative of another. From its methodical arrangement the information imparted by a book constructed as we have conceived would be easily accessible. The information imparted by such a book would, for the same

reason, remain upon the memory. From such a book, every thing would be excluded that did not directly tend to throw some light upon "*Asia:*" whereas a very considerable portion of the book before us has no further relation to Asia than as Asia happens to be the region through which the several travellers whose narratives are abridged performed their respective journies. So much, indeed, of Mr. Murray's book is occupied with the mere personal adventures of these several travellers, that if it were our business to give it a name, we should strip it of its present unexpressive title, and substitute in the room of it, ADVENTURES *of Travellers in Asia*; or, if you will, INTERESTING or AMUSING *Adventures of Travellers in Asia.*

Though it is with great regret that we persist in our course of censure, we cannot abstain from animadverting upon the very insufficient manner in which Mr. Murray has quoted his authorities. Instead of quoting his authority for each statement, and referring at each quotation to some particular place in his author, he merely names, at the conclusion of each chapter, the authority or several authorities upon which that chapter is founded. This is next to giving no authorities at all. For where is the reader who will or can examine some hundreds, perhaps, of volumes, for no other purpose than that of determining upon the general accuracy of his author?

It is not in our power to speak favourably of Mr. Murray's style. As our readers may perceive from the specimens we have already given them, it is by no means free from ambitious pretence. From the same specimens they may also perceive that it is not remarkable for perspicuity. Sometimes we have thought him not quite so sedulous as he should be about having a meaning. Let our readers take the following instances. In the ninth chapter of the second book, he thus begins a disquisition upon the tenure of the Indian empire:

> To a superficial observer, the tenure on which the British Indian empire is now held might appear altogether anomalous and insecure. That a hundred millions of men should submit to the yoke of twenty or thirty thousand natives of a country separated from them by half the globe, and whose religion, manners, and mode of life, are in their eyes utterly odious and contemptible, might seem a supposition quite wild and impossible. Human affairs, however, proceed in a different train from that which a speculative survey might lead us to anticipate. The inhabitants of this part of the globe, &c.

Now what is the "survey of human affairs" which he intends to stigmatize by this epithet of *speculative?* Is it a survey of human affairs, in which the facts, as to which the anticipation is made, are not examined with the requisite attention? Is it a survey of human affairs, in which the anticipation is arrived at by analogical inference from supposed resembling cases, whilst no sufficient care is taken to ascertain that the cases are sufficiently alike to justify the inference? A survey, for instance, of Indian affairs, in which the conclusions are mainly drawn from principles that hold well enough in England, whilst the circumstances peculiar to India are overlooked or insufficiently regarded? If such be the *speculative* survey meant, it was hardly worth while expending so very big a word upon it. It is clear that such a survey will lead to nothing but mistake. But if by a *speculative*, in contradistinction to a *practical* "survey of human affairs," he means a survey made through the medium of books; a survey, not made by immediate inspection of the facts to be observed, but by inspecting the recorded evidence of others with regard to those facts, and by bringing the light of analogy to bear upon their evi-

dence from every accessible quarter: then we contend, that a "*speculative* survey of human affairs" is more likely to be complete, and less likely to mislead, than any practical survey whatsoever. If it be not so, India must be grievously misgoverned; since it is notorious that most of those who have legislated for India, and many of those who have been engaged in the government of India, have never set foot in the country itself, and have obtained their knowledge of Indian affairs purely from the evidence of others.

The following is Mr. Murray's account of the Chinese language. Having adverted to the continuity which they attempt to impart to their institutions, he observes,

> It is probably the cause now stated which has arrested the Chinese language in the present singular state of its progress from hieroglyphics to the use of an alphabetic writing. Every word, instead of being expressed by the varied combinations of a few letters, has a distinct character of its own. It is not wonderful that the view of this crowd of varied symbols should have struck the early missionaries with consternation, and have made them represent this acquisition as a task equal to the duration of human life. The labours of several of our learned countrymen have untied in a great measure this Gordian knot. They have shewn that all these characters may be reduced to 214 simple marks, one of which must enter into the composition of every single word. In the dictionary constructed by Mr. Morrison these marks are used like letters, as heads under which the different words may be arranged. A more elegant, though less precise analysis, has been formed into 417 characters, which represent natural objects and simple ideas, by the often fanciful combination of which, all those of a complex nature may be expressed. In this view Chinese writing approximates to a natural, and what might become an universal language; as, in fact, the Japanese, Coreans, and other neighbouring nations, whose speech is entirely different, use the same written language.

Now this statement abounds with confusion and contradiction. He first states that "every word, instead of being expressed by the varied combinations of a few letters, has a distinct character of its own." He afterwards states, that, according to recent accounts of the structure of this language, "these characters may be reduced to 214 simple marks, one of which must enter into the composition of every single word." From whence we must infer either that the Chinese have no more than 214 words in their language, or that every word has *not* a distinct character of its own, and *is* expressed by the varied combinations, not of a few letters, indeed, but of a few simple characters or marks. But again, do these characters, whether simple or complex, represent words, or the objects which, in the spoken language, words are used to signify? Are they directly signs of things, or are they, as is the case with the written language of most other nations, signs of other signs; signs of articulate sounds which are themselves the signs of things? To these difficulties Mr. Murray's statement affords no solution: on the contrary, it overlays the subject with fresh difficulties; since one while he describes these characters as representing words, or as entering into the composition of words; whilst another while he describes them as representing simple ideas, or as representing, in combination tion with each other, the complex ideas that are made up of simple ones. Again, what does hemean by saying that "in this view Chinese writing approximates to a natural, and what might become an universal language?" In what view? Is it on the supposition that the Chinese written language signifies *things* directly? If so, in what intelligible sense can a purely written language be said to be one whit more *natural* than an oral one? If by *natural* be meant *usual, often to be met with*, (the only meaning we can attach to the term), the Chinese written language, instead of "approximating to a natural language," must be considered as remarkably remote from it, since it is the almost only

instance of a language so constructed. When he says that it "might become an universal language," he has something more of meaning; though even here there is a want of that care and distinctness which the very interesting nature of the subject might, it would seem, have called forth. A purely written language is not the *only* language fitted to become an universal one. We can conceive any one of the spoken languages now in use supplanting all the rest of them. Or we can conceive the nations of the earth, each retaining its own peculiar language for the vulgar business of life, but using by common consent a common language, spoken as well as written, for the more refined purposes of literature, philosophy, and science. This last, indeed, has actually been the case to a very considerable extent with one of the European tongues; nor is there more of reason in representing the purely written language of China as peculiarly fitted to becomea n universal language, because it is used by the Japanese and Coreans as well as by the Chinese themselves, than there would be in representing the spoken and written language of France as peculiarly adapted to the same purpose, because it has obtained amongst the Germans and Russians as the language of their literati and philosophers.

Though we have nearly approached the close of our review, there is yet another of Mr. Murray's offences which we think it our duty to chastise. Wherever the Travels passing under his notice were originally written in the English of the 16th and 17th centuries, or if the traveller be of another age or nation, wherever they chance to have been "done" or translated into it, there are Mr. Murray's pages thickly studded with quotations, from the original or translation, as the case may be, given word for word and letter for letter in the quaint style and uncouth spelling of our writers of that period. Now the only intelligible purpose of giving any extracts at all in a work which professes to be an abridgment, is that of illustrating the style and manner of the traveller under review. With regard to Mr. Murray's old English travellers — writing the history of their travels in the old English tongue,—this purpose, whether it will justify the frequency of his extracts or not, is at any rate answered by them. But what purpose can it answer to interlard his own text with frequent or any extracts from old English *translations* of travellers, who belonged to other nations, and, in many instances, to another and a distant age? Page after page that might have been crowded with valuable knowledge, has Mr. Murray deformed and incumbered with these insignificant quotations.

From the complacency with which he lays before his readers the poorest and most unmeaning of these quotations, he seems to have acquired the intense relish for the writers of the 16th and the earlier part of the 17th century, which amongst the members of the sect or brotherhood who have conspired to decry the literature philosophy, and even science of subsequent times, it is so much the tone to feel or to affect. In justice, however, to Mr. Murray, we must observe, that he no where afflicts his reader with their wordy and tedious enthusiasm about the "giant minds," "noble spirits," "mighty masters," and we know not what or whom beside, of the age of Elizabeth and James: nor does he seem to have imbibed their spirit of hostility to all that is perspicuous, accurate, consistent and useful. It is not our intention to depreciate the great writers of the earlier period. It is not our intention to deny that they take and must ever hold their place in the very highest class of intellect.

In this excursion from the strict limits of our subject, into which we have been provoked by the contagious, as well mischievous nature of the cant above adverted to, we mean nothing more than to inculcate, that minds as powerful have appeared in the later period; that even if it were not so, knowledge accumulates with time; that the larger, though derivative knowledge of a weaker intellect, is worthier the attention of the inquirer, than the more original but narrower knowledge of a stronger one; and that it is, accordingly, mere foolishness or affectation to pore over the imperfect productions of the human mind in its comparatively infant state, to the neglect of those improved and still improving productions which it has continued, and will continue to put forth in the course of its approaches to maturity.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1820, the monthly meeting of this society was held at their rooms, which was attended by the Archdeacon Dr. Barnes, vice-president, Lieut. gen. the hon. Sir Charles Colville, Sir George Cooper, and several other members.

The following donations were presented to the society, and the thanks of the society voted to their respective donors.

By the hon. the Governor in council, Wilson's Sanscrit and English Dictionary, and Roebuck's Annals of the College of Fort William.

By the hon. the president, a very valuable collection of books, consisting of several splendid works on numismatics, and a number of rare and curious manuscripts, and editions of the earliest Italian authors and printers.

By Lieut. col. Fraklin, a Sanscript manuscript, containing an account of Deoghur, and found at that place.

By Major Williams, a copper ornament, which appears to have been formerly gilded, on which he had caused this inscription to be engraved: "This piece of copper formed the summit of one of the minarets of the Juma Musjed at Ahmedabad, during a period of 416 lunar years; that is, from their erection in the year of the Hijreh 818, to their overthrow by an earthquake at 20 minutes past seven o'clock, p. m. on the 16th June, A. D. 1819. A. H. 1234.

Two papers were laid before the meeting, one from Capt. Kennedy, containing "remarks on the 6th and 7th chapters of Mill's History of India, respecting the religion and manners of the Hindus;" and the other from Mr. Coats, containing "an account of the township of Lony, in illustration of the institutions, resources, &c. of the Marhatta cultivators."

In the first of these papers, Capt. Kennedy endeavours to point out a variety of mistakes into which Mr. Mill has unavoidably fallen from not having resided in India, and from being in consequence deprived of the necessary means of forming a correct judgment on the merits of the different authors from whom he was obliged to collect his materials. It has hence most probably happened (he observes), that Mr. Mill has entirely disregarded the testimony of a Hastings, a Malcolm, and a Munro, and has preferred the authority of Buchanan, Tytler, Tennant, Forster, Lebouteur, Forbes, and such writers. But Capt. Kennedy contends that, without even entering into any comparative estimation of the value of these authorities, the account of the religion and manners of the Hindus given by Mr. Mill is of itself alone sufficient to evince its incorrectness, for it is thus that he describes them:

"The superior casts in India are generally depraved, and capable of every fraud and villany, and they more than despise their inferiors, whom they kill with less scruple than we do a fowl. The inferior casts are profligate and depraved; guilty on the slightest occasion of the greatest crimes, and degraded infinitely below the brutes. And the Hindus in general are a rude people, devoid of every moral and religious principle, of a cunning and deceitful temper, universally addicted to adulation, dissimulation, deception and dishonesty, falsehood and perjury; disposed to hatred, revenge, and cruelty, indulging in furious and malignant passions, that are fostered by the gloomy and malignant principles of their religion, perpetrating villany with such cool reflection as surprises Europeans; so indolent as to think death the happiest of all states; litigious, insensible to the

sufferings of others, inhospitable, avaricious, habitually contemptuous and harsh to their women whom they treat as slaves, and eminently devoid of filial, parental, or conjugal affection."

On this description (which from the quotations appears to be a faithful summary), Capt. Kennedy remarks, that it is morally impossible that any society of men could exist among whom such vices and such passions, unredeemed by a single virtue or amiable quality, were universally prevalent; and that, had Mr. Mill reflected upon the principles by which alone society can either be formed or preserved, he would probably have been led to suspect the correctness of the opinion which he entertained respecting the Hindus. Capt. Kennedy next enters into a particular examination of the principal charges which have been so repeatedly alleged against the Hindus,—the frequency of crimes amongst them, their being universally addicted to falsehood and perjury, and the demoralizing effects of their religion and the institution of cast. He contends that these accusations rest on no sufficient grounds whatever, and that they have proceeded principally, if not entirely, from the hasty observations of travellers or of persons but slightly acquainted with the natives, and from the prejudiced descriptions of missionaries. He discusses this subject at considerable length, and concludes by remarking,—"that it may perhaps appear from his observations that of falsehood (as before defined*) the Hindus are in general entirely innocent, and that their insincerity proceeds from the circumstances of their situation, and not from any natural propensity;—that they have never yet committed perjury in a British court of justice;—that their religion exerts no improper influence on their morals,—and that the institution of cast, so far from being inimical to refinement or virtue, has on the contrary been most probably one great cause of the civilization of the Hindus; and that it not only has always been, but now is, the greatest preservative of their morality. Nor can there be a stronger proof that the Hindus have been unjustly accused of general depravity, and of being devoid of every moral and religious principle, than the simple circumstance that in India crimes are of rarer occurrence and of less magnitude than in England." To establish this last assertion, the proof adduced by Capt. Kennedy is founded on a comparison of the number of trials and convictions before the four principal courts of circuit in Bengal, as stated in the fifth report of the House of Commons on India affairs, with a view of the proceedings in the courts of Assize in England in 1815, presented to Parliament. From this comparision it appears that in one year, in proportion to their respective populations, there were in British India at least 2,293 convictions fewer than in England; and Capt. Kennedy, therefore, remarks, that however imperfect an approximation to truth his calculations may be, it may at least be justly inferred from them, that the crimes committed in British India do not, one year with another, amount to the number of those committed in England; and that, consequently, if the records of courts of justice be an undeniable proof of the morality of the nation, and if the English be one of the most moral people that ever existed, it must necessarily follow that the Hindus are an equally moral people.

The arguments and remarks contained in the preceding paper are supported by Mr. Coat's account of Lony, which is a simple but perspicuous statement of facts that came under his personal observation. That gentleman from a long residence at Poonah, and from having successfully extended the benefits of vaccination in the adjacent country, became well known to the inhabitants, by whom he was equally loved and respected; his established character and professional duties thus gave him an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with every minute circumstance of their public and private economy, and of these he has given a most faithful and valuable description in this paper. He describes the extent of the township, the nature of its soil and climate, the quality of its lands, their mode of cultivation and produce, its institutions, taxes, and internal government, the extent and description of its population, and the arts, mode of living, manners, and religion of its inhabitants. On all these various points the most interesting and satisfactory information is given: and it is thus that Mr. Coats has pleasingly drawn, after long and attentive observation, the character of the Hindu inhabitants of the Deccan, which will be found equally applicable to the other parts of India. "The cultivators, it will be seen, form almost the whole of the population of the township. They are termed generally Koonbees, and belong to the fourth or servile class of the Hindus." "On the whole, they are better informed than the lower classes of our countrymen, and certainly far surpass them in propriety and orderliness of demeanor. They are mild and unobtrusive in their manners, and quickly shrink from any thing like an opposite behaviour in others. Litigation is not a marked

* "A deviation from truth with an intention to deceive, knowing that such deception will cause detriment or at least inconvenience, to the person who believes it."

part of their character. They are forgetful of injury, or if they harbour animosity, they are seldom hurried by it into acts of violence or cruelty. Custom has taught them not to have much respect for their women, or rather indeed to look on them with contempt; but they are always indulgent to them, and never put any restraint on their liberty. The great attachment they have to their children forms an amiable part of their character. They are usually frugal, inclining to parsimony, and not improvident; but at their marriage feasts they are lavish and profuse, and on these and other occasions often contract debts that are a burden to them for life. Their religion strongly enjoins charity, and they are disposed to be hospitable, but their extreme poverty is a bar to their being extensively so. No person, however, would ever be in want of a meal amongst them, and they are always kind and attentive to strangers when there is nothing offensive in their manners. They are just in their dealings amongst themselves, but would not be scrupulous in overreaching Government or those without. Theft is scarcely known amongst them, and the voice of the community is loud against all breaches of decorum, and attaches weight and respectability to virtuous conduct in its members. The vices of this people, which they owe chiefly to their government, are dissimulation, cunning, and a disregard to truth. They are naturally timid, and will endeavour to redress their wrongs rather by stratagem than more generous means: when roused, however, they will be found not without courage, nor by any means contemptible enemies." Mr. Coats also observes, that "although not remarkable for sharpness they are not wanting in intelligence. They are all minutely informed in every thing that relates to their own calling. They are fond of conversation, discuss the merits of different modes of agriculture, the characters of their neighbours and every thing that relates to the concerns of the community, and many of them are not without a tolerable knowledge of the leading events of the history of their country."

The following account of the Hindu mode of living is interesting. "The daily occupation of a cultivator is usually as follows. He rises at cock-crow, washes his hands, feet and face, repeats the names of some of his gods, and perhaps takes a whiff of hispipe, or a quid of tobacco, and is now ready to begin his labour. He lets loose his oxen and drives them leisurely to his fields, allowing them to graze, if there is any grass on the ground, as they go along, and takes his breakfast with them tied up in a dirty cloth, or it is sent after him by one of his children, and consists of a cake (made unleavened of the flour of Badjeree or Juwaree), and some of the cookery of the preceding day, or an onion or two. On reaching his field it is perhaps seven or eight o'clock; he yokes his oxen, if any operations of husbandry require it, and works for an hour or two, then squats down and takes his breakfast, but without loosing his cattle. He resumes his work in a quarter of an hour, and goes on till near twelve o'clock, when his wife arrives with his dinner. He then unyokes his oxen, drives them to drink, and allows them to graze or gives them straw, and takes his dinner by the side of a well or a stream, or under the shade of a tree if there happens to be one, and is waited on during his meal by his wife. After his dinner he is joined by any of his fellow-labourers who may be near, and after a chat takes a nap on his spread cumley, or jots for half an hour, while his wife eats what he has left. He yokes his cattle again about two or half past two o'clock, and works till sunset, when he proceeds leisurely home, ties up and feeds his oxen, then goes himself to a brook, bathes and washes, or has hot water thrown over him by his wife at home. After his ablutions, and perhaps on holidays anointing himself with sandal-wood oil, he prays before his household gods, and often visits one or more of the village temples. His wife by this time has prepared his supper, which he takes in company with the males of the family. His principal enjoyment seems to be between this meal and bed-time, which is nine or ten o'clock. He now fondles and plays with his children; visits or is visited by his neighbours, and converses about the labour of the day and concerns of the village, either in the open air or by the glimmering light of a lamp; learns from the shopkeeper or beadle what strangers have passed or stopped at the village, and their history, and from any of the community that may have been at the city (Poonah) what news he has brought. In the less busy times, which are two or three months in the year, the cultivators take their meals at home, and have sufficient leisure for amusement. They then sit in groups in the shade and converse, visit their friends in the neighbouring villages, go on pilgrimages, &c. &c."

Of the women Mr. Coats observes, "The women of the cultivators, like those of other Asiatics, are seldom the subject of gallantry, and are looked on rather as a part of their live stock than as companions; and yet, contrary to what might be expected, their condition seems far from being unhappy. The law allows a husband to beat his wife, and for infidelity to maim her, or

else put her to death; but I have never known these severities resorted to, and rarely any sort of harsh behaviour. A man is despised who is seen much in company with women: a wife therefore never looks for any fondling from her husband; it is thought unbecoming in him even to mention her name, and she is never allowed to eat in company with him from the time of their wedding dinner, but patiently waits on him during his meals, and makes her repast on what he leaves. But setting aside these marks of contempt, she is always treated with kindness and forbearance, unless her conduct is very perverse and bad, and she has her entire liberty. The women have generally the sole direction of household affairs, and if clever, notwithstanding all their disadvantages, not unfrequently gain as great an ascendancy over their lords as in other parts of the world."

But there is unfortunately a reverse to this pleasing picture of Hindu life and manners, for Mr. Coats remarks that, "the condition of these interesting people is extremely deplorable. Their houses are all crowded and not sufficiently ventilated, and their cattle and families are often under the same roof. Their food, although seldom deficient in quantity, is not always wholesome and nutritious, and they are wretchedly clothed, though exercise and water-drinking make them wear well. The constant labour of the women out of doors unfits them for nurses, and a large proportion of their children in consequence die in infancy. The heavy exactions imposed on them by the government (the Peishwah's) kept them always poor, and did away every prospect of independence or improvement in their condition." Mr. Coats however adds, that the coming of the township of Lony under the British government "was hailed as a happy event by all the cultivators, and the abolition of the farming system (of revenue) which followed, and the liberal remissions of revenue in consequence of losses by the war, confirmed the high expectations that had been formed of our justice and liberality. The inviolable respect which has since been shewn to the prejudices and ancient customs of the people, and the arrangements in progress for the further improvement of their condition by the enlightened and able statesman,* under whose administration our late conquests in the Deccan have fortunately fallen, will, if followed up, not only secure a permanence to this feeling, but substantial happiness and prosperity to the people."

* This paper was written before the late Commissioner left the Deccan, but his acknowledged abilities will be still more extensively beneficial to the native subjects of the British Government in the more dignified situation of Governor of Bombay.

The following gentlemen have been lately elected members of the society: Sir Geo. Cooper, Thos. Marshall, Esq., Vere Kemball, Esq., Sir Roger de Faria, Lieut. A. Morse, and Benj. Philipps, Esq.—*Bomb. Cour. Mar.* 4, 1820.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

This society met on the 7th of January, when Dr. Harris presided.

The attention of the meeting was chiefly occupied in discussing some arrangements relating to the library, which has of late been considerably augmented, and contains numerous works of value and standard merit. A new catalogue of the books is about to be printed.

A letter from Dr. Rogers was read, presenting in the name of Colonel Blackburne the following articles, the bequest of the late Dr. Mitchell, and which were collected by that scientific gentleman during a long residence in southern India, and subsequently, when employed during the late war, in the interior of Ceylon. They consist of five metal images of Buddha, a model of a Kandian tomb, a Kandian bow and arrows, a Kandian spear and sword, an ivory handle for a Kandian Vissira, two curious Kandian knives, and a steel pen silver mounted, a Kandian playing board, seven Cadjan books on the Buddha religion, twelve Malabar Cadjan books on religion, medicine, &c., and nine manuscript Malabar books on the same subjects.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Colonel Blackburne, the executor of Dr. Mitchell, for this valuable donation; and the society, in communicating them, expressed their regret at the lamented event which has deprived them of so valuable an associate.

A number of accurate and elegantly coloured Botanical drawings of Coromandel plants, the gift of Colonel Blacker, were received through Major Macdonald, and laid before the meeting.—Hugh Spottiswoode, Henry Hodgson, George Moore, H. Viveash, W. Conwell, —Selby, Esqrs. Colonel Molle, and P. Crawford, M. D. were unanimously elected members of the society.

DEAD SEA.

The waters which constitute this sea have a greater specific gravity, and contain more salt, than any other mineral water hitherto examined. The specific gravity, as found by different experimenters, varies a little. Thus

Klaproth found it	1.245
Gay-Lussac	1.2283
Dr. Marcet	1.214

I have lately drawn the attention of chemists to the discordant analyses of this water by some of our most accurate chemists. It affords a humiliating proof of the little progress that the analysis of

waters has yet made, and the little confidence which can be put in the most accurate of our experimenters. It is, therefore, of the utmost consequence that every one who publishes an analysis of a mineral water should record accurately the successive steps of his analysis, and describe the mode which he employed in calculating the respective proportions of each constituent. Attention to this will render accurate experiments always of value; while those that merely give the results may rest assured that their conclusions will be of no value hereafter, when the mode of analysis has become much more perfect than it is at present. It will be worth while to give here again the saline contents extracted from 100grs. of Dead Sea water by Klaproth, Marcet, and Gay Lussac.

Common salt	10.676..	7.80..	6.95
Muriate of lime ..	3.792..	10.60..	3.98
Muriate of magnesia	10.100..	24.20..	15.31
Sulphate of lime..	0.054..	— ..	—
	24.622	42.60	26.24

Klaproth's salts were only dried at the temperature of boiling water. This accounts for the much greater weight of his salts. But how can we reconcile the great discordance between Marcet and Gay Lussac in the weights of common salt and of muriate of magnesia?—*Annals of Phil. No.* 92.

MAURITIUS.

Advice for the Preservation of Health.

The island of Mauritius, for near a month, is a prey to the ravages of an epidemic, against the introduction of which, among us, the commandant and administrator for the king has taken the most prudent measures that can be devised.—As the causes, however, which spontaneously gave rise to it at the Mauritius may also manifest themselves at Bourbon, the commission of health consider that, in pointing out a few general rules for the preservation of health, and which, if carefully attended to, will be a sufficient preservative against the influence of the disease, they but second the beneficent intentions of the government. The practice of medicine affords resources which may be employed with advantage, and the exercise of which are always of utility, not only in seasons of great public calamity, like that which now engages our attention, but also as yielding preservatives against diseases originating from sudden transitions from a cold and dry to a warm and humid temperature, such as we now find ourselves in. The commission is consequently enabled to fulfil these ends, and in that view conceives itself bound to offer the following advice.

All who are desirous of securing themselves from the effects of the epidemic, or the diseases incident to the season, will be careful to take but moderate exercise, to abstain from too much labour, to avoid going out in damp or cold evenings, or exposure to the scorching heat of the sun, and to endeavour to subdue unfounded impressions of despondency or alarm. The food ought to be wholesome, and of the most digestible quality; all excess must be avoided, and it should be constantly remembered that sobriety is not only the source of all the virtues, but also the foundation of health. The drink ought to consist of good wine diluted with water; spirituous liquors should be renounced, although they may be advantageously used when plentifully mixed with water. The immoderate use of spiced meats, or dishes prepared with acrid or highly flavoured condiments, should also be avoided, as indulgence in them only conduces to concentrate the digestive powers, and to withdraw from the surface that tendency to perspiration which is always beneficial when not excessive. Bread ought to be preferred to rice, inasmuch as the fermentation it has undergone renders it easier for digestion, and as yielding a more nourishing chyle.

Those who are of weak appetite and laborious digestion, and subject to flatulency, will derive great advantage from the use of aromatic infusions, such as the hyapana, vangasayen, sage, orange-peel, &c. provided they use them with moderation. Twelve or fifteen grains of Peruvian powder, or a table-spoonful of the bark wine before breakfast, is equally recommended, whether mixed with the infusions above prescribed, or in a glass of wine and water. All who are desirous of preserving their health, will be cautious in the use of what are called cooling draughts, such as sugar and water, and the various descriptions of sirups which weaken the stomach and excite perspiration; these are so much the more carefully to be avoided when overheated, as the irritation they cause the digestive organs frequently induces bilious disorders, spasmodic bowel complaints, and cholera morbus.

Above all, we cannot too strongly caution those who value their health to abstain from precautionary medicines, more especially purgatives, which operate only by irritating the intestinal canals, and thereby predispose to dysentries, which are so frequent, and often so fatal, in the season of the year we are about to enter. Those who are subject to hemoptitisic, and coughs that are more or less intense, as well as to pains in the abdominal regions, ought on no pretext whatever to dispense from wearing flannel vests; this stuff, whilst it gently irritates and excites the pores of the skin, prevents the irritated or disordered organs from concentrating

morbid humours, and for the same reason, dry frictions may be employed with advantage; nor are cold lotions and baths of a few minutes to be neglected, inasmuch as they encourage the functions of the pores, give them a proper elasticity, and prevent those violent perspirations, so frequent and debilitating in warm climates; they have the further advantage of exciting and encouraging the digestive organs. The tepid bath should be used with caution.

It is necessary to avoid crowded meetings, in rooms that are confined. Those who inhabit places in which a current of air cannot be freely established, are recommended to besprinkle them often with vinegar. Finally, it is necessary to avoid every thing that can weaken the frame. That class of men which particularly claims the solicitude of the greatest part of the inhabitants, and on which their whole fortune depends (we allude to the blacks) merits their most particular attention, if they wish to preserve them from the horrible disease which threatens us. These men, whose constitutions are in the highest degree lymphatic, and whose nourishment is purely of a vegetable nature, are, in general, exposed to the inclemency of the seasons, subject to painful labours, are badly clothed or scarcely clad, consume aliments that are not always wholesome, and are, consequently, subject to all the causes that can prove fatal to the human frame. To obviate these inconveniences, we deem it highly prudent that they should be properly clothed, that they be not overworked, nor allowed to be exposed for any length of time in the rain; that care be taken to see that they are every night lodged in huts that are airy, containing frames for them to sleep upon, and to be attentive to prevent them from lying out at nights in the open fields, or remaining stationary during the day in places exposed to the heat of the sun. The careful and humane master, who attaches any importance to the health or lives of his slaves, will see that the water they drink be mixed with a small quantity of arrack; which, whilst it strengthens the tone of the stomach, will also prevent worms. Their meals should be carefully inspected to prevent their using unwholesome food, and mais preferred to rice for their nourishment, as the former does not undergo that fermentation in a ship's hold, which, whilst it spoils its nutritive qualities, renders it liable to produce the most baneful effects in the system. The slaves should, as much as possible, be prevented from eating green or unripe fruit, or salted or smoked provisions; nor should they be allowed to use unwholesome fresh or salt fish, or meat in a state of putrefaction, although, most unfortunately, they in general prefer aliments of this description, and indulge in them to an excess which predisposes to the most fatal diseases.

In publishing this advice, the commission of health has the firmest conviction that they fulfil the double end it proposed to itself; 1st, of defending the inhabitants of Bourbon from the dreadful disease which inflicts losses upon our unfortunate neighbours, that are, perhaps, irreparable; and 2dly, to prevent the evils that inevitably result from a change of season. These salutary means are easy to be observed, and the commission entertain not a doubt that those who follow them will be less liable than others to the diseases they dread; and should it prove the means of saving but one individual, the commission will be happy to have snatched a fellow creature from sickness or death. —(Signed)—The members composing the commission of health: Labrouse, president; Rivere, Gay, Pivian; Merandon, Secretary.

N. B. Those whose situations are of a studious nature, are recommended to moderate the assiduity of their labours, and to take repose, and to seek relaxation in such amusements as are calculated to divert them from business, to take frequent exercise in the open air, and to avoid every description of excess.—*(From the Feuille Hebdomadaire of the Isle of Bourbon, 15th Dec. 1819.)*

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

A complete Collection of State Trials and Proceedings for High Treason and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, from the earliest period to the year 1783. With Notes and Illustrations, compiled by T. B. Howell, Esq. Vol. 28, being Vol. 7 of the continuation. 42-44, Geo. III. A.D. 1802-1803. Royal 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

A Dictionary, Hindoostanee and English, abridged from the Quarto Edition of Major Joseph Taylor, as edited by the late W. Hunter, M.D. By William Carmichael Smyth, Esq., formerly of the Honourable East India Company's Bengal Civil Service. Royal 8vo. £3. 3s.

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Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, containing Papers and Essays, by John Crawford, Esq., Mr. Charles Beilins, W. Erskine, Esq., &c. &c. &c. with a List of the Members. Vol. 2, 4to. with numerous Plates. £3. 3s.

IN THE PRESS.

The Rev. G. Holden is printing, in an octavo volume, the Scripture Testimonies to the Divinity of Christ, collected and illustrated.

Mr. Henry Brook will soon publish, in quarto, with twelve Plates, a Guide to the Stars, being an easy Method of knowing the relative Position of the fixed Stars, from the first to the third Magnitude.

The Rev. G. Townsend has in the press, in two octavo volumes, the Holy Bible, arranged in Chronological and Historical Order, that the whole may be read in one uniform connected History.

Mr. J. Noble, of Edinburgh, is preparing an Arabic Vocabulary and Index for Richardson's Arabic Grammar, with Tables of Oriental Alphabets, Points, and Affixes.

Travels in England, Wales, and Scotland, in 1816, by Dr. Spiker, Librarian to the King of Prussia, are translating for the press.

Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind. By the late Dr. Thomas Brown, in 3 vols. 8vo.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

Bombay Castle, 11th March, 1820.—G. O.—The transports with the European part of the force returned from the Persian Gulf, and all extra establishments attached to it, are forthwith to be broken up and discharged.

March 17.—The Governor in council sanctions the field orders issued by Maj.-gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, K.M.T., on the 28th ultimo, authorizing an establishment of ten horses and dromedary men at Ras-ul-Khyma, and directs that the detachment of the 1st batt. 2d regt. now at the presidency, and the families of such of the men of that corps as may be desirous of proceeding to the Persian Gulf, be sent to Ras-ul-Khyma, and that the flank companies of the 1st batt. 3d regt. N. I. now there be withdrawn and ordered to join the head quarters of the corps.

We are informed that the accounts from Sir W. G. Keir's force, dated the 5th Feb., state that the objects of the expedition on the Arabian side of the Gulf have been fully attained, by the entire demolition of the piratical ports, and the capture and destruction of the whole of their boats, excepting those employed in the fisheries, which are too small to be capable of being employed for any predatory purpose. The manner in which the destruction of the numerous works has been effected, is spoken of by the commanding officer in terms reflecting the highest credit on the engineers and troops employed for that purpose.

At the date of the last dispatch, the defences of the deserted town of El Humra were standing, but it was the intention of Sir W. G. Keir to demolish them on his return to that neighbourhood, and thus complete the destruction of every tower on the coast from Rumps to Aboo Heyle, excepting those occupied by our troops in Ras-ul-Khyma and its vicinity. Accounts from this latter place, we are happy to learn, mention the improving state of the garrison; and that the defences of the fort had been so far strengthened that it was considered as in a state of perfect security. Capt. Thompson, the Arabic interpreter, was to be left in command.—*Bomb. Cour. Mar. 4.*

March 21.—The force employed in the Persian Gulf under the command of Maj.-gen. Sir W. G. Keir, K.M.T. having been broken up, the hon. the Governor in council, in discharge of a duty the execution of which he had postponed until the service in that quarter had been terminated, desires to express to Lieut.-col. Warren, of H. M.'s 65th regt., and to the officers, non-com. officers and men composing the detachment employed in the

attack of the fort of Zaya, his acknowledgment for the energy, promptitude and effect with which that service was performed.

The testimony which has been borne by the Maj-gen. to the judgment and decision of Lieut.-col. Warren, in the conduct of those operations, has afforded an additional instance to those which the records of the Bombay Government already contain, of the services of that very respectable officer.

The applause which the Maj.-gen. has bestowed, in his orders dated the 25th of December, 1819, on the gallantry of the rifle company of H. M.'s 65th regt. under Lieut. Hunt, on the conduct of the officers of that and of H. M.'s 47th regt. of the engineers and artillery, of his personal staff, and of the acting staff to the detachment, the Governor in council has perused with the highest gratification.

Nor could the value of the services of H. M.'s navy be marked in terms more decisive, than under the declaration made by the Maj.-gen. that "the enterprize must have failed without their assistance," and the Governor in council again requests that Capts. Coller, C. B., and Walpole, and Lieut. Campbell, will accept of the thanks of this Government for their zealous and distinguished co-operation.

Though the field in which the operations in the Persian Gulf were carried on did not afford sufficient scope, either to the professional talents of the officer commanding or to the gallantry of the troops of which the force was composed, still many opportunites presented themselves for the display of those acts of humanity and forbearance toward a weak enemy, which are the characteristic traits of British soldiers; and the Governor in council entertains a confident expectation, that the effect of those qualities, which were eminently conspicuous in many instances (so opposite from what the Arabs in the Gulph have been accustomed to experience from an enemy), will have created a salutary impression on that uncivilized and misguided race, which cannot fail of encouraging them to an adherence to those ulterior arrangements, which are in progress for completing and confirming, by conciliatory measures, that permanent reform in their habits, which has been so successfully commenced by the prowess of our arms.

By the arrival of the Pascoa transport from Ras-ul-Khyma, intelligence has been received of the operations of our forces there under Sir W. G. Keir down to the 7th instant. A detachment under the command of Maj. Warren had been sent against Zyah, a small but very strong fort not far from Ras-ul-Khyma. The fort surrendered after a resistance of five days, and not until the heavy guns had been landed from the Liverpool, and placed in battery by the indefatigable exertions of the navy, and just before we were prepared to storm the place. We regret to learn that Lieut. Mathison of H.M.'s 65th, was killed by a matchlock ball whilst before this place: two European rank and file killed are the only other casualties we have heard of; but we hope that we shall soon be in possession of more authentic information, dispatches having been brought down from Sir W. G. Keir to this Government by capt. Walker.—*Bomb. Cour. Jan.* 22.

The first division of the transports from the Gulf, under convoy of the Hon. Company's cruizer Ternate, with detachments of the H. C. artillery and H. M.'s 47th and 65th regts. returned to this harbour on Wednesday and Thursday. The remaining five transports, under convoy of the H. C. cruizer Mercury, may be expected to arrive here in the course of eight or ten days. The 1st 2d, with the flank companies of the 1st 3d, and 1st 11th, and a detachment of the artillery, remain for the present to garrison Ras-ul-Khyma. Sir W. G. Keir has proceeded to Bushire in H. M. S. Liverpool, for the purpose, we understand, of making some arrangement with the Persian government respecting our occupying a station on the Persian side of the Gulf; should such a measure be eventually considered conducive to the ulterior objects of the expedition, by keeping in check the piratical spirit of the inhabitants of the shores of Arabia, Sir W. G. Keir is expected to return to the presidency in about six weeks.—*Bomb. Cour. March* 11.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 26, 1820.—G. O. by the Commander-in-chief.—At an European general court martial, assembled at Bhaugulpore on Saturday the 4th day of December 1819, Major William Joseph Matthews, of the 9th regiment of N. I., and commanding the Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, was arraigned on the following charges, *viz.*

1st. "That Major Matthews, commanding the Hill Rangers, did, from on or about the commencement of the year 1818 down to or about the end of June of the same year, appropriate to himself the sum of six hundred and eleven rupees two annas (611-2) or nearly that amount, by withholding from certain Hindoostanee Sepoys of his corps, then newly enlisted, their full pay, as authorized and drawn by him; he, Major Matthews, having, in lieu of the same, only paid to those persons the daily sum of four pice each during the time of their being em-

ployed in acquiring at drill their usual exercises.

2d. "That Major Matthews, about the same period, and under the same circumstances, appropriated to himself the sum of Rupees 1709 8, or about that amount, by withholding from certain newly enlisted Hill Sepoys their full authorized pay.

3d. "That Major Matthews appropriated to his own use, during the period of about eighteen months, ending about June 1819, the sum of Sicca Rupees 1125 6, or nearly to that amount, being the authorized pay by him drawn for 15 Hindoostanee Sepoys, the pretended names of whom were inserted by Major Matthews in his muster rolls; no such Sepoys, however, at the time being entertained, and such names, or a part of them, being wholly fictitious, and inserted to defraud the Government.

4th. "That Major Matthews appropriated to himself, about the same period, the sum of Sicca Rupees 4188, or nearly to that amount, by inserting in his muster rolls, and drawing for, the pay of about 61 Hill Sepoys not entertained in the corps.

5th. "That Major Matthews, by withholding from the bugle-men actually entertained a portion of their full authorized pay, and by entertaining one less than the proper complement and the number inserted in his muster rolls and abstracts, appropriated to himself, during the period of ten months, ending about June 1819, the sum of Rupees 240, or nearly to that amount, out of the sum total of pay drawn by him on account of the bugle-men of his corps.

6th. "That Major Matthews, during the period of eighteen months ending about June 1819, having on different dates discharged six Calassies, continued notwithstanding the names in his muster rolls, and thereby appropriated, within the period mentioned, for his own benefit, the sum of Rupees 619, or about that sum, drawn for by him on account of those Calassies.

7th. "That Major Matthews, during the period of eighteen months ending June 1819, appropriated to his own benefit the sum of Rupees 270, or about that sum, by not entertaining, but drawing the pay of the following workmen authorized on his establishment, *viz.* 1 Lohar, 1 Siculgur, and 1 Moochee; fictitious names, or the names of individuals who had filled those offices, who had died or been dismissed, continuing notwithstanding to be inserted by Major Matthews in his muster rolls.

8th. "That down to the end of June 1819, Major Matthews appropriated to himself the sum of Rupees 60, or about that sum, out of the pay authorized and drawn for by him on account of a Bazar Chowdree, by retaining monthly a portion of the fixed salary previously to his discharging the individual who lately filled the office, and by receiving the whole salary for three months subsequently to the dismissal of that person; Major Matthews, notwithstanding, still continuing to record as entertained the discharged Chowdree.

9th. "That during the period of about eighteen months ending about June 1819, Major Matthews, under similar circumstances and in the same way, appropriated the sum of Rupees 25 out of the authorized pay drawn for by him on account of a Bazar Mutsuddy.

10th. "That Major Matthews appropriated to himself the sum of Rupees 117, or nearly that amount, being the amount of salary for about thirteen months ending about June 1819, drawn for by him on account of three hunda Wallas, authorized for his bazar establishment, no individuals inserted as such by Major Matthews in his muster rolls having been actually entertained, or having received the fixed allowance.

11th. "That during the period of about eighteen months ending about June 1819, Major Matthews has occasioned, for his own fraudulent purposes, a loss to Government of Rupees 459 (being the amount over-drawn by the surgeon of the corps on account of his monthly allowance of six annas per man), by certifying on the different monthly bills of that person the complement of the Sepoys and others attached to the corps as actually entertained and present, greater than it really was at the different times for which those bills were prepared.

12th. "That Major Matthews appropriated to himself Rupees 519.9. 1, or about that sum, out of total of additional half batta due to, and by him drawn for, detachments of his corps employed in escorting treasure during the months of April, May, and June 1819.

13th. "That Major Matthews withheld totally the pay for June 1819, from the Sirears of his establishment."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The court having fully considered the evidence adduced before them, are of opinion, with respect to the first, second, and third charges, that Major Matthews is guilty.—With respect to the fourth charge, that Major Matthews is guilty of retaining on the muster rolls, during several months, the names of men who had not been entertained, or who had deserted or died; but from the confused manner in which the muster rolls are drawn up, the court cannot find the precise number of names and sums embezzled. With respect to the

fifth charge, that Major Matthews is not guilty of entertaining one less than the proper complement of Buglers, but guilty of the rest of the charge. With respect to the sixth charge, that Major Matthews is guilty of continuing on the muster rolls fictitious names of six calassies, and of appropriating to his own use the pay drawn for them, being about 619 Rupees. With respect to the seventh charge, that Major Matthews is not guilty. With respect to the eighth and ninth charges, that Major Matthews is guilty of retaining a part of the Bazar Chowdry's and Mutsuddy's pay up to the date of their discharge. With respect to the tenth charge that Major Matthews is guilty. With respect to the eleventh charge, that Major Matthews is guilty of occasioning a loss to government to the extent found on the third and fourth charges. With respect to the twelfth and thirteenth charges, that Major Matthews is guilty. The court do therefore adjudge Major Matthews to be dismissed the service."

After some correspondence, by the order of his Excellency the most noble the Commander-in-chief, between the judge advocate general and the deputy judge advocate conducting the trial, the court came to the following

Revised Sentence.—"The court having, in obedience to the most noble the Commander-in-chief, reconsidered their proceedings, adhere to their finding on all the charges; and with respect to the eighth charge, having found Maj. Matthews guilty of retaining a part of the Bazar Chowdry's pay, they acquit him of the latter part of the charge.

"The court now adjudge Maj. Matthews to be cashiered, though they cannot divest themselves of an opinion, that their present adjudication essentially coincides in all respects with their former one."—Approved.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks and Observations by his Excellency the most noble the Commander-in-chief.

The commander-in-chief has deemed it necessary that the letters relative to the sentence passed on Maj. Matthews should be made public, for the information of the army, on a point of much importance in the military administration of justice. A misconception respecting the comparative effect of the terms "cashiering" and "dismissal" might entail, on the one hand, a judgment not consonant to the provisions of the mutiny act; or, on the other, an infliction upon the prisoner beyond the purpose of the court. Although these terms may be used as synonimous in common parlance, and even were the distinction between them less clearly marked by the articles of war than the Commander-in-chief apprehends it to be, an established construction in England makes a descrimination in their import which might bear heavily on an officer against whom cashiering was awarded by his judges, without their intending to subject the individual to the extensive disadvantages which it would practicably involve.

As to the case of Maj. Matthews, the Commander-in-chief fulfilled a painful duty when he called on the court to go beyond their original sentence, and to pronounce that severer decision which he thought imperatively required by the law. He feels that he has thereby satisfied the enactment of the Legislature in holding forth the consequences of the delinquency which has been substantiated against Maj. Matthews, and he can have no disposition to enforce the full penalty. While he is confident there was not a particle of foundation for the plea advanced by Maj. Matthews that he acted according to a precedent, in drawing pay for the complete establishment of the corps, though they were severally short of their numbers, and for making the stoppages enumerated in the charges, his Lordship collects from the proceedings of the trial circumstances which afford a degree of extenuation. It is evident that, on assuming the command of the Hill Rangers, Maj. Matthews recurred to the sircar and to the serj.-maj. for guidance as to his procedures. The corps was of an anomalous nature, not strictly fashioned according to the regulations of the army, being at the same time allotted to the police of the district under civil authority; and it may be believed, that, as certain allowances, assigned for furnishing particular conveniences to local corps on the ordinary establishment, were not extended to the Hill Rangers on an equal scale, Maj. Matthews might be in some extent misled by the persons above mentioned, to consider those irregular sources of accumulation admissible, towards collecting a fund for providing more competently the object in question. This supposition is strengthened by the fact, that the sircar never disclosed the circumstance till he found that he and the serj.-maj. were not to participate in the sums so obtained. While, however, the Commander-in-chief seeks to bring forward every palliation which the evidence recorded in the proceedings can afford, his Lordship must still consider the conduct of Maj. Matthews as having been decidedly culpable. Though it is proved that he did apply to the public purposes of the corps a portion of the money illicitly collected by him, he converted to his own use a large balance. The retention of this he attempted to justify as a legitimate perquisite; whereas, the pointed interdicts which have been re-

peatedly issued in the Honourable Company's army against the receipt of any species of perquisite (even when not tainted with the infraction of law which attends the one under review) unequivocally condemned and forbad such an appropiation. Moreover, had the whole amount been expended for the convenience of the corps, the mode of raising the fund led too obviously to abuse; that it was the indispensable duty of Maj. Matthews to represent to government the irregularity of the practice which he was told existed in the corps, and to solicit that the deficiency in due provision for the comfort of the Hill Rangers might be remedied.

On these grounds the Commander-in-chief remits the penalty of being cashiered; but his Lordship must hold it unfit that Maj. Matthews should remain in the active line of the army, and the expediency of removing that officer to the pension list will be submitted to the consideration of council.

It appears that serj. maj. Morely wilfully connived at, if he did not actively encourage, the irregularities, the commander-in-chief is pleased to order his being displaced from his situation in the Hill Rangers.

Maj. Matthews is released from arrest.

The general court martial, of which Col. Pine is president, is dissolved.

JAS. NICHOL, Adj. gen. of the Army.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 5.—Sup.assist.surg. A. Sinclair and Dr. J. Campbell, both of his Majesty's service, having arrived at Bengal, the former is posted to do duty with the 17th foot at Fort William, the latter with the 24th at Ghazeepore.

8.—Until the pleasure of the Prince Regent be known; 17th foot, Lieut. G. J. Romney to be captain of a company, without purchase, vice Thomson, deceased, 6th Aug. 1819.—Ensign P. N. Auley to be lieut. vice Romney promoted.

10.—Cornets H. L. Worrall and F. Dibdin, to do duty with the 7th regt. of light cav. at Keitah.—Ensigns G. Thomson, C. Douglas, C. Wilson, D. Downing, G. Page, R. Wedderburn Beatson, D. Simpson, J. Jones, E. F. Spencer, W. J. Phillott, I. Taylor, and R. Balderston, with the European regt. at Dinapore.

14.—Assist.surg. Martin, of his Majesty's 22d foot, to officiate as assist.surg. on the Bengal establishment, with temporary rank in the army.

22.—Until the pleasure of the Prince Regent be known; 53d foot, Brev. Major J. Giles to be major without purchase, vice Fehrszen deceased, 20th Jan. 1820. —Lieut. T. Emery to be captain of a company without purchase, vice Giles promoted, ditto.—Ensign T. Carroll, from the 86th foot, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Emery ditto.

LOCAL OCCURRENCE.

Hindoo College.—On Monday an examination of the pupils belonging to the Hindoo College took place before Sir Edward Hyde East, and several others interested in the cause of general education, the results of which appear to have afforded satisfaction to those who were present. On the same day we attended an examination of the 1st or S. Moluqa division of the Calcutta schools, which was held at the house of a respectable native, to whom the superintendance of this portion of a very considerable establishment for the education of native children has been intrusted by the Calcutta School Society. On this occasion the goorroos or masters of nineteen schools attended, each bringing with him three of the pupils whom he considered to have made the greatest proficiency. These were respectively examined by the superintendent and his assistant pundits, in reading, writing, repeating by heart, spelling, explanation of words, and general geography, in the Bengallee language, and prizes allotted, not only to the pupils of each school who were considered to have profited most by the lessons of their instructors, but also to the masters themselves. The former consisted of books in the Bengallee language, published, we believe, by the Calcutta School-Book Society, and the latter of pecuniary remunerations of from three to six rupees each, agreeably to the attention which the masters appeared to have bestowed upon the instruction of their pupils. Being unacquainted with the language in which the examinations were held, we cannot speak positively with respect to the acquirements of our young native friends. They appear, however, to have been satisfactory to some respectable characters who were present, and whose acquirements in oriental literature must have enabled them to form a correct judgment. Of the general character of the institution we can safely speak. The rising generation, with the knowledge of their native language, will now imbibe sound principles of morality, and a general acquaintance with the customs, manners, and ideas of other nations. The geographical instruction which they receive has been judiciously blended with useful hints respecting the formation and preservation of the globe which we inhabit, tending to impress such ideas as must finally point through the wonderful works of the creation to that Power by which they were created. To pass any encomium upon those who dedicate their time and labours to such an object, would be to offer the reward of chaf

when they are receiving that of an approving conscience. The examination of the second division took place yesterday, that of the third will be holden to-day, and of the fourth or last to-morrow. The whole of these, we believe, include about 120 schools, containing not less than 2,500 children. The satisfaction which we derived from witnessing this simple and interesting scene was such as we have seldom experienced, and we should strongly recommend such of our friends as are desirous of enjoying a few hours' rational amusement, to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded of being present at the examination of the third or fourth division which still remain, and which no doubt will afford the highest gratification to those who may not think their dignity degraded by witnessing the first efforts of native children in acquiring that knowledge which will raise them higher in the estimation of their countrymen, and may hereafter be productive of benefits to which we shall at present forbear to allude.

The following students in the college of Fort William have been reported by the examiners qualified for the public service: Messrs. Wells, Trotter, Shore, Davis, and Grote.—*Asiatic Mirror, Jan. 5th*, 1820.

Weather.—The return of the cold season has awakened, as usual, the spirit of mirth and revelry. The roses of England, which during the summer heats had appeared drooping and pale, seem now to have mistaken the winter of India for the vernal month of their native climate, displaying in the lap of cold December and January the blushing beauties of May. Every evening the course exhibits a scene not unlike the flower market of Covent-garden. The carriages of all descriptions, which are passing and repassing in every direction, may, by the power of fancy, be converted into neat willow baskets, and the pretty girls with which they are crowded, into as many bouquets of lilies, roses, jessamines, pinks, carnations, and other flowers of our dear little island, not forgetting the disregarded unassuming dark-eyed violets. These form the delightful attractions of hundreds of butterflies that are gaily fluttering around them, while here and there a blooming ripe peach or russet apple peeps forth for a moment, and then again seems to hide itself, as if forgetful that it was made for the use of man. "Come eat me, come eat me," says the other. Scarcely has the clock struck nine when a still busier scene commences. In every street of this gay metropolis may at that time be heard the enlivening music of the dance.

Now advancing, now retreating,
Now in circling bands they meet;
To quick sounds in cadence beating,
Glance their many twinkling feet.

Were we to tell all that we have seen or heard of in this way, we fear that the beaux and belles of the interior would desert their stations, and set out immediately by dawk for the Presidency. We shall not, therefore, be so cruel as to tantalize them with a description of amusements which we hope they also are enjoying, though on a more limited scale, at their respective posts. It would, however, be a kind of sacrilege were we to omit mentioning amongst the galeties of the last week, Miss Grastin's elegant ball and supper, which took place on the evening of Thursday the 6th inst. On this occasion the quarters of the worthy general, her father, in Fort William, were thrown open, and the refined taste of the young lady, combined with the well known hospitality of the General, afforded an exquisite treat to a very large portion of the beauty and fashion of this presidency. We believe that no less than 250 tickets of invitation were issued, and that about two-thirds of that number attended. Amongst these were many well qualified to impress an idea that Venus had that evening chosen to assemble her court at the quarters of General Grastin, and that little Cupid must have been diligently employed for some time before, in collecting so many pretty faces, and so many pretty figures. Waltzes, quadrilles, and country dances succeeded each other, while the little roguish gentleman above alluded to kept beating time, and singing

"Let those love now who never lov'd before,
"Let those who always lov'd now love the more."

The supper was served up soon after one o'clock with great taste, in different apartments of the General's quarters, but interrupted for a short time only the more fascinating amusement of the dance, which was prolonged to a late hour on Friday morning, when the company retired highly gratified, as we are persuaded they will all allow, with the kind attentions and hospitality of their host, and the engaging affability of their youthful hostess.—*Asiatic Mirror, Jan.* 12.

BIRTHS:

Jan. 14.—At Agra, the lady of Capt. John Swinton, commanding pioneers, of a son..26, at Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Irwing Maling, of a son..31, at Dinapore, Mrs. W. P. Wattell, of a son.. *Feb.* 1, at Patna, the lady of Wigram Money, Esq. of the civil service, of a son ..14, Mrs. J. Landeman, of a son..same day, Mrs. Henry Martindall, of a daughter..15, the lady of Col. Nicolls of a daughter..17, the lady of J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq. of a son..18, at Boitakonnah, Mrs. Websterfield, of a still-born child..

19, at Dum-dum, the lady of Capt. Alex. Fraser, of artillery, of a daughter..26, the lady of W. Leycester, Esq. of a daughter ..27, Mrs. R. E. Jones, of a son..same day, at Gurrawarrah, the lady of Lieut. J. Hoggan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 8.—At Calcutta, Mr. George Strafford to Miss Louisa Clementina Hunter, daughter of the late Dr. William Hunter, Bengal Establishment..15, at Calcutta, Capt. Malcome M'Kenzie, of Pindooril Castle, to Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell..31, Sir J. E. Colebrook, Bart., member of the supreme council, to Mrs. Louisa Ann Stewart..*Feb.* 13, Mr. J. W. Henderson, of the H.C. pilot service, to Miss Mary Shaw..15, at Berhampore, Mr. R. H. Huet, assist.apoth., to Mrs. Jane Ward, relict of the late Mr. W. Ward, of the Benevolent Institution..21, Charles Smith, Esq. of the H.C. civil service, to Miss Sage..25, Elizabeth, niece to Edward Brightman, Esq. of Seebpore, to Jonathan Duncan Dow, Esq.

DEATHS.

Feb. 14.—Thomas M'Neelance, Esq. late a captain in the Country Service.. 16, at Fort George, Maj.gen. John Garstin, commanding the corps of engineers ..18, Miss Eleanor Mary Martindell..19, Mr. Daniel Dozey, eldest son of the late Conductor Dozey..same day, at Meerut, Lieut. W. R. Harding, first 27th N.I... 21, Mrs. Mary Dale..same day, Mrs. Elizabeth Mack, Miss Vincentia Money, and the infant daughter of Mons. Picard ..22, Mrs. Amelia Cranenburgh..27, Charles Edward Pinto, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Lackersteen and Co...28, Mrs. H. Smith, wife of Mr. Robert Smith.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 19.—Mr. assist.surg. W. Bannister, to be mint-master's assayer.—Mr. J. Bethams, coroner of Madras.

March 2.—Mr. J. F. Lane, secretary to the mint committee.—Mr. R. Clarke, secretary to the board of revenue.—Mr. A. D. Campbell, collector and magistrate of Bellary.—Mr. H. Mortlock, deputy register to the Sudder Adawlut, and sec. to the college board.—Mr. J. Paternoster, register to the zillah court of Salem.—Mr. J. Orr, assist. to the collector and magistrate of Malabar.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 7.—Assist.surg. J. J. Duncan, to the medical charge of the zillah of Salem.

17.—Surg. W. Scot, to be secretary to the medical board, and superintendant of vaccination, vice Stewart.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 27.—Capt. J. T. Wilkins, of the 1st batt. 6th regt., to be a member of the committee for the examination of army clothing.

29.—Lieut.col. R. Scott, C.B. of the Madras European regt., to be president of the prize committee, assembled at the presidency, under the general orders of 11th Nov. 1819.

Feb. 7.—Capt. H. S. Conway, of the 4th Nat. regt., to be brigade major at Secunderabad, vice Godley.—Lieut. J. Taylor, of the 4th regt. Lt. Cav., to be interpreter and qr. master to that corps, vice Maquay.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Jan. 26.—Cornet C. W. Cotton, removed at his own request from the 8th to the 5th regt. of Lt. Cav., in which corps he will rank next below Lieut. R. B. Fitzgibbon.—Lieut. Barron, of the 13th regt., removed from the 2d to the 1st batt. of that corps.

27.—Major R. West, of the 13th regt. removed from the 2d to the 1st batt. of that corps.

31.—Lieut. E. Dyer, removed, at his own request, from the Madras European regt., to the 4th regt. of N.I., in which corps he will rank next below Lieut. R. Dowell, and is posted to the 2d batt.

Feb. 1.—Maj. Smythe of the 5th regt. Lt. Cav., relieved from the committee for the investigation of claims to pensions. —Maj. B. B. Parlby, of the 7th regt., removed from the 2d to the 1st batt., and Maj. W. Woodhouse, from the 1st to the 2d batt. of the same regt.—Capt. Dukenfield, maj. of brigade to the officer commanding the Hyderabad subsidiary force, placed in charge of the ensigns of infantry, recently posted to corps, serving with the Hyderabad and Nagpoor subsidiary forces.—Assist.surg. Shedden of the 7th regt. Lt. Cav., directed to accompany and afford medical aid to a detachment proceeding from the presidency, under the command of Lieut. Agnew of the rifle corps.

FURLOUGH.

Feb. 23.—Mr. J. Paterson, to return to Europe on furlough for three years, subject to the confirmation of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Madras Infirmary and Native Poor Asylum.—In the year 1808 the Monegar Choultry was taken under the especial patronage of the government of Fort St. George, for the relief of the native poor, to be supported by the interest of the poor fund, as far as it would serve, and by voluntary contributions from the inhabitants of Madras. The object of this institution was to free Madras from beggars, and to afford a provision at the Choultry for such paupers as were in-

capable of earning a subsistence. In the following year the union of the Monegar Choultry and the Native Infirmary took place under a guarantee in favour of the latter, that its funds, amounting to Pagodas 15,530 39 45, should be transferred to the joint charity in Government Securities unredeemable. The following exhibits the present assets of the joint institution, with the annual amount of voluntary subscription, upon an average of the last six years:

	P.	F.	C.
One bond dated 30th June 1813, for 37,000 at 6 p. ct.	662	15	45
One ditto, ditto, 30th June 1811, for 4,100 ditto	73	17	60
Carnatic Stock one bond for 2,494 21 69, at 3 per cent.	74	37	44
One ditto for 165 14 41, at 3½ per cent.	5	35	30
The interest on the balance in the Treasury, namely, 15,266 19 68, at 6 per cent.	915	44	31
The annual donation by government	2,000	0	0
Ditto by His Highness the Nabob	300	0	0
The general subscriptions on an average of the last six years' collections.....	1,053	0	0
Total income....	5,085	15	50
Disbursements on account of the charities on an average of six years	5,663	0	0
Expenditure beyond the receipt .....Pagodas	577	29	30

The charities are annually placed under the superintendance of twelve directors, nominated by government, and aided by a superintendant over the choultry, and by an efficient medical establishment for the infirmary. The records of the choultry shew that since the year 1813, 5,000 natives, in circumstances of great poverty and sickness, have received benefit from this institution, and that upon an average of six years, 300 persons have been daily supported at the choultry and infirmary; 4,093 have been discharged since 1813, and 741 died. It is deserving of particular remark, that this asylum for the poor and the weak has, since its establishment, furnished food and clothing to multitudes during two years of extreme famine, and imparted the most efficacious relief to a great number of paupers suffering under the late epidemic; these extra demands, in addition to other occasional expenses, have more than once embarrassed the fund of the charities. The disbursements have thus exceeded the receipts; but on all these occasions, it is most gratifying to state, that the benevolent support of government has always been at hand. Enough, it is to be hoped, has been said in explanation, to shew the value of this important charity, and little need be added to induce a charitable benevolent community to enable them to continue at least, if not to enlarge the benefit of this asylum, of which the receipts, it has been seen, do not at present equal the expenditure. Nothing would be more gratifying to the feelings of the committee, than to be able to enrol the names of the respectable and benevolent, among the native inhabitants of Madras, in the list of contributors to these charities, of which the objects are exclusively the poor and destitute part of the native population.

Madras Spring Meeting.

Fourth Day, Friday, Jan. 28, 1820.—The amateur's cup, value £100. One hundred rupees subscription added to the cup. Heats two miles, carrying nine stone seven lbs.

	st.	lb.	1	2	3
Mr. Frederick's g. h. Syntax	9	7	wd.	over.	
Capt. White's g. h. Laconian	9	7	dis.	lame.	
Mr. Crerar's g. h. Trooper	9	7	2		

1st heat in 4 m. 23 s.

The Handicap plate of 800 rupees from the fund, with 150 rupees each subscription added to the plate.

	st.	lb.	1	2	3
Mr. Crerar's Beppo.. ..	8	7	1	2	2
Mr. Grafton's Merlin ..	8	4	2	1	1

1st heat in 4 m. 13 s.
2d do. in 4 m. 22 s.
3d do. in 4 m. 27 s.

Subscription stakes of 100 rupees each for untrained carriage horses once round the course, carrying 8st. 10lbs.

Mr. Frost's g. h. Creeper .. 1
Mr. Grafton, Jun's. g. b. Slippy distanced.
Mr. Blake's g. h. Sprightly .. distanced.

The amateur's cup was carried by Syntax in good style. He won the first heat in hand, and his opponents being (as we were sorry to observe) rather in a crippled state, resigned the cup to him.

The race for the Handicap plate was most beautiful, and very severely contested. First heat Beppo took the lead and maintained the advantage to the end of the heat, which he won by about two lengths without much difficulty.

2d heat.—Beppo the favorite at starting, betting however was even. Both horses started nearly at score, and ran neck and neck without flinching to the end of the heat. From the distance post in the run was very doubtful and Beppo appeared less distressed than Merlin: the latter however won this heat with great difficulty by a head. It afterwards turned out that Beppo's rider dropped his whip, and there is no doubt that this circumstance gave Merlin the advantage.

3d heat.—Beppo still rather the favorite and trifling odds given. These two gallant horses again started at score, and little or no advantage was gained by either for about a mile; Merlin however then took the lead, and although Beppo now and then came up to Merlin's girths, he could not head him, and after a severe struggle Merlin won this heat by nearly a length. In running for this heat, strange to say, Merlin's rider lost his whip, but he maintained his rate without it; the greatest anxiety prevailed in the stand throughout the whole of this most interesting race; Merlin proved himself a very staunch horse.

For the stakes for untrained carriage horses old Creeper started once more against two fresh opponents, one of them Slippy, very fat and sleek, the other Sprightly, not a little the reverse. Creeper distanced both with much ease, but not satisfied with this result, the lusty Slippy and the lean Sprightly tilted at each other whip and spur to the winning post, when fat prevailed.

Monday Jan. 31.—The Beaten plate 1,000 rupees from the fund, one three mile, carrying 8 stone 7lb.

Mr. Grafton's c. h. Mazeppa, walked over.

A subscription purse of 1,000 rupees for the horses that started for the ladies' purse, Handicapped.

Mr. Hislop's b. h. Rattler, 8 st. 7lb. 1 1
Mr. Grafton's b. h. Merlin, 8 st. 7lb. 2 2
Mr. Frederick's g. h. Syntax, 8 st. 7lb. 3 3

1st heat in 4 m. 12 s.
2d do. in 4 m. 17 s.

Two hundred rupees from the fund, for all ponies 13 hands and under, catch weight's heats once round.

Capt. Edwards b. p. Light Pindaree 1 1
Lieut. Smart's b. p. Creeper 2 2
Capt. Taylor's b. p. Cossack bolted dist.

Mazeppa walked over for the Beaten plate, one of his expected antagonists having unfortunately fallen lame.

For the subscription purse much sport was expected, and the race was well contested. Rattler having been declared distanced on Tuesday the 25th, by the unfortunate occurrence of the jostle, after winning the 2d heat of the Ladies' purse in gallant style, a few lovers of the sport presented this purse to be run for by the same horses. The general opinion was in favour of Rattler's great powers, and every one was anxious to see them fairly tried.

1st heat.—Rattler started before the signal was given and was brought back; the three horses then started at a slapping place, Merlin leading and Syntax pressing hard upon him. Rattler gradually made up his distance, and passed the leading horse, Merlin, about 200 yards from the distance post; a short but severe struggle was maintained to the winning post, and Rattler won the heat by almost a length.

2d heat.—Merlin and Syntax jumped off together. Merlin took the lead and kept it for about a mile, when Rattler began to make play, and shewed much speed in making up to Merlin at the moment; he passed Merlin over the high ground and his superiority was then evident; he maintained his advantage to the end of the heat, and won the race gallantly by about three lengths.

Two very clever ponies contested the poney race. The first heat was won in hand by Light Pindaree. Creeper took the lead the second heat, but was soon passed by Pindaree, who bolted soon after passing the two mile post, and every one supposed he had lost the heat: his rider however brought him on again, and he shewed uncommon speed in beating Creeper handsomely, notwithstanding the great distance he had lost.

We are concerned to notice the failure of the house of De Friesh and Co. The transactions of this firm as Agents were very extensive, and nearly to the moment of stopping payment it possessed the full confidence of a great proportion of the inhabitants of the settlement, both European and native. There has been nothing like the sensation produced by this calamity since the failure of Harrington's house, and so exasperated are the sufferers, especially natives, that the partners have been forced to fly from house to house to avoid personal violence.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 7, At the presidency the lady of S. Lazar, Esq. of a son....16, At Quilau, Travancore, the lady of Lieut.col. Clifford, C.B., his Majesty's 89th regt. of a son....23, The lady of G. Stratton, Esq. of a daughter....At Poonamelle, the lady of Capt. Young, 89th regt. of a son....24, At the presidency, the lady of Lieut. and Qr.mast. Godfrey, of the 2d 1st N. I. of a son....25, At Arcot, the lady of George Baillie, Esq. of a daughter....*March* 3, The lady of C. H. Clay, Esq. of a son....The lady of R. Clark, Esq. of a son....8, The lady of G. Moore, Esq. of the H. C. civ. serv. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 4, Chas. Richardson, Esq. to Miss Mary Nicolas, daughter of Nicolas Isaiah, Esq. of Tirmulerayapatnam....10, At Cannanore, by the Rev. J. Dunsterville, Mr. Jas. Hazelwood to Miss Isabella Margaret, daughter of James Wyse, Esq....12, At the presidency, Mr. Simon Macard toom to Miss Mary J. Stephens, granddaughter of the late Sarquis Satoor Agavally, Esq....26, Mary, eldest daughter

of J. D. White, Esq. to Capt. B. R. Hitchins....28, Thos. Blyth, Esq. to Mrs. Ann Pepper, widow of the late Mr. John Wemyss Pepper, and daughter of John Tulloh, Esq. Madras.

DEATHS.

Dec. 25, Of palsy, at Atcherry paukum, on the route to Trichinopoly, Lieut. G. C. Johnstone, Royal Scots....26, At Bangalore, eight days after giving birth to her ninth child, Mrs. Sarah Bible, wife of corporal J. Bible, aged 28 years....28, At Goa, of the cholera morbus, Mr. F. Moore, merchant....*Jan.* 4, 1820, At Trichinopoly, Capt. J. H. Wright, of the 4th Nat.vet.bat....5, Capt. W. Johnstone, late commander of the brig Countess of Loudon....8, Mr. J. T. Nimmo ....17, At Hydrabad, Mrs. Lydia Frances Houghton....31, Mrs. Eliz. De Cruz, wife of Mr. M. De Cruz....*Feb.* 8, At Coimbatore, Wm. Colin Gordon, Esq., C. S....10, At Chimuljee, a village situated on the north bank of the Kistna, about 16 miles N. E. of Bagrecottah, R. B. Shepherd, Esq. of the medical establishment, and lately attached to the principal collector and political agent in the southern Mahratta country....19, At Nimcul, of the spasmodic cholera, Lieut. col. Fehrszen, of H. M. 53d reg....22, Serjeant W. Hayden, eldest son of Mr. Conductor James Hayden....26, At the Lez near St. Thome, Mrs. Shaw, widow of John Shaw, Esq. late registrar of the supreme court....27, Mrs. Ann Dickers, wife of Mr. D. J. Dickers.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Jan. 3.—The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to publish the following extract from the Honorable Court's dispatch, dated the 30th June last, with enclosure.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 30th of June 1819.

Para. 2. By our military letter of the 11th Dec. 1773 to Bengal, officers are restricted from drawing pay until they shall arrive at the presidency to which they stand appointed. As cases may occur in which officers returning to their duty may more readily reach their regiments, by proceeding by a different route than to the presidency to which they are attached, we direct that in future officers be entitled to draw pay, either on their arrival at the presidency, or joining the regiment to which they belong.

3d. We observe from the proceedings of the Bengal Government, on the 5th August 1784 and 6th Dec. 1804, that "officers when employed as residents at foreign courts are only permitted to draw from the military department the pay or subsistence of their regimental rank, and a share of off-reckonings when entitled to that allowance."

4th. We desire that this regulation may be made applicable to the allowances of all officers employed in any civil capacity whatever, when withdrawn from the performance of military duties.

5th. We have permitted Brevet-capt. and Lieut. Robt. Campbell and Lieut. John Cooke, severally to return to their duty on your establishment.

6th. We have permitted Capt. C. MacCausland Leckey, and Assist.surg. Wm. Weir, of your establishment, severally to remain in England till the departure for your presidency of the first Company's ships of next season, 1819-20.

7th. We have permitted the undermentioned persons severally to proceed to your presidency to practise as surgeons; and we direct that they succeed as assist. surgeons on your establishment; their rank will be settled at a future time, *viz.*

Mr. Wm. Gray, Mr. Robt. Green.

9th. Having had occasion to transmit to Bengal several orders that are equally applicable to your presidency, we send a copy of them forthwith, a No. in the packet, and direct that they be strictly attended to at your presidency also, *viz.* 32d to 37th of military letter to Bengal, dated 30th March 1819.

46 to 48 Do. dated do., and

62 to 74 Do. dated do.

[In reply to the military letter from Bombay, dated 2d Oct. 1818, paras. 145 to 149, on the memorial from Lieut. J. W. Aitcheson, 3d N.I., praying to be relieved from supercession by Brevet-captains of junior standing.]

10th. We perceive that our regulations respecting the rank of our cadets, as well as our lists of rank, have been at times much misunderstood, and this must have arisen from your not having had reference to the principle which we adopted, for ranking not only the cadets, but our assist.surgeons and volunteers, in the Bombay marine in the year 1801, and of which you were apprized in the 10th para. of our military letter of 26th Aug., 1801.

11th. By these orders we establish a principle for ranking our cadets, which tended to encourage their early arrival in India; namely, according to their actual departure from Europe; and since the date of our before-mentioned letter, you must have observed that we have transmitted you from time to time lists of rank in classes, according with the number of fleets dispatched during the season; thus the cadets embarking in the first fleet of ships composed the first class of the season; and those embarked on the second fleet formed the second class; and so on throughout the season.

12th. The date of lists, therefore, form-

ing the several classes, naturally determined their rank agreeably to the regulations laid down in 1801: namely, according to the actual departure from Europe; and no deviation therefrom should have been allowed. The circumstance of cadets of a prior season being placed in a junior class, arose from their not embarking sooner, and therefore it was that their names appeared at the head of the list in the fleet in which they actually took their passage; by which arrangement they had all the preference of rank which we thought proper to grant them.

13th. From these observations you will perceive that Lieut. Aitcheson's case calls for immediate redress; for by referring to our first class of cadets of 1804, you will find it is dated the 25th Jan. 1805; the second class in which Mr. Aitcheson's name is inserted is dated the 19th April 1805, and the third class, in which are the names of Messrs. McIntire, Melville, and Adams, who have superseded Mr. Aitcheson, is not dated until the 8th July 1805, the dates of these lists being the day from which we had determined their rank should commence: and it never was our intention, since the promulgation of our orders of 1801, that any preference of rank should have been given them beyond the lists in which their names actually appeared, either on account of priority of season, or of their having held his Majesty's commission; and if this simple principle is adhered to, you may by reference to our lists easily adjust every claim of rank, and it will also serve as a correct standard for determining the period from whence the brevet rank should commence.

14th. We therefore direct that you cancel all Brevet commissions which are not conformable to this principle, and by so doing you will restore Lieut. J. W. Aitcheson to his former standing in our army. The cadets in the first class of 1804 are not entitled to brevet rank until the 25th Jan. 1820, the date of the first list of rank being 25th Jan. 1805.

15th. So likewise the cadets in the 2d class of 1804 are not entitled to brevet rank until 19th April 1820, nor those in the 3d class until the 8th July 1820, and so on for every succeeding class, taking the date of the list in which their names are inserted as the period from which their claim to brevet rank is to be reckoned.

16th. It having been discovered that several men, discharged at their own request from our European corps in India, have upon their arrival in this country offered themselves as recruits for the service, we have judged it expedient to give instructions to our recruiting officers not to enlist any men of this description; and we have come to this resolution, with a view of discouraging the numerous applications for discharges which an expectation of being re-admitted into the service is calculated to produce; and which, also, entail a very heavy expense upon the Company, in the payment of the passages and other incidental charges of those men.

17th. You will therefore cause this resolution to be notified to all such non-commissioned officers and private soldiers as may apply for their discharges, after having served their contracted time, in order to guard them against a misconception of their being eligible for the service on their return to this country.

Extract of the Honorable Court's Military Letter to Bengal, dated 30th March 1819, referred to in the 9th para. of the Hon. Court's Letter to this Government, dated the 30th June 1819.

[Paras. 110 to 122, stating that Government having had recently under consideration the rates of compensation which are allowed to officers for the loss of baggage, &c. while on duty, are of opinion that those rates (being the same as obtain in his Majesty's army) are insufficient for Indian service, and communicating a revised scale of rates, with other particulars prepared by the military board, with the view of enabling the Court to make such revision in the present regulations as the case may appear to merit.]

32d. Having fully considered the circumstances and arguments detailed in these paras., we have resolved to accede to your recommendation in favour of a revision of the rates of compensation to officers who may lose their baggage and camp equipage while on actual service.

33d. We accordingly direct, that the following rates be allowed to officers on your establishment who may lose the whole of their baggage and camp equipage, when on duty in the field, or when proceeding by sea under the orders of Government.

Engineers, Artillery, and European and Native Infantry.

Subaltern, personal baggage, Sicca Rs.	910
Camp equipage and carriage	540
Total	1,450
Captain, baggage	1,214
Camp equipage and carriage	810
Total	2,024
Major, baggage	1,517
Camp equipage and carriage	1,296
Total	2,813
Lieut.col., baggage	1,517
Camp equipage and carriage	1,620
Total	3,137

Colonel, baggage	1,820
Camp equipage and carriage	2,160
Total	3,980

Horse Artillery and Cavalry, European and Native.

Subaltern, baggage	Rs. 1,062
Camp equipage	540
Total	1,602
Captain, baggage	1,470
Camp equipage	810
Total	2,280
Major, baggage	1,820
Camp equipage	1,296
Total	3,116
Lieut.col., baggage	1,820
Camp equipage	1,620
Total	3,440
Colonel, baggage	2,157
Camp equipage	2,160
Total	4,317

34th. The baggage and camp equipage of all regimental staff officers to be valued as those of subaltern officers.

35th. In no case is compensation to be granted without a declaration upon oath from the officer concerned, that he has sustained the loss for which he claims to be reimbursed, accompanied by a certificate from his commanding officer, that at the time the loss was sustained such officer was employed on public duty, and that, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the loss did not arise from any fault or neglect of the officer applying for compensation.

36th. We also authorize you to make such further allowance to officers of the artillery or engineers, who may lose professional instruments while on duty in the field, or while proceeding by sea under the orders of Government, as the particular circumstances of each case may appear to require.

37th. These regulations are to have effect from the date of their publication in general orders.

46th. In the 160th paragraph we observe it stated, that there is no precedent under your government for allowing officers on the pension establishment furlough to Europe like other officers.

47th. It was never our intention that officers who, from ill health or other causes, have been withdrawn from the effective strength of the army, and placed on the invalid or pension establishment, should be restrained from coming to England on furlough.

48th. We therefore desire that you will notify, in general orders, that officers on the invalid or pension establishment will be considered to be entitled to furlough, in the same manner and subject to the same rules and regulations as effective officers.

Jan. 10.—The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to modify that part of the general order of 20th June 1818, which re-established the rates of pay for the additional watermen required by a corps in the field, and to direct that fifteen rupees per month be allowed for each of the extra packaulies, with his bullocks, bags, &c. &c. attached to a corps whilst employed on field service, and that no expense beyond that of the established proportion of watermen shall be incurred.

Jan. 24.—The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct it be observed as a standing regulation, that on the appointment of any officer to the staff or to a government command, his allowances are not to commence prior to the date of his actually assuming charge, except in the case of a new appointment, when he may prefer a claim from the date of the government order conferring the nomination, provided no other person shall have been regularly appointed, ad interim, to perform the duties of the situation.

Feb. 3.—The hon. the Governor in council sanctions the payment of two rupees per day, under the head of "veterinary allowance," to such medical or other qualified officers who may be appointed to perform the duties of veterinary surgeons to the N. C. under this presidency at the head-quarters of the regt.

Feb. 25.—The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to fix the rates of pension to the N. C. under this presidency on the same scale as is granted by the regulations to each rank of N. I.

Feb. 26.—The hon. the Governor in council, considering it more advisable that the payment of the military at Poorbunder should be made by the paymaster in Cutch than in the province of Guzerat, is pleased to transfer the payment accordingly, and to direct that all abstracts be in future sent to the paymaster in Cutch for adjustment.

In republishing the following general order of the 24th of March 1811, regarding the responsibility attaching to officers authorizing advances of cash on emergent service, the hon. the Governor in council deems it proper to call the attention of officers to a stricter observance of its provisions, to the responsibility they incur in sanctioning the issue of money on unimportant occasions, and to the necessity of furnishing, when the emergency of the

service may warrant the issue, sufficient vouchers to cover the amount.

March 24, 1811.—The hon. the Governor in council, adverting to article XXXV. of the regulations for military expenditure under this presidency, sanctioning advances of the public money on emergent service by commanding officers, and that regulation having chiefly for its object payments on field service, instead of being applied, as the letter of it nevertheless admits, as the means of procuring such advances within the limits of this government in a time of peace: it is hereby notified, that the article in question is hereafter to be limited to the former object only, and that within the Hon. Company's provinces under this presidency no extraordinary advance of money be made, under any other authority than that of the Governor in council; unless, under circumstances of pressing exigency, the same shall receive the sanction of any commanding officer who may be in the command of a field detachment engaged in the repelling of invasion, or the quelling of any civil commotion that may eventually occur. (Signed)

W. NEWNHAM, Sec. to Gov.

The hon. the Governor in council is pleased to place the whole military controul of the Poona and Candeish divisions under the Commander-in-chief exactly in the same manner as the other troops of this establishment. Those in the southern Marhatta country are likewise placed under his Exc. until further orders. The auxiliary troops will remain as they are until further order. His Exc. the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to instruct the officers commanding divisions to attend to the requisition of the commissioner and of the local authorities heretofore.

March 2.—The Governor in council directs, that the corps of artil. of this establishment be denominated the Hon. Company's Bombay regt. of artil.

By order of the hon. the Governor in council, F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proclamation.—March 14.—The bequest made by Hoolasjee Soobanjee, and its appropriation towards the construction of a valuable aqueduct for supplying the lower part of the native town at Bombay with fresh water, having been communicated to the Court of Directers, the Hon. Court has directed that all manner of honorable publicity be given on the spot to this patriotic donation, and to the name of the donor, whether by a pillar with a suitable inscription, or by any other mode which may serve to convince our native subjects that Government is feelingly alive to the merits of all such instances of their public spirit.

2d. The hon. the Governor in council has accordingly directed a suitable inscription to be engraven on the work, in testimony of the sense entertained by the Government of the public spirit of the donor.

3d. The Governor in council has also the gratification of announcing another proof of liberality on the part of Hurjevan Lalldass, a respectable banian of Bombay, who is expending the sum of twenty thousand rupees upon the stone quarry at Byculla, for the purpose of facilitiing the means of obtaining water from that valuable reservoir, including the erection of of a dhurumsalla, and its accommodations in the vicinity of the quarry.

4th. The Governor in council will direct a suitable inscription to be engraven on some conspicuous part of the building, for the purpose of preserving to future times a knowledge of the private munificence so patriotically displayed by Hurjevan Lalldass.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 22.—Mr. F. Bouchier to be assistant to the collector of customs and town duties at the presidency.

31.—Lieut. Newport to be placed on the 1st class of assistants in the revenue survey of Guzerat, in succession to Capt. Towsey, from the date of the departure of the latter for Europe, 7th Nov. 1819.

March 2.—Mr. J. B. Simson to officiate as secretary to the hon. the Governor during his absence in Guzerat.

4.—Lieut. Dumaresque, of the 1st batt. 4th regt., to be assistant of the 2d class to the revenue surveyor in Guzerat from the 1st of this month.

10.—Lieut.col. Blair to be assistant to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief as a member in council, from the date of his Exc.'s arrival.—Lieut.col. Blair also appointed private secretary to the hon. the acting President.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 10.—It having been found advisable that provision should be made for the employment of persons in the rank of conductor in the department of military auditor-gen., the hon. the Governor in council has been pleased to authorise the same accordingly, and to appoint Mr. J. Dunn, the present head clerk in that office, to the rank of conductor from the 1st instant.—Lieut. I. Mander to be adj. to the batt. of invalids, vice Nixon resigned, 4th December 1819.

17.—Capt. R. Campbell, 9th regt. N. I. to be barrack-master in the southern di-

vision of Guzerat, vice Preston, appointed paymaster in Candeish.

21.—Capt. J. Stewart, 2d batt. 3d regt. N.I. to be maj. of brigade to the detachment, 6th January 1820.—Cornet O. A. Woodhouse, of the 1st regt. lt. cav. to be quart.mas. ditto.

28.—Mr. W. Pollock, late a conductor in the Poonah auxiliary force, to be a supernumerary conductor in the commissariat from the date of the abolition of the auxiliary departments in the Deckan, *viz.* 15th November 1819.

31.—The field orders issued by Maj.gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, K. M. T., appointing Subadar Maj. Shaik Nuttoo, of the 1st batt. 11th regt. N.I., to act as his native aid-de-camp, is confirmed.

Feb. 25.—Conductor C. Fitzroy, of the ordnance department, allowed to resign on the 29th inst. and appointed troop quart.mas. of the horse artil. from the 1st of next month.—Capt. Payne, bazaarmaster, to take charge of the department of acting sub-assist. commissary with the field force in Cutch during the absence of Capt. Ellis, sub-assist. commissary with the field force assembling at Pahlanpore. Mr. P. Moraes to be a sub-assist. surgeon on the medical establishment of this presidency, and Mr. Cassidy to continue to hold that rank.

29.—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets having reported their arrival, and produced certificates, are admitted on the establishment and promoted to ensigns, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.—Messrs. W. J. Browne, J. P. Cumming, C. J. Westley, S. Honnell, J. Watkins, R. Carr, F. Marshall, G. Mackintosh, C. B. Parker.

March 2.—Capt. C. S. Whitehill to take charge of the assist. quart.mas. general's department with the Baroda subsidiary force.—Also Brevt.capt. Stamper to act as sub-assist. commissary in the northern division of Guzerat, and to take charge of the department during the absence of Capt. Frederick.

3.—Capt. P. Lodwick, 11th reg. N.I. to the staff situation, vacant by the death of Capt. Hallifax, under the designation of assist.adj.gen. to the Poona division of the army, 27th Jan. 1820.

6th Reg. N.I.—Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) F. Dangerfield, to be captain of a company, vice Le Maistre, deceased, 19th Feb. 1820.—Sub-conductor J. Metcalf, of the ordnance department, to be conductor vice Hannah, reduced by the sentence of a general court martial, 1st Feb. 1820.

6.—Capt. A. Campbell, of the artillery, to be commissary of stores at Guzerat, vice Sealey.—Capt. G. B. Brooks, 11th reg. N.I. to be major of brigade, and Lieut. J. Rankin to be qr.mast. of brigade to the troops to be stationed at Shoolapoor, 1st March 1820.—Maj. D. Campbell, 9th reg. N.I. to command the fort and garrison of Shoolapoor.

11th Reg. N.I.—Ensign J. Wilkinson to be lieut., vice Sheriff, dec., 1st March 1820.

9.—Lieut. Black, of the marine batt. to officiate in the office of fort-adj. inspector of the pension list, and director of the fire engines during the absence of Capt. R. Robinson.

The undermentioned cadets, of the season 1819, are promoted and permanently posted to regiments, the date of rank as ensign being assigned them from the date of their departure from Europe:—Lieut. P. M. Melvill, to the 4th reg. N.I.; date of comm. 26 Dec. 1819.—Lieut. J. E. Parsons, to the 6th reg. N.I.; ditto.—Lieut. C. Benbow, to the 8th reg. N.I., 15th Jan. 1820.

13.—Surgeon A. Stewart to be deputy medical storekeeper with the Baroda subsidiary force.—Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) W. Nash to be captain of a company, vice Gravener, dec.—Ensign H. Hancock, to be lieut. vice Forster, dec.—Sub-conductor T. Tiernan, to fill the vacant situation of troop qr.mast. in the horse artil.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Feb. 25.—Capt. S. Whitehill, major of brigade at Poonah, and Brev.capt. Spiller, major of brigade in the northern division of Guzerat, permitted to exchange situations.

March 1.—The hon. the Governor in council was pleased to accept of Capt. Stephenson's resignation of the situation of senior deputy commissary of stores at the presidency.

6.—The hon. the Governor in council, considering it beneficial to the public service, that officers holding subordinate staff appointments should be made to relinquish them on obtaining superior rank, and return to their regimental duties, unless other appointments be conferred upon them of superior importance and responsibility, and more suitable to their advanced rank, is, on these grounds, pleased to remove Lieut.col. Sealy from the situation of commissary of stores in Guzerat.

13.—Lieut. R. Bulkeb to take rank from the date of his arrival in India, 12th Sep. 1819.

FURLOUGHS.

Jan. 17.—Cornet I. Mylne, of the 1st reg. of L. C. to England for three years.

27.—Lieut. W. F. Dunlop, of the 2d bat. 7th reg. N.I., to ditto for three years.

March 2.—Lieut. J. Little, of the Hon. Company's reg. of Europ. infantry, to ditto for three years.

PRESENTATION OF STANDARDS.

Camp, Mhow, 5th November 1819.

This day being appointed by Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., for presenting the standards of the 2d reg. of Bombay light cavalry, the force at Mhow was drawn up at day-break on the general parade. At half-past six o'clock, A.M. the brigadier-general, accompanied by the British resident at Indore, and attended by his staff, &c., came upon the ground, and posted himself opposite to the centre of the line (to which spot the standards had been brought by an honorary guard of grenadiers), and was received by a general salute.

The force then formed three sides of a square, and the brigadier-general advanced in front of the 2d regt. L.C., the commanding officer of which and European officers, followed by three jemidars and the right troop, advanced to meet the general, and commanding officers were called to the front, when the brigadier-general presented the standards to Lieut.col. Wilson, the commanding officer of the regiment, and addressed him as follows:

"Lieut.col. Wilson, and Officers of the 2d Bombay L.C.: I cannot present these standards to the 2d reg. Bengal L.C. without some observations on the nature of that solemn pledge I now give them of the confidence which the Government they serve reposes in their discipline and valour.

"Standards, colours, and banners have from the most early ages been the pride of soldiers; they are at once the type of their union and their glory: to be followed in victory; to be rallied round in the hour of danger and difficulty. To gain them from a hostile corps has ever been the proudest trophy of triumph; to lose them the severest disgrace and defeat. Thus raised into importance by the concurring voice of mankind, the sight of their standard (as the sacred symbol of their associated fame) has always awakened the warmest glow in the breasts of true soldiers.

"If such feelings towards the banners under which they fight are common to all nations; if they inspire ardour even in those that are doomed to be the instruments of oppression and ambition, what must be the sentiments of British troops, whose flags, unfurled in the cause of order and justice, have within these few years waved alike triumphant over the plains of Europe and of Asia! In both these hemispheres, while they have struck terror into all enemies, they have been hailed as a signal for the citizen to return to his home, and the labourer to his field. To these general motives for revering your standards, as soldiers and as British troops, some of a more particular nature may be added. To give the latter force I have chosen this day, as the anniversary of the formation of the 2d reg. of cavalry, and as that of the battle of Khirkee, in which their distinguished commander, Lieut.col. Wilson, bore a conspicuous part, and many of the men in their ranks did their duty in a gallant manner. That victory, and many others equally memorable, have been recently gained by the brave troops of the establishment to which they belong.

"Receive, therefore, with that spirit of emulation which such pleasing and proud recollections are calculated to inspire, your *first standards;* and when they are hereafter unfurled at the opening of some glorious day, think of this moment, and, among your lesser motives of exertion, be the remembrance of him by whom they were presented, whose warmest wishes will ever attend you, and who confidently anticipates your future fame from his knowledge of your order and discipline, the only true foundation of a soldier's reputation."

Lieut.col. Wilson, on receiving the standards, made the following reply:

"On receiving, Sir, from your hands the standards of the 2d reg. light cavalry, deeply as I feel impressed by the inspiring nature of the occasion, I am at a loss how to express those feelings at the very gratifying and flattering manner in which that honour has been conferred—an honour rendered doubly valuable to myself and every officer and man in the regiment, coming from so highly distinguished an officer as Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm; an honour, which has been long most anxiously desired and looked forward to for, from the hour the regiment was placed under your command, the wish was unanimously formed that our standards might be presented, Sir, by you; and I trust that, whenever our services are called for in the field, we shall always bear in proud and grateful recollection the gallant presenter of them, and endeavour to prove ourselves worthy of his good wishes, and the favourable opinion he has formed of us, by striving to emulate his ardent zeal and gallantry, which have been so successfully and honourably displayed on so many brilliant occasions.

"Allow me to express my sincere thanks for the gratification I personally experience at your noticing, in a manner so flattering to my feelings, my services at the battle of Khirkee."

After which, he delivered the standards to the jemidars, by whom they were unfurled, and were at the same moment saluted with presented arms by the whole line, and a royal salute fired by the artillery.

The standards were then paraded from left to right, in front of the line of officers, receiving a salute from each corps as they

arrived at its flank, and took post opposite their respective squadrons; and the native officers being called to the front, the Brigadier-general addressed the regiment, in Hindoostanee, in a short and impressive speech.

After the parade, the General, accompanied by the Resident and all the officers of the station, sat down to a sumptuous breakfast, given by Lieut.col. Wilson and the officers of the regiment; and in the evening the same party assembled at the hospitable mansion of Sir John, and were splendidly entertained at dinner. Every delicacy that could be procured was in abundance, and the virtues of the various wines were proved by the frequent recourse to, and quick circulation of the bottles. Never was a party more hospitably regaled, or more sincere in its determination to evince its knowledge of it; for the "short hours flitted away," and morning found the jovial followers of the rosy god still rallied round their standards.

Unofficial, published in Bombay.

Conspiracy to restore Appah Sahib.—A letter just received from Nagpore mentions that the fidelity of our sepoys, which was so strikingly manifested at Poona, when the Peishwa attempted to seduce them from their allegiance, has been again exposed to trial. We understand that the partisans of Appah Sahib, the ex-rajah, have been tampering with the troops of his successor at Nagpore, and that they had gained over many, by large bribes, to espouse their cause. Elated with this success, they prepared to work upon the feelings and undermine the attachment of our sepoys; but it appears that the whole of the Company's troops had firmly resisted every effort to make them abandon their duty. It is said that the object of the conspiracy was to attack, at a particular hour in the night, the quarters of the garrison, and the European officers of the different corps were to have been the first victims. A distribution of valuable presents had been made, and great expectations formed of success; but a soubadar of one of our native corps happily discovered the diabolical plot; upon which the commanding officer strengthened the guards, seized several of the persons implicated, and the night intended for the sanguinary attack passed over without any commotion. The conspiracy in question does not appear to have been organized to any very serious extent, but confined to a few of the disaffected adherents of Appah Sahib.

The timely discovery of this atrocious design must have a fatal effect on the plans of those who might have once entertained hopes of a different result; and it is probable that the conspirators will now abandon their machinations in despair.

We have no accounts in what part of the country the fugitive, Appah Sahib, has taken refuge.—*Bomb. Cour. March* 18.

We have been kindly favoured with the perusal of an extract of a letter, dated Nagpore, the 10th instant; from which we collect, that a subadar and havildar of the Nagpore brigade have been chiefly implicated in the plot alluded to, the main object of which appears to have been the restoration of Appah Sahib. A soubadar of the light comp. of the 1st bat. of the 20th reg. Madras N.I. and two sepoys became acquainted with the business, and were permitted to attend the meetings of the conspirators until they obtained sufficient information, which was immediately communicated by them to an officer high in command at Nagpore, and whose situation at the head of a police establishment enabled him to prosecute such further inquiries as this information suggested. The result has been already notified; and it appears, that the evidence of this conspiracy has been transmitted to the proper authority.—*Bomb. Cour. March* 25.

Letters from Jaulnah state, that a person recently obtained an interview with Gen. Doveton, and offered to give up the person of Appah Sahib, on condition that he, the party making the offer, should receive a jaghire, and a high pecuniary reward. The terms are stated to have been so extravagant that the general could not accede to them; but he proposed a large sum of money, which was refused. This person was then placed under restraint; and the troops, to which we have alluded in a former paragraph, were sent to search Conderabad, which is the pettah of Old Jaulnah, for the fugitive rajah. The search, however, proved unsuccessful; and the party who proposed to deliver up the rajah has positively refused to make any discovery of the place of his concealment.—*Ind. Gazette. Feb.* 28, 1820.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from the force in the Northern Guzerat, under Col. Barclay, dated 27th February:

We had a smart brush with the Cosahs and people of Nugger the day before yesterday, and taught them a lesson which they will not very soon forget, They commenced firing on our line as we were marching past the town; but we did not return their fire until several of our men were wounded. We were quite surprised when they commenced the attack, and we did not intend to have attacked them, and had given them assurances of safety; and one of their vakeels was in our camp at the time. The artillery opened with shrapnel, whilst the detail battalion under Capt. Gilchrist was ordered to storm the

town, supported by the light company of the 3d regiment under Lieut. Spencer, and the rear guard of the line under Lieut. W. Reynolds. The enemy were driven from the town in an instant, and took refuge on the hill of Cullunja, which commands the town, and from which they kept up a severe fire for some time; but when our sepoys began to ascend the hill after them, they quickly retired to a greater distance. They however returned again in force about 12 o'clock, and annoyed us in the town where we had taken post; when the the colonel ordered the 2d, 3d, and 1st 6th N.I. to support the detail corps, &c., and to drive the enemy completely from the hill, which was effected in a most gallant manner, though not without some loss on our side—two killed, and twenty wounded; no officers hurt. The firing did not cease till near sun-set. The enemy's loss must have been considerable, as on our way over the banks we found them lying in heaps, and the whole of the banks were stained with blood. The prisoners whom we took say they never met an enemy who dared to enter the passes and banks of the hill of Callunja before. The town was completely sacked. —*Bomb. Cour. March* 18.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Bombay Sessions.—On Saturday last the court was occupied with the trial of one of the indictments found at a former sessions against Bappoo Sheriff Ally, late interpreter in the office of the junior magistrate of police, for extortion, in demanding and receiving the sum of 10 rupees from one Permanund Madowjee, under pretence of preventing his mother-in-law being sent away from Bombay pursuant to an order of the petty sessions. The fact of the money being paid was distinctly sworn to by the prosecutor, and his evidence was supported by a witness who lent him the money at the time.

On behalf of the defendant Mr. Erskine was called, who gave him a most excellent character; other high written testimonials of good conduct were given in, and two witnesses were called who contradicted the prosecutor as to one part of his evidence. The counsel for the defendant contended that these prosecutions had been set on foot against the present defendant from a spirit of revenge in certain parties, and not from any public sense of justice, and that they were now supported by suborned and perjured witnesses.

The jury after retiring a few minutes found the defendant guilty, and he was committed to the marshal.

There are other indictments against him for similar misdemeanors, which stand over for the present at the instance of the prisoner's counsel.

Gungaram Gunnesh, convicted with Ragoonath Bhookun and Vaja Manore of a conspiracy to accuse one of his caste of a deliberate murder, was sentenced to stand once in the pillory, to be imprisoned one year, to pay a fine of 500 rupees, and to give security for good behaviour for five years. His accomplices, in consequence of the recommendation of the jury, were ordered to be imprisoned for six months, and fined 250 rupees only.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the attention of the court was fully engaged in the trial of three of the indictments against Tackersey Bhowan, a tobacco inspector, and a very active officer employed under the collector, for various acts of extortion practised by him on several retail dealers in tobacco, in exacting money under various pretences. The first trial lasted the whole of Wednesday. The fact of the promise to pay five rupees to Tackersey, and the subsequent payment of that sum to one Eduljee, another inspector, on account of Tackersey, was distinctly sworn to by the prosecutor and his friend, another tobacco retailer. The payment to Eduljee was distinctly denied by Eduljee, and other circumstances stated by the prosecutor and his witnesses were also met by direct evidence of a contrary nature, adduced by the defendant. The collector, Mr. De Vitre, was examined both for the prosecution and for the defence. After detailing the changes which had successively taken place in the method of collecting the tobacco duties, he stated that since the operation of the last regulation the revenue had augmented upwards of one lac of rupees, and it was now equal to what it had been when the revenue was farmed. That on the commencement of the new system, finding that the defendant had been employed under the farmers, and was enjoying a pension from them, he had sent for him and engaged him as an inspector; that he had found him extremely active and zealous in the discharge of his duty, as the records of the petty-sessions would prove in the number of convictions of retail dealers for smuggling and other frauds on the revenue. It was contended by the counsel for the defendant, that these prosecutions were the effect of a combination of the retail dealers to rid themselves of the active superintendance of Tackersey, and by his conviction to deter others from following his example, and thus to secure to themselves the profits of the illicit trade in tobacco which his vigilance had deprived them of. The jury found a verdict of not guilty. The second indictment failed from a legal defect. On the third the evidence was confined to that of the prosecutor and one witness, who swore positively to the payment of two small sums of money to defendant. The counsel for defendant said it was impossible to meet this evidence by any direct con-

tradiction, but contended that it was not entitled to credit under the circumstances of the case. Guilty, but recommended to mercy.—*Bomb. Cour. Jan.* 22.

Bombay Races.

Third Day, Jan. 11.—The Forbes Stakes of 100 guineas from the fund and ten gold mohurs each subscriber; for all Arab horses carrying 9 stone (English horses carrying 7 lbs. extra) one three miles heat.

Mr. Crawford's, g. a. h. Hotspur,.... 1
Lieut. Morris's, g. a. h. Carric-Thura, 2
Mr. Andrews', gr. a. h. Old Pickle,.. 3
Mr. Warden's, g. a. h, Dapooree,.... dist.

Dapooree, the favourite, sulked from the very post, and throughout the race shewed a determination to bolt, which he effected once, but his jockey brought him on the course again, though not in time to save his distance. Hotspur carried off the plate easily.

A Gold Cup given by the ladies of Bombay, value 100 guineas, for all Arab horses, weight for age and inches. Heats two miles.

Capt. Pierce's, g. a. h. Guzerat, 9 st. 3½ lb..... 1 1
Mr. Warden's, b. a. h. Orator, 9 st. 5½ lb..... 2 3
Mr. Andrews', ch. a. h. Mountaineer, 8 st. 10½ lb..... 3 2

This cup, the possession of which was most ardently sought after by all, as it may naturally be supposed, was won with ease by Guzerat, in two heats. The known powers of this horse deterring others from entering as his competitor.

Fourth Day, Jan. 14.—The Malet Stakes of 100 guineas from the fund, and ten gold mohurs each subscriber, for Arab horses, one mile and a half heats, to carry 9 stone 7 lbs.

Major M'Leod's, b. a. h. Pickle,.3 1 1
Mr. Andrews', b. a. h. Traveller, 1 3 3
Mr. Crawford's, g. a. h. Hotspur, 2 2 2

During the first heat Traveller and Hotspur kept along-side throughout, Pickle evidently declining the contest. It was impossible to tell from the booth who was the leading horse on passing the post, but the judge determined in favour of Traveller, who won by half a neck.

Second Heat.—Pickle, as was expected, now took the lead; Hotspur, like an honest horse, pushing him as far as he was able throughout the heat, but to no effect. Traveller kept in the rear. The third heat was much the same as the preceding, and with the same order of coming in.

The Bachelor's Purse of rupees 800, and five gold mohurs each, for all horses carrying 8 stone 7 lbs. (English horses carrying 7 lbs. extra) heat two miles.

Mr. Andrews', c. a. h. Mountaineer,.. 1 1
Mr. Warden's, b. a. h. Commissioner, 2 2
Lieut. Morris's, c. a. h. Sylvester, ...3 3
Major M'Leod's, b. a. h. Donald, ...4 dr

Both heats were won easily by Mountaineer without affording much amusement, though Commissioner made a very good attempt against him, but was not in condition to do himself justice.

Fifth Day, Jan. 18.—The Bombay Gold Turf Cup, value 100 guineas, according to its terms, and in the possession of Mr. Warden.

Mr. Warden's, b. a. h. Orator, ...1 1
Mr. Crawford's, g. a. h. Hotspur,....2 2

Hotspur, from his success in one race, and his honest running in a second, was the favourite. Orator, who was much improved since he last appeared on the course, headed him immediately, and kept the lead throughout without difficulty during the second heat, but somewhat pressed by his antagonist when coming in the first.

A plate for the beaten horses of the season that had saved their distance, of 400 rupees from the fund, and three gold mohurs each; handcaped by the stewards: one two mile heat.

Mr. Andrews', b. a. h. Traveller,.... 1 1
Mr. Warden's, b. a. h. Commissioner, 2 2

A match between Mr. Boyd's, g. a. c. Jedediah Cleishbottom, 4 years old, against Mr. Samson's, g. a. c. Goliah, 4 years old, for 500 rupees, 2 mile heats, was won by the latter with great ease.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 11, At Broach, the lady of C. Shubrick, Esq. of a son.... 13, the lady of R. Beatty, M. D. of a son.... 17, on the Esplanade, the lady of Capt. Wm. Black, marine batt., of a son.... 21, the lady of Capt. R. Campbell, of a son.. 23, in Rampart Row, Mrs. R. Baxter, of a daughter. ,... 25, the lady of R. Woodhouse, Esq. a daughter.... The lady of Lieut. Robson, of a daughter.... 28, the lady of Capt. Deschampes, 11th regt. N. I. of a daughter.... *Feb.* 10, at Mooty Churny, Mrs. Higgs of a daughter.... 16, at Calicut, the lady of J. Taylor, Esq., of the Hon. Company's civil service.... 19, at Dhoolia, in Khandeish, the lady of Capt. Briggs, political agent, of a son an heir. ,... 26, the wife of Mr. W. Wesencraft, of a daughter.... *Mar.* 5, at his bungalow on the Esplanade, the lady of J. D. De Vitre, Esq. collector of Bombay, and acting senior magistrate of police, of a son. ....6, at her father's, the lady Æ. R. M'Donnell, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Jan. 3, at sea, off Ceylon, on board the ship Shaw Byramgore, Capt. Dolge, Mr. W. Wensley, of the country service, after a short illness of eight days.. ..11, at Malwan, in his 35th year, Serj. J. Garvey, of the artillery, sincerely re-

gretted by the few who knew his worth, his conduct eminently exhibited principles of strict honesty, sincerity and sobriety, which joined to a faithful discharge of the duties of his rank, drew forth the approbation and regard of his superiors; at the same time that it won by urbanity the esteem and obedience of his comrades....14, at Malwan, the son of A. Bell, jun. Esq....20, Master J. T. Bellassis, only son of the late J. H. Bellassis, Esq....At Poonah, Capt. Hallifax, dep. adj. gen....29, at Seroor, the lady of Lieut. Lawry, dep. commissary of stores....*Feb.* 10, at sea, on board the Samarang, the Rev. R. Jackson, second senior chaplain on this establishment, leaving a disconsolate widow and many friends to lament his loss. Mr. Jackson had been on furlough to Prince of Wales Island, and had profited so much by the change of climate, that hopes had been entertained of his ultimate recovery; but a sudden and violent return of his complaint carried him off on the third day after his embarkation....18, at Chowke, near Malwan, quar. mas. sergt., Luke Keenan, of the 2d batt. 2d. regt. Bombay, N. I. leaving a European widow and two female orphans to mourn their loss. ....In camp at Jowrion, Capt. Chas. Le Maistre, of the 1st batt., 8th regt. N. I. ...29, at Poona, Capt. J. Sheriff, 11th regt., N. I., commanding a Risallah of the Poonah auxiliary horse; he possessed an excellent heart, united with a sound judgment, and had the most mild and unassuming manners. The service has lost, in him, one of its most promising officers. He had early distinguished himself, by his attention and zeal, as Adjutant of the 1st bat. 4th Native Regt.; and, was actively employed during the late war. He had, by his conciliating conduct, gained the entire confidence and respect of the men of his risallah; and their exemplary behaviour on all occasions fully repaid him for the trouble he had taken in overcoming their prejudices to establish a new and salutary discipline amongst them. Capt. Sheriff adds another to the melancholy list of sufferers in the Deckan, from the effects of the late arduous and fatiguing campaign.....*Mar.* 6, Edward John Bowen, son of Capt. J. Bowen, R. N.....19, after a long and painful illness, Mr. J. Dunn, conductor in the military auditor general's department. By his death an afflicted widow has to deplore the loss of an affectionate and industrious husband, and a numerous acquaintance that of an agreeable companion and steady friend....At the house of Mr. Nadir Baxter, Capt. J. Kiddle, (late commanding the ship Shah Byramgore, belonging to the respectable mercantile establishment of Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy), at the early age of only 24, after suffering a long and painful illness with the most exemplary fortitude and pious resignation, which shewed him to be a good man and true Christian, that together with the circumstance of the very great respect paid at the last sad rites of interment, by the attendance of almost every gentleman belonging to the shipping of the port, cannot fail to prove some consolation to his bereaved parents, relatives and friends, who are at a distance, as the best assurance of the esteem in which the deceased was held in his life time.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 2.—Lieut.col. Hamilton to be military secretary.

5.—The lieut.gov. has appointed lieut. col Hamilton to be his private secretary; he is also appointed superintendent of the pearl fishery; both appointments to take effect from the 1st inst.

16.—The Rev. C. J. Lyon to be chaplain to the forces serving in Ceylon.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

On Tuesday evening the Forbes from Madras anchored in the Colombo road, and Sir Hardinge Giffard and Lady Giffard and Miss Pennell immediately landed.

The following morning the council assembled, when Sir H. Giffard was, by virtue of his appointment under the great seal, sworn of H. M.'s council, and took the oaths and his seat accordingly, under the usual salute.—A royal salute was fired during the reading of H. M.'s commission in council.

Sir Hardinge then proceeded to the supreme court of judicature, in company with the hon. the puisne justice, where H. M.'s commission was again read, Sir Hardinge assumed the bench as chief justice of this island.—*Ceylon Gaz. Feb.* 19, 1820.

Criminal Sessions.—Colombo, Mar. 11. —The first criminal session for the present year commenced on Tuesday last the 7th inst.

At an early hour on that day, the magistrates of this province met at the residence of the hon. the chief justice, and proceeded with his lordship, accompanied by Mr. Justice Byrne, to the supreme court, which opened with its usual formalities.

The Chief Justice then delivered from the bench the following address to the magistrates assembled.

Gentlemen, Magistrates of the District of Colombo.—Though it has not been a matter of course to address you from the bench at the commencement of a criminal session, yet it has not been so unusual as to make it necessary for me to

offer any excuse for the few observations I shall now submit to your consideration.

Whenever it shall be the good fortune of these settlements to enjoy the advantage of a grand jury, it will be then the task of the presiding judge to commence the session by a charge as to the duties of grand jurors and magistrates; and until circumstances shall permit such a favourable change in our system, we shall perhaps do wisely in approaching, as nearly as our situation will allow, to this part of the practice of the courts of justice in England.

It is in this view, gentlemen, that I address you as the magistrates of the district of Colombo, not so much indeed for the purpose of pointing out to you duties with which, from my knowledge of the great majority of you, I am perfectly satisfied you are already well acquainted, but to bring under your notice a very few points which it must be gratifying as well to yourselves as to the public to have very generally understood.

In looking at the calendar we have the happiness to observe how very small is the number of offences, and of these how very few are of a serious description. After two harassing years of war, disease, and distress—amidst a dense population of every cast and colour which the east can produce—and in a district most likely to furnish temptations to crime, to find at the end of three months from the last session but twelve cases for trial, and of these only one charging a capital offence (and that I understand of a more than doubtful character), is as gratifying to our hearts as it is honourable to the character of the people.

In truth, gentlemen, it is due to them to say that they are not prone to offences of a violent or malignant nature. It is rather to the exercise of little oppressions and petty vexations towards each other that they are disposed, and it is against these, and against themselves, that you must protect them. This part of your duty will more frequently be effected by marked discouragement and unremitting vigilance, than by recurring to prosecution or punishment, and of this you seem already so well aware, that even offences of this description very seldom occupy the attention of the supreme court.

But there is one feature of the history of offences for the last two years so remarkable, that it cannot without injustice to the people be overlooked.

It has been my duty to examine the criminal calendars of that period, with a view to inform myself of the state of offences generally, and I have been both surprised and gratified to observe that during this interval,—an interval marked by violence and convulsion in the interior, there does not appear to have occurred in our maritime provinces a single instance of even a charge of turbulence, sedition, or treason, or of any offence bearing the slightest tinge of a political character.

It is too well recorded, and is within the personal knowledge of some of yourselves, that during the Kandyan war of 1803, the revolt of some of our maritime districts added, in no slight degree, to the difficulties of that melancholy period.

To what are we to attribute so remarkable a change? certainly not to the superior character of the government; in mildness and benevolence, Mr. North's administration was assuredly not exceeded by that of any of his successors. But, gentlemen, let us ascribe it to the true causes; to the long and steady experience of the blessings of a government administered on British principles, and above all to the introduction of the Trial by Jury.

To this happy system, now (I may venture to say) deeply cherished in the affections of the people, and revered as much as any of their own oldest and dearest institutions, I do confidently ascribe this pleasing alteration; and it may be boldly asserted, that while it continues to be administered with firmness and integrity, the British Government will hold an interest in the hearts of its Singalese subjects, which the Portuguese and Dutch possessors of this island were never able to establish.

It may appear, and with justice, that I indulge some degree of personal gratification in referring to this subject when I tell you, that in a report made to the government of Ceylon, in June 1817, by the advocate fiscal of that period, there is contained an observation which shews that this feeling is not new; and we know how fully it has been justified by subsequent events. In that document it is said, that "amongst the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, I know the jury system to be already" (this was in the seventh year of its operation) "a favourite; the wisdom of the supreme court has most happily adapted it even to their prejudices; so that they had actually began to feel attachment to it on that account, even before they were aware of all its advantages."

And the report adds, "armies may waste away from climate or disease, and seasons and circumstances may baffle the utmost exercise of human foresight, but fixed on the attachment of the people to our jurisprudence, I look upon the security of the British interests in" (the maritime provinces of) "Ceylon to be impregnable."

And can we, gentlemen, with these pleasing results before us, omit to render our tribute of recollection to the learned judges, by whose zeal and ability this

system has been put so happily into operation.

Of one of them,* holding as he still does that station in society so well merited by his talents and services, it would be difficult in me, without indelicacy, to offer more than that tribute which it would be injustice to withhold. To his perfect knowledge of the native habits and character, and his extensive acquaintance with their institutes, it was owing that the jury system was thus so skilfully "adapted even to their prejudices," and so deeply rooted in their affections, as to have had the consequences in which we now rejoice.

Of his lamented colleague,† a life devoted, I might almost say sacrificed, to the anxious discharge of his public duties, will surely justify a public testimony of recollection and regret.

You all knew him to be amiable in society, warm and active in his friendships, ardently alive to honourable feelings, and incapable of compromising with meanness; but it is for us who witnessed here his persevering diligence, his unwearied patience, and his anxiety for truth and justice, to appreciate the public loss; the loss of an able, a learned, and a benevolent judge, inaccessible to favour or to fear.

To succeed to duties so discharged, and by such men, imposes upon me and my colleague an awful responsibility, and we, I am sure, both appreciate its importance. We trust that we shall always feel an honest confidence in the consciousness of intending to do right; and we look to your cordial support and co-operation in the discharge of our several duties. Mutually assisted and assisting, we shall, I hope, proceed satisfactorily in the course so happily prepared by our predecessors in this court, and effect by our joint exertions, what I am sure is our common purpose, the furtherance of public justice.

I will trespass but one moment farther upon your valuable time, but it is in a matter of public concern, on which we have just now received reports, and in which you will be pleased with the result.

I advert to the healthy condition of the prisons in the southern provinces of this island. By the official returns it appears, that out of 270 prisoners in the several districts of Matura, Galle, Caltura, and Colombo, there are but twelve persons affected by any kind of disease, and of these but two (patients with the small-pox, and removed of course to a distance from the goals), who labour under any very serious disorder.

This small proportion of sick, under every consideration of climate and season, is truly surprising, particularly when we know how easily sickness may be counterfeited or even induced, to escape from labour; and it may justly challenge comparison for ours with the best regulated prisons, under the most vigilant superintendance of our active and benevolent countrymen at home.

I shall no longer detain you than to state the numbers.

Sick in Colombo	9	out of 130	prisoners.
Caltura	0.....	19	do.
Galle	..2.....	59	do.
Matura	..1.....	62	do.
	12	270	

Being a proportion of little more than one sick person out of 20 prisoners.

It appears from an official abstract which has been published in the Ceylon Government Gazette, that 62,660 persons had been vaccinated in the different districts of that island during the year 1819.

DEATHS.

Feb. 3. At Colombo, Mrs. Williams, who had been superintendant of the Female Asylum there from the period the island has been in the possession of the English. By the death of this good and amiable lady, the poor have been deprived of a humane benefactor. Some few years previous to her decease, Government conferred upon her an annuity for life, on account of her inestimable services.

March 2. At Hambantotte, the infant daughter of Capt. Driberg, 1st Ceylon regt.

PENANG.

Loss of the Harriet.—By the arrival of the ship Minerva (Ballard) at Penang, a letter has been received from Capt. Charles H. Bean, dated Acheen, 2d instant, announcing the loss of his ship, the Harriet, in the Surat passage. Capt. Bean speaks highly of the kind treatment he has met with from the king of Acheen, and adds that the king is to send a brig with the government dispatches, passengers, and convicts, to Bencoolen, in a few days. Some further interesting particulars will be found in the following

Extract of a letter from the commander of the ship Samdanny (Lindsay) dated 2d November, 1819.

"Unfavourable weather prevented our leaving Acheen before the 25th ult., on which day, whilst in the act of getting

* The hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, late chief justice, and first member of his Majesty's council, at whose recommendation and according to whose plan the trial by jury was introduced into Ceylon, in Nov. 1811, and the right of sitting upon juries, instead of being confined as it is in other parts of India to Europeans, was extended under some modifications to every native upon the island; the effects of which is to make the natives themselves participate in the administration of justice amongst their own countrymen.

† Sir W. Coke, the puisne justice of the supreme court, who died at Trincomalee in 1818, while on circuit through that part of the island.

under weigh, I received a letter from Capt. Bean of the Harriet, mentioning the unfortunate circumstance of his ship having been wrecked on the evening preceding in the Surat passage; in consequence of which, instead of proceeding on to Bengal, I resolved to repair instantly to his assistance. We anchored on the following morning close under a point in the entrance of the Surat passage, and sent our boats to the wreck. We succeeded this day in getting on board the whole of the officers, passengers, and crew, with a small quantity of cargo. The night proving boisterous, with very heavy squalls and hard rain, rendered it totally impossible for the boats to remain in the heavy surf, which it occasioned, alongside the wreck. On the following morning the boats were sent to the wreck, at day light, in charge of her own officers, and those of the Samdanny; but finding that the Malays had taken possession of her, one of the boats was dispatched for arms whilst the others laid under a point of land. Accordingly were sent two swivels, with a number of small arms. The swivels, upon the boat's return, were fixed in the long boat, by which means the wreck was in a very short time cleared of the Malays, when the boats' crews got on board, and found several Malays stretched upon the deck, some killed, and others wounded, the latter of whom were delivered over to the king of Acheen. During this day the Malays on shore were gradually collecting on the sides of the hills and rocks, until the whole of the ground between two points of land in a bay, of which they formed the entrance, was completely covered with at least 5,000 men and boys. They attempted to board several times, but were gallantly repulsed by the crews in possession. During this day, work was carried on as if the vessel was secured in an English harbour, which I must say reflects the highest credit on the captain, officers and crew of the Harriet, inasmuch as it shewed that there must have been most excellent subordination in the ship to insure such obedience on the part of the crew to their officers, and at a time, too, when the foremast men generally give themselves up entirely to pillage, and when also it is usually supposed, particularly amongst lascars, that such misfortunes level all distinctions, and that then all authority ceases. Thus matters continued for four days, during which time as much of the cargo as possibly could be got at, was saved; in fact, no more could have been preserved, as the vessel by this time was covered with water, and beating so violently against the rocks, in consequence of the weather becoming more severe, that the people could scarcely stand on the decks, much less work. Capt. Bean then abandoned the wreck to the Malays, and in less than two minutes afterwards her decks were covered with men as full as they could crowd. We then returned with the Samdanny to Acheen, and as the whole of the cargo saved was damaged by salt water, an auction was made of it; and really I think it sold better than if it had been in good condition. This was the first auction ever held at Acheen.

"Capt. Bean's account of the misfortune is this. On entering the Surat passage, as directed by Horsburgh, backed the fore-top-sail, but finding the ship going a-head, he backed the main-top-sail, and finally laid all a-back; but as the ship was still forging a-head on to the weathermost shore, and if kept laying a-back must fall on to a point of land which was somewhat on her lee bow, he filled and made all sail to give the vessel good head way, in order to tack, for which there was plenty of room, though the vessel was nearly scrubbing along the sides of the rocks of the point mentioned above, but this point formed one of the extremes of the bay in which she was lost, and by weathering this point, gave Capt. Bean sufficient room and time, before he could reach the rocks. He was perfectly in the right to act as he did; in fact, I should suppose in such a case he had no alternative. He succeeded in getting the vessel nearly round, when the wind changed and drove her on the fore-mentioned point; at this moment she rebounded off, and no time was lost in bracing the yards in such a direction as to cause the effect of the sails to be the most advantageous; but another puff came, and drove her against the rocks again; an anchor was cut away directly the puff took her, but it was so steep that the anchor did not take ground before the vessel was, as just mentioned, against the rocks, close to her former situation; immediately the stream anchor was carried out, by which the vessel was hove off, and an eddy wind round the mountains came in her favour, which carried her out nearly to mid passage: and so sure were Capt. Bean and his officers of her safety, that he cut the cable; but almost instantly a squall took her aback, and having no room to back or wear off, he cut away another anchor, but before she could be brought up, she drove once more on shore in a situation whence it was impossible in such weather and heavy swell to move her. This was a most extraordinary hole she got into; her driver-boom in one end, and the jib-boom on the other, were amongst the trees on the rocks; it appeared as if it were made to fit the ship; for a longer vessel could not possibly get in; and I really think that was it the Samdanny,

she might have lain with her bows against the steep rocks in both ends of her and be afloat. Capt. Bean and crew remained by the vessel till the following morning, at the dawn of which, finding her hull full of water, he quitted the wreck, himself and passengers proceeding to Acheen for assistance; the officers and crew left in charge of the vessel were directed to land their baggage, and what cargo could be saved, in a sandy bay close by. Capt. Bean meeting the Samdanny working up, came on board, previous to which all the assistance that the king of Acheen could render had already reached the vessel. Shortly afterwards, we anchored, and sent every assistance, as previously mentioned.

"In addition to this, it must be acknowledged that the king of Acheen sent the most prompt assistance *in his power* to the wreck; but as it will happen in all such cases, the people whom he ordered shewed an inclination to participate in the plunder, which at times it was impossible to prevent; but no blame can be attached to the king, as his motives were good; in short, he did every thing that he possibly could in his present situation.

"The most deplorable part of the event is the sufferings of the lady passengers, which consisted of Mrs. Bean, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Brown. These ladies were on shore two nights, exposed to very stormy and rainy weather, without any shelter but a tent made with boat's sails, erected in a hurry by the officers of the Harriet. Mrs. Bean had an infant child, and Mrs. Brown had four young children, scarcely more than infants. They are all now on board the Samdanny, together with the captain, officers, and crew, and the rest of the passengers, who will proceed with us to Calcutta."—*Penang Gaz. 20th Nov.*

SINCAPORE.

Coin Discovered. — In the Calcutta Journal of 14th Feb. last is the following notice respecting the Coin, which, as mentioned in our last number under this head, was lately dug up at the Fort of Sincapore.

The coin discovered last year in digging under the walls of the very ancient Fort of Singapore, and which has been mentioned in some late papers, has reached this presidency, it having been intrusted to Lieut. Henderson of this establishment, who has arrived in Calcutta from the eastward.

This highly curious relic of antiquity is in a state of entire preservation; the characters uneffaced; and unless it may be said to have lost some portion of its metallic gravity, there is scarcely any difference in it from the same description of Chinese money of even a late coinage.

It appears by the inscription that it was struck off by the Chinese government during the reign of Huing-tsung,* an Emperor of the Sung dynasty, also called Nan-sung, or Ta-sung, who died A. D. 1125. He was contemporary with our Henry the first.

Lieut. Ralfe, acting engineer at Singapore, discovered this coin, with several others, digging at the remains of the old wall or mound which surrounded the once populous and large city of Singapore, but of which the only vestige is the wall in question.

The other coins immediately crumbled to dust on being touched after their exposure to the air, but the one at present in Calcutta remains, as we have before stated, uninjured by time, and its Chinese characters are in the highest preservation.

We understand it is to be forwarded to Gen. Hardwicke, of the H. C. Artillery, by whom we have no doubt it will be kindly offered to the inspection of the curious in antiquities.

The last arrivals from the eastward brought us letters from Sincapore of the date of January extending up to the 10th of that month; from one of these we have the following satisfactory account of this new station.

I could live here as long as my destiny would compel me to remain in a tropical climate. Our cantonment-spot is now perfectly cleared of every kind of tree, and fine roads made through it, the dimensions of which are a mile in length by about 3-5ths of a mile in breadth to the bottom of the hill. All the public buildings are finished, being all very prettily built with Penang deal: I am just now living in one of the four. The Government house is to be built on the top of the hill which has been cleared away for the occasion.

You may judge of the extent of our China population by this fact; their campong is half a mile long, containing a number of good wooden houses. It lies south of the cantonment, from which it is divided by a river, over which there are thirty-five wherries constantly going to and fro.

At the other end of the cantonment is a Buggese village, just as large as that of the Chinamen, divided also by a small rivulet, over which a bridge has been erected. A road has also been made round the hill extending nearly four miles.

I was quite astonished at the appearance of this place; it exceeded by far my most sanguine expectations. We have

* The name appears to be thus written in the MSS. but whether it is Hwing-tsung or Huing-tsung, cannot be precisely determined.

generally thirty to forty prows and junks lying in the harbour; they have been principally enticed here in hopes of disposing of their tin and pepper to the Company's ships going to China. The Streatham and Pitt were the two last; they quitted this a week ago.

Our English party here consists of 14 individuals, so that we are pretty numerous, besides a few visitors just come from Penang, from whence they have been driven by the cholera, which we expect will pay us a visit here also. It is raging just now at Malacca, by accounts brought from thence by a prow this morning.

The Dutch have become very strict within the last few days; they will not even allow boats laden with fruit to come over to us. We get supplies from thence, nevertheless, in spite of their restrictions.

The failure of the last expedition against Palembang is fully known; indeed by the last accounts from Batavia, brought by a free trader now here, about a month ago, they were looking very gloomy on it. The Baron had gone to quell some disaffected civilians at Sourabaya, and in the mean time the people at Batavia were all dissatisfaction and confusion.

Another letter of a few days later date from the same place furnishes us the following paragraphs:—

"We are continuing to clear away ground for building and constructing houses, although still of flimsy materials. We can burn bricks and chunam in sufficient quantity, but no one seems inclined to make use of them, until it is definitively settled whether we remain here permanently or not. Our population continues to increase, and we have some rich and respectable Chinese among us, who came from Malacca, and moreover by permission of the governor of that place. Whether this Dutch governor has received an order from Batavia to behave a little more politely than he did to Sincapore, or whether he is a little crest-fallen from the defeat which his countrymen have sustained in attempting to ascend Palembang river, I know not; but a man can now get a passport for this place, who could not formerly obtain it.

"The Dutch have had a quarrel with the Bugguese at Rhio, which at present is not settled; and we suppose that this will be the cause of much bloodshed. The Bugguese chief was married there some days ago, and, according to custom, guns were fired by the Bugguese on the occasion. The Dutch sent to inquire the reason of their firing without asking permission. The chief sent his brother, Rajah Ganjee, to explain, when the Dutch attempted to secure him. He, thinking they were about to send him to Malacca to the dungeons (an instance of the kind being fresh on his memory) drew his kriss, as did his followers; however Rajah Gangee and two of his men were dispatched, but not before they had killed two Dutchmen.

"Things remain here *in statu quo*. There is a report, but not from very creditable authority, that the night before last the Bugguese nunga mocked (or run a-muck), and murdered a number of the Europeans, who had no time to use fire-arms, or prepare for their defence."

SUMATRA.

BENCOOLEN.

Official.

Abstract Port Regulations, No. 1.

Fort Marlborough, 12th August, 1819.—Notice is hereby given, that the custom duties heretofore levied at Fort Marlborough, with the exception of the duty imposed on foreign opium, by the regulations passed by the Governor-gen. in council, on the 9th Sept. 1817, are abolished from this date.

No. II.—*Fort Marlborough, Aug.* 21, 1819.—In lieu of the regulations and duties heretofore in force at the port of Bencoolen, which are hereby abolished, the following are to take effect from the 1st proximo.

Pilotage.—An European pilot duly qualified will be stationed by Government at Rat Island, and the following rates fixed for pilotage:

Pilotage into Rat Island basin	..	5
Pilotage out of Rat Island basin	..	5
Pilotage into Pulo Bay	.. .. ..	5
Pilotage out of Pulo Bay	.. ..	5
Pilotage into the Inner Roads	..	2 2
Pilotage out of the Inner Roads		2 2

Per 100 tons of the vessel's registered tonnage.

All vessels mooring in the basin to pay for pilotage whether the pilot be employed or not; but vessels coming into the roads, or proceeding to Pulo Bay, will only be liable to the charge for pilotage in the event of their actually employing the pilot.

Wharfage.—Wharfage will be charged on account of Government at the rate of fifty cash, or four annas per ton, the ton to be calculated as in the article regarding the line of boats.

Boat hire.—Boat hire for landing or shipping of goods of every description, shall not exceed one dollar per ton, to be computed as follows, viz.

Grain of different sorts, saltpetre, salt, or other heavy articles, 13 bags of 164 lbs. each to be considered equal to the ton. Pepper, 16 cwt. to the ton. Wine 2 pipes to the ton. Beer and other hogsheads, 4 to the ton. Cases and bales

by measurement, 50 cubic feet to the ton. Lead, iron, steel, copper, tin, or other dead weight 20 cwt. to the ton. Bar iron, dollars, 1.. 1 per ton.

For boats arriving alongside by 9 A. M, and not discharged by 3. P. M. or the same day, should it be satisfactorily proved that the boat has lost a whole day, double boat hire shall be charged.

Any boat conveying cargo to a vessel in Rat Island basin, or the outer roads, and receiving return freight from the same or any other vessel, the proprietor of such freight shall only pay half the hire outwards.

Owners of boats shall be held responsible for any loss or damage which goods may sustain in their boats.

Individuals are at perfect liberty to keep boats for the purpose of hire to vessels, and it is optional with commanders and others to hire boats accordingly from any private owner.

Water.—One suku, per ton, will be levied on account of Government on this article.

Port clearance.—All commanders of vessels on quitting the port are required to take out a port clearance, which will be granted by the secretary, on certificate from the master attendant, that the charge for pilotage, &c. has been duly paid. A fee of two dollars will be charged for such port clearance on all vessels exceeding 50 tons; on those below that tonnage none whatever will be exacted.

No further charges or duties of any kind or description whatsoever are authorized to be levied on shipping or boats frequenting or belonging to the port, either on account of customs or port charges, than those herein detailed, which are to be in lieu of all charges whatsoever on those accounts.

PALEMBANG AND BANCA.

Relations of the Dutch with the Sultan.

[Taken from the Calcutta Journal, for Jan. 11, 1820.]

The pending expedition of the Dutch against these places having excited a considerable interest in the public mind as to the cause of the dispute between them, and its probable result, we have much pleasure in being enabled to lay before our readers an accurate, as well as interesting account of the steps which led to this open rupture, up to the latest intelligence obtained from the spot, in a letter which has reached us from a friend and correspondent at Singapore, dated Nov. 6, 1819, coming to us by the last arrival from Penang, which we give in the writer's own words:

"Affairs at Palembang have lately assumed a very serious aspect. I shall no longer delay the performance of my promise of giving you the best account of them I am able; but not having access to official documents, you must refer to what has been already printed on the subject, and accept what information I have been able to obtain by personal communication.

"Previous to the conquest of Java by the English, the Dutch had a factory and fort at Palembang, but possessed no territory. The original object of this establishment was merely to secure the fulfilment of a contract which existed for the delivery of a certain quantity of tin annually to the Dutch government; they did not, however, long confine themselves to this object, but grasped at, and appropriated a participation in the customs and trade of the port, which had hitherto constituted the chief source of the Sultan's revenue. This interference could not but be odious to the Sultan and his adherents, and indeed generally to the people at Palembang; but though many representations were made to the government of Batavia, the grievance still continued, and redress became hopeless.

"Before our expedition reached Java, some negociation appears to have taken place between the English and the Sultan, respecting the independence of his port, but it was not brought to a conclusion before Java fell to the British arms. No sooner did this intelligence reach Palembang, than, with a view of at once wreaking their vengeance on the Dutch, and freeing themselves altogether from European controul, they barbarously murdered the Dutch garrison, and every individual belonging to their factory, attempting at the same time to keep the matter secret; but information of it soon reached the British authority at Batavia, from whence an expedition was immediately fitted out, under the command of the gallant Gillespie, to avenge this atrocious deed, and make such arrangements as might become necessary, after a full examination into all circumstances. The particulars of his proceedings are fully detailed in the Java Gazettes of the day: you will also find in Major Thorn's Memoir of the Conquest of Java, every information you may require as to the success of the armament, and the measures subsequently adopted by the commander of the forces.

"The Sultan was clearly convicted, if not of having ordered the massacre, at least of having permitted it on the part of his eldest son, a most abandoned libertine. So clear was the proof against him, that he did not venture to abide the test of investigation, but fled with his family into the interior of the country, where he maintained a state of independence, at the head of numerous followers who were retained in his service by means of his treasure, which he managed to convey to a place of safety. Some attempts were made to attack him here, but the country was found so difficult and unfavourable for military operations, that our detachment was obliged to retire with the loss of the officer commanding. Meantime, Nasir-oo-deen, the brother of the deposed Sultan, was, by Gillespie, raised to the throne, under assurances of the continued support and alliance of the British government,

and accordingly, on the departure of our expedition, a military party was left to secure the tranquillity of Palembang.

"The old Sultan, Bedr-oo-deen, remained in the interior till 1814, when, by an unfortunate and extraordinary departure from duty in a public officer of our government, he was again brought down to Palembang, and temporarily placed on the throne, on paying the sum of 200,000 dollars as a fine. This arrangement, it is well known, was disavowed and annulled by the government of Batavia, Nazir-oo-deen again placed on the throne, and the money returned to the old Sultan; for though the British government could not break their own treaty, or confirm the unauthorized act of their agent, it scorned to derive advantage from any mistaken confidence which the Sultan might have placed in the integrity and honor of a British officer; and it was resolved to treat the individual with the utmost delicacy and consideration.

"Our disinterested and highly honorable conduct on this occasion seems to have made a deep impression; and the respect which the fallen Sultan paid to us as a nation, from this generous and unexpected conduct, so opposite to what he could have looked for from the Dutch, prevented him from making any further attempts to recover his throne.

"In this state Palembang remained until the transfer of Java to the Dutch; and for the events which took place on that occasion, down to the mission of Capt. Salmond from Bencoolen, I refer you to the protest of our governor, which I find has lately found its way from Batavia into the public prints in England.

"The treaty which stipulated the restoration of Java to Holland included also the transfer of the Island of Banca, which had never heretofore been in possession of the Dutch, but had been ceded to Great Britain, in consideration of the expenses we had been put to in the expedition. This island was accordingly delivered over, in Dec. 1816, to a person duly appointed to take charge on the part of the Netherlands government. But the Dutch also claimed to possess their former footing at Palembang, by virtue of their ancient treaties with that state. Against this it was urged, that our more recent treaty had annulled all former ones, and that the Dutch could not possibly profit by both. It was in vain, however, to attempt any thing like a reasonable or moderate arrangement with such an authority; the Dutch commissioners stood on the letter of the convention, and in it no mention was made of Palembang.

"Both Sultans protested against the return of the Dutch on any terms; and Nazir-oo-deen, who had been raised by us, and whose authority had long been undisputed, urged in the strongest manner that we should not desert him. For the sake of peace and good understanding, our government were contented with a protest, which it is said the first commissioner, Elout, put in his pocket, with a contemptuous smile; and Palembang being thus left to its fate, the Dutch soon turned their attention to make the most of it.

"The treasures of the old Sultan were very inviting, and opinions began to vary as to the policy of our having returned to him so large a sum as 200,000 dollars. The conduct of the old Sultan began to be viewed in a less unfavorable light, excuses for his conduct were urged, and a variety of reasons concurred to recommend that at all events he should not be allowed to remain quietly in possession of his treasures. It was true, the honor of the British government did not admit of its receiving this money without granting the equivalent; but then the Dutch were bound by no treaty, they had only to give the affair another colour, surmise that it was to please the English that the Sultan massacred their countrymen, and then where was the obstacle to his being reinstated? Besides such an arrangement would have the advantage of displacing a man who had been raised into authority by the English, and who was naturally attached to that power. In accordance therefore with the principle so generally adopted in Java of lowering and removing all those native officers and chiefs who had conducted themselves best under the British government, the fate of Sultan Nazir-oo-deen has been decided.

"Banca was not long in the possession of the Dutch before they began to manifest designs hostile to the independence of Palembang. A commissioner was appointed by the Dutch government, who hardly arrived at Minto, before he opened a negociation with the deposed Sultan, giving hopes that in consideration of certain payments of cash and other sacrifices, he might again expect to be reinstated. These negociations were not so secretly conducted as to escape the knowledge of the reigning Sultan, who becoming aware of the danger, and being perfectly unprepared for resistance, dispatched an embassy across the country to our government at Bencoolen, declaring the predicament in which he stood, and earnestly praying for protection and support. The grounds on which he claimed this could easily be set aside: he urged that to the British authority he was indebted for his elevation; that that elevation had been for years acquiesced in by the people of Palembang; that he considered the treaty made with that nation as still binding, and that he was willing to make such further arrangements with us as would secure him a positive right to our exclusive protection under the impending danger.

"In was in consequence of this appeal to the justice, humanity, and support of our government, that Capt. Salmond was sent over-land from Bencoolen. On his arrival at Palembang, he went immediately to the Sultan, and having effected the object of his mission, had retired to rest, when in the darkness of night a force from the Dutch garrison surrounded the palace and secured his person; he was subsequently sent a prisoner to Batavia.

"The next act of the Dutch commissioner was to send Sultan Nazir-oo-deen

as a close prisoner to Batavia. The circumstances attending this transaction were particularly severe, and wantonly unjustifiable: he was forced on board ship without any preparation; a few only of his people were suffered to accompany him; and his younger brothers, who wished to share his fate, were not allowed to participate in his banishment; his property was seized by the Dutch commissioner, and in violation of justice and humanity, was exposed to public sale, in order that, according to the expression of the Dutch commissioner, "not a trace should be left of his former existence," a circumstance which, in the opinion of Malayan chiefs, is the most opprobrious and disgraceful that can befal them, and indicates a family degradation and downfal which no future prosperity can ever surmount.

"It may be proper in this place to mention, that previous to the deposition of this unfortunate prince various attempts were made by acting upon his hopes and fears to induce him to relinquish his authority; but these proved ineffectual. His seal was clandestinely obtained, and affixed to a fabricated treaty, whereby he was made to cede a large portion of the territories of Palembang to the Dutch, and in fact, to annul the independence of the country. This disereditable transaction was of course denied by the Dutch, but there appears sufficient grounds for believing it, particularly if we consider the treatment which he subsequently experienced; for if the treaty in question had been fairly obtained, it is not easy to account for the measures of extreme severity they had recourse to with regard to him. Upon the principles of this treaty, however, the semblance of supreme authority was committed into the hands of Sultan Bedr-oo-deen, who found himself once more at the head of affairs of Palembang, stript however of his treasure, and burthened with a heavy debt which was still to be liquidated.

"We now come to another and still more important revolution in the affairs of Palembang, and which is the immediate object of this letter. The conduct of the Dutch authorities was marked with various instances of lawless and oppressive violence; the prejudices of the people were invaded, their rights were despised, and they were taught to look upon their European masters with dread and detestation. The natural consequences of this conduct subjected the Dutch to as much opposition as the people dared to exhibit, and perhaps some open symptoms of hostility may have been meditated. The commissioner did not fail to accuse the Sultan of participating in, and conniving at, the alleged hostility of the people; he was accordingly peremptorily ordered to pay the residue of his debt to the Dutch government, and to surrender into their hands the persons of his sons, as hostages and security for his good behaviour. He solemnly denied the charge of being in any way connected with the acts complained of, offering to submit his conduct with reference thereto to the strictest investigation, and declaring that if the least culpability could be traced to him, he would abide by any consequence, or make any atonement which might be deemed adequate, at the same time declining to deliver up his children until some proof should be obtained of their culpability.

"This did not satisfy the Dutch commissioner, who proceeded to enforce his demand. A party was accordingly ordered to proceed into the palace, and secure the person of the Sultan with his family. This attempt seems at once to have roused the indignation of the populace, who assembled round the chief, and with the fury of insulted despair repelled his opponents. This advantage was pursued; and after three days hard fighting, the remnant of the Dutch force, which originally consisted of 500 well-appointed soldiers, were obliged to fly to their ships as the only refuge from their exasperated enemies, leaving behind their followers, who, in the ebullition of popular tumult, were indiscriminately murdered.

"The Dutch had no sooner quitted Palembang than the Sultan set seriously about providing for the defence of the place. He well knew that they would return in force to avenge their defeat, and therefore resolved to leave no means unattempted to prepare for their reception. He caused the guns of his Majesty's ship Alceste to be weighed up from the wreck, and planted in favorable and commanding situations; the navigation of the river was interrupted, and the whole resources of the country were put in requisition to meet the impending danger. Well knowing that there was no prospect of accommodation or forgiveness, he determined to make the best of his means and assert his independence to the last extremity. The nature of the country is peculiarly adapted to defensive warfare, the coasts being completely inundated, and like the Sunderbunds, overgrown with thick impenetrable forests; the only access, therefore, into the interior is by the river of Palembang, the outset from which being at all times extremely rapid, renders it susceptible of easy defence.

"On the arrival of the commissioner at Batavia, with the account of the disaster at Palembang, a sensations of general consternation was excited. The Governor-general being at the time in the eastern districts, he proceeded to join him for the purpose of telling his own story; orders were immediately issued, and measures were taken for the equipment of a military force on a scale of sufficient magnitude to ensure the attainment of its object in the complete subjugation of Palembang. This force consisted of 1,500 men from Batavia, and the same number from the Samarang divisions; the command was given to Col. Bishop, whose brother fell in the late conflict. During the preparation for the embarkation of this expedition, the public mind was of course much occupied with the Palembang question; nothing was spoken of but vengeance, or anticipated but success, and every aid seems to have been given to communicate and keep up

this spirit amongst the troops. The usual strictness of military discipline seemed for the time almost abandoned; officers and soldiers were seen at all hours, for three days and nights previous to their embarkation, parading about the streets of Batavia, exhilarated apparently as much by Dutch courage as military ardor. In short, their embarkation exhibited a scene ludicrous and melancholy; for amongst the number of healthy good-looking soldiers about to proceed, how few were destined to return, was a reflection that could not but obtrude even amidst the bustle and confusion of their departure.

"I must not omit in this place to remark that the unfortunate Sultan Nazir-oo-deen was dragged from his confinement, for the purpose of proceeding with the expedition, in the hope that his presence might distract the measures or weaken the efforts of the Palembang people.

"For my own part I am inclined to think, and indeed it is the general opinion, that however well disposed the people of Palembang may have been to Nazir-oo-deen the expectation formed of the influence of his presence will be greatly disappointed.

"A line of battle ship and a frigate proceeded with the expedition, and several Dutch, as well as English ships under Dutch colours.

"Before the arrival of the armament at Banca, a report was spread at Palembang that the English, who had formerly punished the Sultan for his treacherous murder of the Dutch garrison, were again determined to take part with the European cause, and had arranged to march an army from Bencoolen, for the purpose of attacking the Sultan from the westward, whilst the Dutch made their attempt on the eastward. This report excited the greatest alarm and consternation; and in consequence of it, ambassadors were sent by the Sultan and both his brothers to the British government at Bencoolen, in order to ascertain the real state of the case, and if possible, by explanations, as to the necessity of the expulsion of the Dutch, to prevent our interference.

"In a letter just received here from Bencoolen, the writer says, "I saw these ambassadors myself, and spoke to them freely on the subject of the Palembang affairs; they seemed very willing to afford information, and did not hesitate to relate the whole of the circumstances which took place from the commencement. I questioned them closely as to the origin of the report of our interference; to which they replied, that it was spread by the Dutch; and as they had information of English ships being employed, and indeed of a ship of war with English colours having for some time blockaded the river, they could not but give some credit to the report.

"I have not seen the letters brought by them from Palembang, but am inclined to think that they cannot differ much from the tenor of their verbal communication. They were highly gratified in finding that we were determined to be perfectly neutral, and in that case expressed themselves perfectly confident that the Sultan would be able to keep his ground against the Dutch."

"These particulars are strikingly illustrative of the Dutch character and policy in the east. What these were before the last war we know full well, but after their misfortunes and regeneration, the reign of their first sovereign should have commenced with something better. We here see the worst features of their former government renewed, and waving all allusion to their restrictions, impositions, and monopolies, it is only necessary to confine ourselves to the subject before us to shew that they are still actuated by the same spirit, and guided by the same policy of which we have always complained, a policy which, regardless of all other interests, seeks its own ends at the expense of justice and the rights of individuals.

"In the case before us we see, that after the English government had avenged the cause of the Dutch, so far from their feeling any gratitude or making any acknowledgment for this essential service, (to say nothing of the generous manner in which we restored them their establishments), their first act was to disavow and annul our arrangements. They no sooner regained their power than they deposed and banished in an ignominious manner the prince who was in alliance with the British government, and again raised to the throne the one who for the massacre of their countrymen had been so justly expelled. Whatever may have been the secret motives of this proceeding, it does not bear on its face much respect for us, or much consideration for their own character, or the cause of humanity. The event which followed appears little more than a natural consequence, and was anticipated by many even of their own subjects. It is probable that the Sultan was well enough acquainted with the motives of his reinstatement to estimate at its just value the obligation conferred, and it is not surprising that he should again seek to rid himself of a people for whose character he could have so little respect.

"It is notorious that our government refused to receive the money offered by the Sultan as the price of his restoration, and it is equally so that the Dutch were not proof against the same temptation. They received the money and replaced him on the throne; no wonder, therefore, that the Dutch are despised, while we are respected. There is something so much of a just retribution in this discomfiture of the Dutch, united with the severity and oppression of their measures towards this unfortunate people, that I confess I do not pity them, nor have I met with any one who does.

"But granting for a moment, which I do not, that thus far policy or expediency have justified them, what can they say to the next and last act of the drama, namely, the reinstatement of the other Sultan whom they had so recently and wantonly deposed and carried to Batavia. It is but a few months since we found them exposing this unfortunate prince and ally of

our government to the most ignominious degradations and cruel treatment, separating him from his family, selling his household furniture and personal apparel and removing him to Batavia as a close prisoner. We now see them heaping attentions and honors on this same Prince, embarking him in state on board a 74 gun-ship fitted up for his accommodation, and accompanying him with a force of 3,000 men to recover the throne of which they themselves had so recently deprived him.

"This may be considered policy, but how it can be reconciled with justice and consistency I am at a loss to explain. If the Dutch felt themselves justified in deposing this prince, on what principle can they reinstate him? or if now worthy of the throne, why was he deposed? Consistency is out of the question, and I fear they will find it difficult to prove that justice has not here been made subservient to policy. The people of Palembang are under all circumstances sincerely to be pitied, and it is to be regretted that there does not exist in this country some protecting power that might shield them against the deadly vengeance openly denounced against them by the Dutch. Well may they deplore the departure of the English, and lament the change from a power whose proceedings have been always directed by justice and humanity, to one who seems to regard no law but that of the strongest, and respects no treaty longer than suits its convenience."

MARRIAGE.

July 20.—At Fort Marlborough, W. T. Lewis, Esq., civil service, to Miss Jane Lancaster, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lancaster, rector of Putney, Wiltshire.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

Nautical and Commercial.

The dangerous shoals off Maneater's island and the great Cambuys are without beacons, and most of the other shoals have only a small stake on them, which cannot be seen until close on board, and yet the port charges at Batavia are as follow.

On a ship of 800 tons ½ rupee per ton.....	rupees	400
Port clearance.....		5
Stamp.....		2 21
	Rupees....	407 21

This tonnage duty is levied on all ships that anchor in the roads merely for water and refreshment. We should think a representation from our Government would procure redress, as its injustice is so evident. (*Madras paper.*)

Unofficial, published in Holland.

Hague, July 2.—The last accounts we have from Batavia say, that there are great numbers of English, Americans, and Indians there; they have made large purchases of the productions of the island, which caused them to rise in an extraordinary manner.

The English at Java, as everywhere else, are our most dangerous competitors. This fine colony is at present very flourishing. The port of Batavia, free to all nations on payment of a very small duty, has witnessed, within the space of one year, the arrival of two millions of piastres, which the Americans alone have brought for the purchase of goods. The protection afforded to commercial nations, as well as all other encouragements given by the Government, promise the happiest success to trade and industry.

Extracts from London publications.

Letters from Batavia, of the 2d January, state, that the whole of the cotton crops have been destroyed by the locusts, and business was exceedingly dull, as all English manufacture, excepting fine qualities, sell 30 per cent. cheaper than they can be parted for in England; but for fine articles there appears to be a good market.

The Britannia has arrived off Cornwall, from Batavia, 17th February. A passenger by her, who has reached town, states, that a few days previous to her departure intelligence was received of the great failures which took place at Baltimore last June, and which caused a considerable sensation among the English merchants, in consequence of their having taken of the American agents, at Batavia, large amounts in bills on England, which they apprehended would be returned unpaid. Business was much impeded by this want of confidence.

Recent accounts received from the island of Java state, that the numerous failures which have of late taken place in the United States have occasioned the greatest distress at Java, owing to their intimate connection with that island. One person, who had stopped payment for a very large sum, had run away from his creditors, carrying with him a considerable amount of property.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Loss of the Suffolk.—The following article, from a correspondent in Java, was published in a Calcutta paper.

Batavia, July 11.—On the 29th of June last, there arrived at Anjer a small open boat, in which were Mr. J. Brown, late third officer on board the English

ship Suffolk, with four seamen belonging to the same vessel. These persons have deposed, that the above ship having, on the 22d of December 1818, departed from London for Batavia, they had, on the 2d of May last, arrived at an island called by the English the Christmas Island, where they were wrecked; on which occasion four of the crew had lost their lives; and that, on the 8th of May, the remaining persons of the crew, together with the master of the ship, Wm. Smith, had left the island in the launch, and two other smaller boats. The smallest of these, in which Mr. J. Brouw and the four seamen arrived at Anjer, is the only one of the boats that has yet reached a place of safety; and until its arrival, nothing was known of the vessel.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Citations from Sydney papers received at Calcutta.—We learn from the Hurkaru, that Sydney gazettes to the middle of October have reached Calcutta, by the arrival of the ship Bencoolen. It appears that the extension of the colony required an addition to the military establishment, and that another regt. was expected from England: the number of inhabitants in the colony is said to have doubled within these six years, and to amount now to 30,000. Detachments of H. M.'s 30th, 46th, 53d, and 87th regts., employed on duty on the convict ships, were to be embarked on the Daphne for Madras: her departure, however, was delayed until the arrival of other expected convict ships, with troops belonging to regts. in this country. The foundation of a new court-house had been laid at Sydney.

Reflections from an Indian paper.—The increasing population of the colony of New South Wales, owing to the immense number of convicts who are annually transported thither from the mother country, attracted the attention of the British Government, and suggested the expediency of an inquiry into the general state of the settlement, in order to ascertain how far the rapid improvement of its inhabitants in agriculture, and their progressive advance in the various relations of civilized life, may be expected to coalesce with the purposes of its original institution. The commissioner appointed for obtaining information on these points, J. T. Bigge, Esq. had arrived at Port Jackson in the beginning of October last. The particulars of his reception were given in our last number; we cannot however help remarking that the general tenor of his address to the meeting assembled on this occasion indicates a disposition on the part of our Government to adopt measures suitable to what may hereafter appear to be the exigencies of a colony, which now seems to be rapidly approaching that critical period, when the treatment which may have been congenial to a state of infancy will be found ill adapted to the daily unfolding energies of youth. Conformably to the apprehensions which must naturally have been excited by the increase of a population composed of members amongst whom the general practice of civic virtue can hardly be expected, an augmentation of the military force has likewise been judged necessary by the authorities at home. Another regt. from England was shortly expected at New South Wales, with a view of rendering the place, agreeably to the expression made use of by the commissioner, an object of salutary terror to offenders at home, and of affording the means of their punishment and reformation on the spot to which they have been consigned by the laws of their country.

Abridged from Sydney papers, received in London.—A series of gazettes from Sydney, New South Wales, to the latter end of February, have been received. The Minerva, with 177 male convicts from Ireland; the Recovery, with 185 from England; the Lord Wellington, with 120 female convicts and 45 children; the Eliza, with 160 male convicts from England; the Prince Regent, with 160, and the Castle Forbes, with 140 male convicts, both from Ireland, had all arrived. Of this large number of convicts only two had died on the passage; one on board the Eliza, and one on board the Minerva. A French vessel, called L'Uranie, Capt. Freycinet, on a voyage of discovery, touched at Sydney early in December. At one of the balls given by the officers of this vessel, some young female natives, from Paramatte, educated at the schools established at Sydney, partook of the habits of civilized life, and were admired for the grace and ease of their movements. The reputation of those seminaries, and a desire which is gradually spreading among the rude people of the Southern Ocean to share the benefits of instruction, had attracted to Sydney a party of young persons from the bay of islands, among whom was the son of Shungee, their principal chief; but the plan of the schools limiting them to the natives of New South Wales they could not be received, the managers fearing, in that case, to be overwhelmed with claimants for instruction. The annual assemblage of the native tribes took place at Paramatta on the 28th of Dec. but was less numerously attended than usual, the extreme heat of the weather preventing them from proceeding from the interior. About 250 persons of both sexes were present, and were regaled by the governor with provisions and liquor. The exami-

nation of the native children of the institution then took place, and some very creditable specimens of their progress in writing and drawing were produced. The improved cultivation of the hemp in New Zealand has brought it into demand in our settlements in New Holland. Some trials were made in January, at Sydney, of its relative strength, when made into cordage, compared with that manufactured in England from the produce of the Baltic, and determined materially in favour of the hemp of New Zealand, which possessed a degree of strength superior by one-fourth. The Admiral Cockburn, which brought these advices, brings home an entire cargo of the produce of the colony in New South Wales. The Regalia, freighted in a similar manner, was to sail in about a month. The colony in general was in a flourishing state; European goods were in demand; the facilities of internal communication had been increased, by putting the roads from Sydney to Parramatta and Nassau, before impassable in wet seasons, under complete repair. The gazette of 8th January contains an advertisement from the noted Dr. O'Halloran, who has opened a school at Sydney.

DEATHS.

Sept. 9.—Mr. H. M'Donald, quart.mas. of the 46th regt..... *Feb.* 19. Mr. G. Johnston, son of the Lieut.gov. in consequence of a fall from his horse.

NEW ZEALANDERS.

At a period when the duties of philanthropy, first emanating from the shores of Albion, are diffusing blessings throughout the remotest quarters of the globe, the manners and customs of the various countries, nations, and tribes, for whose instruction and improvement the prince, the peer, the legislator and the citizen, combine their efforts with increasing ardour, must appear worthy of inquiry, while it must ever be the case, that on a first acquaintance with a savage tribe, whose language is as incomprehensible to them as theirs to us, and signs and gestures are necessarily called in, as the uncertain medium of intelligence, nothing but uncertainty can accrue. Each party is more likely to misunderstand the meaning of things thus hieroglyphically conveyed than otherwise, and the shrugs and contortions of the destitute child of nature are variously decyphered. The histories of now polished nations abound in their early epochas with superstitions, which are termed fabulous; from which term follows the very general presumption, that those superstitions had no real existence, but were merely to be ascribed to the invention and chimera of historians and biographers of later date; and to a man who had spent his time in the polished countries of Europe, and had never visited the islands in the south seas, any other conjecture would appear as absurd as the present part of the history of Otaheite may hereafter appear to those who may become its future inhabitants; for as the mind becomes informed, so fiction dissipates before the light of truth, and latest reason at length assuming her empire, which had been usurped by ignorance, leaves not a vestige of the aboriginal character behind. The narrative of previous prejudices is esteemed fictitious, inasmuch as it is at variance with those convictions which are grounded in philosophy, and matured by the invariable principles of a religion, in whose tenets, sacred and benign, a state of happiness can alone be sought for.

With the superstitious prejudices, the abominable customs of the Otaheitans (alluding as well to that of the sect called *Aveoys*, murdering their infants, as to their human sacrifices, ordained by the chief at the instance of the priest, and many other barbarous usages), a long residence of the gentlemen of the mission establishment among them has in part acquainted the world already: and from the same source we look forward to a more general account of a people whom they found in a state of barbarism, from which they are now successfully persevering in the pious duty of withdrawing them; but with regard to the New Zealanders, with the exception of the few that occasionally come hither, we have but little present acquaintance. That they *were* cannibals, and devoured their fallen enemies, has been long an established fact, the proof of which is to be collected from many tragical accounts that were too well confirmed. Their external appearance, when in the least irritated, seems generally to be suited to their savage manners: those seen here are in general from about five feet eight to five feet ten, well-formed, strong, and muscular; their complexion somewhat darker than saffron, and the younger men better featured than any other of the islanders we have seen; but what may be their sense of religion, or what their conception may be as regards a future state, must remain for the discovery of the gentlemen of the mission resident among them. As we are, however, to form an opinion of what they formerly were upon report, and such opinion can alone be founded on the representation of persons who had visited their island, which was for more than twenty years confined to sealers and sailors, scarce one of whom agreed with any other in describing the same thing, we are still involved in mystery. Their little ill-

formed images of a greenish flinty stone were obtained from them in abundance, brought hither, and sold with an assurance (which was possibly with a view to enhance their price) of their forming a portion of the god whom they worshipped; but as our confidence in reports of this nature must a good deal depend on the respectability and consequent credibility of the authority from whence they are derived, nothing satisfactory could be expected from the representation of the groups of sealers that ventured on their coast, who looked upon them merely as brutes and savages, and were mostly so much at variance with them, as to be scarcely ever in security of their lives.

That they are capable of improvement has been, however, ultimately ascertained; and that they have been, in many instances, misrepresented by the ignorant, there can be no doubt. In the single instance of their devotion to their little images, which they wear pendant about their necks, we suspect this to have been the case, as we are now acquainted by a gentleman of information, who visited the bay of Islands before and subsequently to the destruction of the Boyd, and massacre of her captain and crew, that these *specimens of art* were only worn as personal ornaments, and not from idolatrous prejudices. They were bartered in numbers to their white visitors for little or nothing, while they were observed to be impressed with the most awful regard, as respected things which they appeared to hold sacred. Had their early visitors sufficiently considered the subject, they would have probably contrasted these rigid superstitious to the little value they uniformly appeared to set upon these images: and thence have concluded that they were nothing more than baubles, cut, or in some way manufactured by a people in a savage state of nature, to be worn as ornaments, of which most savages are fond. The gentlemen from whose personal observation we speak, was at some pains in ascertaining their notions with respect to the objects of their worship; some of the natives who had been in this colony had by that time acquired a sufficiency of our language to be tolerably understood, and in presence of several of these, he asked of others why they sold their gods, to which they returned a shake of the head and a smile of derision; one of them at length informing him that they were, as already suggested, nothing more than personal embellishments. Another question went to inquire into their idea of a supreme being, to which one of them immediately replied by a loud whistle, resembling the howlings of the tempest through the forest, thereby denying to things material a power supernatural. Such a conception may be considered as magnificently awful; for, however it may associate with a conviction that they have no true means of accounting for the loud whistlings of the wind, yet it fills the mind of the civilized, the educated man, with admiration, when he reflects, that the uninstructed savage can form so grand a notion of that Being who

'Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm.'

(Sydney Gazette, Oct. 16, 1820.)

MAURITIUS.

Destruction of a Vessel by Fire at Sea.

The Mauritius Gazette of the 26th Sept. 1819, contains the following narrative of the destruction of a vessel by fire at sea, and the consequent sufferings of the crew, which will be read with feelings of sympathy in their distress. It is thus related:—

We now lay before our readers the narrative of the fatal event that happened to the vessel, the Six Sisters, which sailed from the Seychelles for the Isle of France; —We have deemed it our duty to abstain from making any alterations in the following authentic document:—

This day, the 13th of August, 1819, at Mahé Island of Seychelles. We, the undersigned, Captain, first officer, mariners, and passengers on board the three-masted schooner the Six Sisters, Capt. Hodoul, the son, certify that, on the 1st of the present month of August, at half past eight o'clock in the morning, being on board the said vessel the Six Sisters, in lat. 2 d. 18 m. south and long. 61 d. east of Paris, a seaconny named Rene, on board the said vessel, being in the hold, called out "Fire!" immediately upon which we jumped into the hold and set all hands to work in supplying water to extinguish the fire, which was found to be between several bales of cotton lying at the foot of the main mast, and about to communicate to a press containing some coir of the sea cocoa-nut, and near which our spare sails were hanging between the main mast and the stanchions: immediately on throwing the first pail of water on the fire, the flames burst forth, and caught the above mentioned press and spare sails, on which we instantly stove in several casks of water lying near the fire, and threw in the contents; and for the more readily procuring water on deck, drew from the tubs, which happened to be filled. —The flames continued to increase as well as the smoke, and in a few minutes we found ourselves under the necessity of quitting the hold as well as the cabin. On getting upon deck, employed ourselves in battening down the hatches and other apertures by which the air might enter the vessel, but unfortunately the cabin windows were open, and supplied sufficient air to give the flames the most astonishing progress. The captain having set about

cutting away the boat lashings, we immediately fixed the winding tackle and launched the boat, but with great difficulty, in consequence of the discouragement that pervaded the greatest part of our seamen.

Scarcely had the boat been launched than the flames started through the sides of the main mast and cabin windows.

Mr. Lesage, a passenger, having consulted with the captain, it was determined that Mr. Lesage should take the command of the boat, and that none but the women and children should be received into it until the last moment.

Mr. Lesage had hardly got into the boat, than the Lascars and blacks jumped into it: he obliged them, by using force as well as persuasion, to return to the vessel, and desired them at the same time to return to their work in assisting the captain and officers in securing down the hatches and preventing the fire communicating to the deck; the women and children were immediately put into the boat. The captain and officers with the other passengers in the mean time employed themselves in handing in the boat's sail, the compass which was in the binacle, the sextant, a tarpawling, and seven oars, which were on deck; besides a boiler, two kettles, and a pail, containing about two bottles of water During this time, the fire had made such progress, that the flames reached from the starboard to the larboard side of the vessel, where the boat lay; seeing, therefore, that it was impossible any longer to defer embarking, and Mr. Lesage apprehending that the boat would go down along-side from the whole of the crew jumping into it, for the second time, called to the captain and officers that it was high time they should embark in her: who, finding nothing more on deck that could be useful in the boat, got in, and pushed off to prevent her being overloaded, being already so fully charged as to be not more than two inches above water, and several blacks laying hold of the gunwhale in their attempts to get on board, she shipped so much water as to be in danger of foundering.

Captain Hodoul seeing the impossibility of safety with so many in the boat, represented the absolute necessity of lightening her, and the impracticability of doing it without sacrificing a portion of the individuals on board to the hope of saving the rest. In this opinion his officers and passengers concurred; and in consequence the slaves on board were ordered to swim back to reach the vessel or some of the wreck. These poor wretches also so fully saw the necessity of this measure, that several amongst them voluntarily precipitated themselves into the waves: and we were under the cruel necessity of ridding ourselves of some others.

The boat is 18 by 5, and 26 inches deep, and there remained 38 persons in it, having on board only two bottles of water, two young pigs, two kids, and two land turtles, which happened to be in the boat when it was launched; in this state it was scarcely four inches above water, the land nearest us was at a distance of 150 miles, and although the sea was pretty smooth, we were every instant gun-whale in.

We had scarcely left the vessel at a little distance, than we began to fit out masts and yards with our oars, that we might spread sail; at this moment observed that the whole of the vessel was wrapt in flames, and saw the fall of the main mast, which was soon succeeded by that of the fore and mizen masts; the wind being S. S E. with the assistance of our oars, we steered S. W. leaving the vessel in the north, in which direction she run with great velocity, before the falling of her masts, and she then lay at the distance of a mile from us. At 10 o'clock, our masts and yards being up, and sail set, we kept our course W. S.W. as near the wind as our sails would allow, and continued the same course during 24 hours.

On the 2d, at 10 o'clock in the morning, finding ourselves suffering from thirst, and considering the small quantity of water we had, and the necessity we were under of leaving the vessel without having been able, notwithstanding all our endeavours, to put more on board, it was unanimously decided that no one should take a drop until noon of the fourth day. At twelve o'clock of the second took an observation, 2. 5. lat. S. the wind still S.S.E. light airs; towards four in the afternoon the sea grew very high, which obliged us to be continually bailing the water the boat every moment shipped: the wind augmented during the night, and we were every instant in danger of being drowned.

This weather continued until 12 o'clock of the third, when we observed in 2. 5. lat. S. The winds shifted to the S. which obliged us to steer W. S. W. At eight o'clock at night, the weather being shattery, we were so fortunate as to have a little rain, and spread both our sails to collect it, but could only get three bottles full in our main sail, made of a tarpawling, the rain not being sufficiently abundant to enable us to collect any in the mizen, which was of cloth of an open texture; this small quantity of water was reserved with that we had in the pail, without any of us tasting a drop; the weather continued the same all night, and we continued our course W. S. W.

On the fourth at noon, observed in 3. 10. lat. S. The same weather continued all day with a high sea, and all our people much fatigued with continually baling out the boat. At midnight the wind slacked; at one in the morning became calm, we immediately unshipped our masts, and plyed our oars, steering S. W. with the view, if possible, of gaining latitude.

At five o'clock in the morning, a light breeze sprung up from the S. W., on which we set up our masts, and made two yards of the boat's timber boards, by which we had the use of two more oars, trimmed the sails, and steered S. E. by S. hoping

the wind with the assistance of our oars: the weather continued variable, calm, with light breezes, until 12 o'clock of the fifth, when we observed in lat. S. 3. 14.

Shortly after, to each was distributed a dram of fresh water. One of the kids being dead, several amongst us tried to eat of it or to suck the juices; the other kid also being at the point of death, killed it and distributed it to us. During these last 24 hours, light variable winds and calm, used our oars to make as much way as possible south, until the sixth at noon, when we found we were in 3. 41. lat. S. soon after distributed a dram of water to each; continued our endeavours to procure fire without effect. The third sheep being about to die, killed it and distributed a piece to such as were desirous of eating it. During these 24 hours the weather continued either calm or with light variable breezes from the N.; continued to steer S. with the assistance of our oars.

At 12 o'clock on the seventh, took an observation in S. 3. S. and distributed a dram of water to each; succeeded in procuring fire, which enabled us to broil the remainder of the mutton killed the preceding day. At about three o'clock in the morning, a young negress died from weakness. We were surrounded with showers of rain, but not a drop fell on us; pushed briskly towards the W. in the direction of the showers nearest to us, but without having been able to reach them. At four o'clock, seeing ourselves near a shower, spread our sails from the yards and spread them out to receive the rain, but could collect only four bottles.

At five o'clock, the wind from the E. blew a fresh breeze, steered S. W. ¼ W. in direction of the eighth, when we found ourselves in 4 d. 1 m. lat. S.; a little after killed a pig to broil and distribute, and gave out a dram of water to each; continued to steer to the S. W. ¼ W. during 24 hours, weather rainy, with strong wind and heavy sea. On the ninth, at 8 o'clock, observed in lat. 4 d. 34 m. S. which placed us near that of the *Isle aux Tregates*; steered W. ¼ S. W. and continued the same course until half-past 10 o'clock of the morning of the 11th, when we descried land which we took for that of the *Isle aux Tregates*, but soon after found it to be the *Isle la Digue*; immediately made a distribution of the whole of the water that remained, which allowed two drams to each; also distributed the remainder of the plantains. Continuing on for land, and at 40 minutes past four in the evening, reached the bay of la Digue, where several amongst us found ourselves incapable of getting out of the boat without the assistance of the inhabitants, who hastened to our relief.

A black of the name of *Dix-Neuf*, one of our passengers belonging to the ship the Ottery, died after our arrival, notwithstanding all the care that was taken of him; and at eight o'clock in the morning of the day following, an infant belonging to a negress we had in the boat also died.

At eight o'clock in the morning of the twelfth, the whole of us embarked on board a pinnace belonging to Mr. Bois Brun Morel, and arrived here, at Mahé, at four o'clock in the evening of the same day, and at the same day and hour abovementioned we have signed the present document.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) HODOUL, Fils.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Government Notification.—In the first moment of apprehension which the disease that has lately made its appearance amongst the slave population had occasioned in the minds of the inhabitants, the government had recourse to the opinions of the medical men residing in Port Louis, considering that, from their skill and experience, the best information would be obtained, and the safest mode of treatment would be pointed out. The whole of the faculty has been assembled under the presidency of Doctor Burke, the chief medical officer, and reports have been drawn up by the English and French physicians respectively, as most likely to prove satisfactory to the inhabitants.—These are too voluminous to be prepared for publication this day, but no time will be lost in printing them at length for the information of the inhabitants.

The Major-gen. considers it will be satisfactory to them to be informed, in the mean time, that the prevalent disease is not considered to be contagious, or of foreign introduction. The first case which appears to have occurred was so far back as the 6th Sept. last; it was afterwards observed, for the first time, in the Civil Hospital, on the 19th inst.

The following extracts from the reports of the committee are published with a view of immediately pointing out to the inhabitants, the most obvious and practicable means of prevention, as well as a general and probable remedy, when the disease has shewn itself.

Extracts from the Reports of the Medical Commission.—It is ascertained, that the black and coloured persons who are not well clothed or fed, or whose occupations expose them to the inclemency of the weather, and especially those working in the open air, the sun, and in moist places, are more liable to be affected than others.

Fatigue and exposure to the weather ought consequently to be avoided, and the clothing of the slaves should be attended to, and the use of crude and indigestible food carefully prevented.

Opium will allay irritation, sooth pain, remove spasms, check excessive evacuations, and rather increase and excite the circulation of the blood: this would seem to be what we want. The cure cannot, I think, be expected without it. The dose may be from one to three and five grains; or from twenty to sixty and a hundred drops of laudanum; if vomited, it should be repeated without delay, mixing the

opium with a little syrup, and sucking it in by degrees.

Enemas of opium in larger quantities (grs. x.) or an equal quantity of tinct. opii in four ounces of congee or mucilage; the remedies to be repeated according to the effects, and the violence of the symptoms without regard to quantity. The use of opium to be followed by a mild laxative to remove any torpor from it, but care to be taken not to give the laxative too early, so as to prevent any irritation that can cause a relapse. The purgatives may be neutral salts, jalop, crem. tartar, rhubarb, magnesia, castor-oil; or calomel may be joined with the opium.

The committee would strongly urge the most early adoption of whatever means are to be pursued; those which they would particularly recommend, as being within the reach of almost all, are frictions of the body and limbs with hot arrack, and as soon as possible, the employment of the hot-bath; the exhibition of hot brandy and water, adding when at hand, a tea-spoon full of laudanum, and the same quantity of spirits of hartshorn, &c. the use of lavements, containing laudanum to the amount of two tea-spoon fulls. These means, with the exception of the hot-bath, they would advise to be most assiduously and rigorously employed until symptoms of the patient's revival become manifest, or till professional aid can be obtained.

With regard to the blacks, it is the interest of their masters to clothe them properly, and to pay particular attention to the preservation of their clothing, to see that on quitting their work in a state of perspiration they should forthwith cover themselves, and on no consideration to admit of their sleeping in the open air, neither on the damp ground, or on that warmed by the scorching rays of the sun. It is, moreover, of the greatest importance that they should be made to refrain from spirituous liquors, and under existing circumstances it would be advisable they should abstain from them altogether. Their food should likewise be strictly examined, whether it consist of rice, meat, or fish, as they frequently purchase bad articles of the above description, and to prevent which the police should use every exertion and inquiry, in order that the retail venders of such unwholesome provisions, which they artfully and injuriously disguise, should be excluded from the bazar.

Chief Secretary's Office, Port Louis, Nov. 27, 1819. By order:

G. A. Barry, Chief Sec. to Govt.

Reports of a Medical Commission assembled under the Presidency of W. A. Burke, Esq M. D Chief Medical Officer. By order of Major General Darling, commanding the Island of Mauritius. Memorandum given in to the Medical Commission. Government House, Nov. 23, 1819.—The committee are requested, in the first instance, to consider what precautionary measures it may be advisable to adopt, with a view to preventing, as far as may be practicable, the disease which has lately made its appearance from spreading amongst the inhabitants. They are also recommended to determine as to the course most proper to be pursued after persons are attacked, in order to arrest its progress; and after this, to draw up a statement of their opinion on those two points, that it may be immediately published for the information of the community at large, and that the danger which might otherwise be apprehended may be averted by their knowledge and experience.

It will of course occur to the committee that warm clothing might be useful to the slave population, who are much exposed in the wet and cold weather; and the inhabitants would no doubt readily provide it, if its advantages were pointed out by the committee.

I have only further to observe, that it would be useful to state what medicines may be used with the greatest advantage when the disease first makes its appearance, and to enjoin the proprietors of establishments to have them at hand, so that they may be administered at the moment.

There is another point, however, to which I am desirous of drawing the attention of the committee, and that is, *the particular description of rice* which it may be considered most proper to use on the present occasion. If the Java and Madagascar rice are not equally safe, it would be desirable for the committee to recommend the use of the Bengal rice exclusively.

The committee will, I am satisfied, concur in the opinion that, however this disease may have originated, the object of the most importance, and demanding immediate attention, is the means of checking its progress, and of ultimately eradicating it from the colony. It is unwise, if not criminal, to add to the apprehensions of the more unenlightened part of the community, who are not, on occasions of this nature, qualified to judge for themselves; and it must be unnecessary to point out to the committee, that the estimation in which their characters individually are so deservedly held, will, with proper exertions, be a means of subduing the alarm which appears to have been entertained, and which indeed still exists in the minds of many of the inhabitants.

(Signed) R. Darling,
Maj.gen. commanding.

To Major-gen. Darling, commanding, &c.

Port Louis Nov. 26, 1819.—Sir, I have the honour of transmitting the reports of the French and English medical gentlemen on the prevalent disease; both classes of the profession seem to be unanimous in not supposing it contagious, or of foreign introduction. From the disease pervading classes who have nothing in common but the air they breathe, it can be believed that the cause may exist in the atmosphere.

It has been remarked that great vicissitudes on the temperature of the atmos-

phere, such as have been lately observed here, prognosticate the approach of an epidemic.

A similar disease prevailed in this island in 1775, after a long dry season, &c. the symptoms, fatal and sudden effects, and duration of the disease would seem to be exactly the same; a hurricane put a stop to its ravages, which continued for probably two months, and caused a great mortality, particularly among the blacks and people of colour.

The first well-marked case of the present disease occurred on the 6th of September last, and was treated by Mr. Trebushet in Port Louis; it differs in nothing from the cases which have presented themselves since the 12th and 13th instant, and which appeared to break out so suddenly in all quarters of this town.—Two cases of the disease are reported to have occurred yesterday on the side of the Riviere du Rempart; and two more at Moka among blacks, who have not had communication with Port Louis for three years.

It is observed hitherto, that the blacks and coloured persons who are not so well clothed or fed, or whose occupations expose them to the inclemency of the weather, and especially those working in the open air, the sun, and in moist places, &c. are more liable to be affected than others. But it is to be taken into consideration, that the great proportion of the population is of that class.

I entertain no doubt, but that the disease may be quickly and certainly cured by the *timious* use of the proper remedies; that is, while the pulsation of the heart and arteries, and the heat of the extremities, are still to be felt, and the powers of life have *not* sunk: after which the case is indeed entirely changed, and the ultimate event is to be dreaded, whatever may be the treatment. This change is moreover not limited to any specific time; and the recovery from it must depend on the indefatigable assiduity and exertion of the attendants.

Being uncertain of the actual cause of the disease, we cannot determine on the prophylactic or preservative means; but here is the example of a populous town in a low situation surrounded by mountains, wherein the disease commenced, and prevails; a situation high, dry, and airy, may be therefore supposed to be the situation to be preferred.

Fatigue and exposure to the weather, bad clothing and the use of crude and indigestible food, ought likewise, as far as possible, to be remedied.

Worms, which are so common among the blacks, may prove an exciting cause, and when they are suspected, anthelmintics should enter into the curative means.

In the treatment of it we can from our present knowledge, merely combat the symptoms.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

MANILLA.

Penang, Jan. 22.—On Friday, the 14th inst. arrived the ship Magnet, Capt. G. Vine, from Manilla the 28th December.—Passenger, Mr. Baster.

The accounts brought by this vessel state, that two French corvettes had arrived at Manilla, after an absence of twelve months from France—their destination not known; but supposed to be those dispatched to survey and take possession of the north-west coast of New Holland. Several vessels were lying in the harbour for cargoes, and many departed without being able to procure any. Trade was dull. The communication between Manilla and Acapulco was open, many ships having arrived with silver, without being molested by insurgent privateers; from which circumstance it appeared that the royalist party prevailed in the colony.—*Calcutta Journal.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Settlement at Algoa Bay.—We are happy in being able to lay before our readers the following account of the arrival of the settlers at Algoa Bay. It will be perused with much interest.

The John transport arrived at Portsmouth late on the 8th August, from the Cape of Good Hope. The John took out 600 passengers for Algoa Bay, principally from Lancashire. The passengers were severely attacked with the measles on the voyage out, but from the great attention paid them they soon recovered from its effects. The John passed the Carmarthen from Calcutta for London, off Simon's Bay, on the 9th June: spoke the Streatham and Larkins, from China, 24th March, off the Western Islands, 12 days since; also spoke the Elizabeth, off the Western Islands, from Sierra Leone, with oil, for London; passed the Bristol, of Bristol, for St. Helena, with General Coffin on board, on 27th June. The John appears by the following to be a very quick sailer: on the 8th, at 4 A.M. spoke a ship, Lizard, bearing N. E. 56 miles, made the land, found reckoning correct, and passed through the Needles at 11 P.M.

By the John we have been favoured with the following letter from one of the settlers who went out:

"My dear Friend.—Accept a hurried statement of our situation, as far as I have experienced it. We arrived at Algoa Bay, after a tedious passage from England, during which we experienced sufficient proofs of the very excellent arrangements of the Government for our comfort. I have been up the country as far as Graham's Town, and a more delightful one cannot be expressed. The first landing at Algoa Bay is a little unpleasant, occasioned by a

continual surf, but once landed your greatest difficulty is over. You then apply to the proper officer, who has a surveyed Government plan before him of the intended settlement, marked out in lots of from 100 to 10,000 acres. Especial care is taken that every lot has a good spring of water and well wooded. You are then asked the number of followers you have, each being allowed 100 acres. This being ascertained, the quantity of land you want is sought for on the Government map, without any partiality. An authority is then given you to take possession. Too much praise cannot be given to the Governor for those arrangements. If you have not brought waggons, they can be procured of the boors, with a team of oxen, and off you set. The settlement is about 190 miles from the sea. You pass a good Dutch farm every 15 or 20 miles. The Government sell you a good tent for two guineas, which you set up every night, make a blazing fire, and, surrounded by your team, sleep in the greatest safety. We found on our arrival many respectable families already housed. One gentleman, who brought out an iron roof, was housed, with all his family, in three days and nights, by lodging his roof on stumps of trees, plastering up the sides, and giving it a good white-washing, which had a most comfortable and novel effect. The climate here is so good, that you have four crops a year. By way of experiment, we planted some potatoes just after a rain, and they appeared in three days. The road up to the settlement is very good, and excellent pasturage everywhere for your cattle; plenty of water and timber. Tell Tom to be sure to bring out a waggon; as also some vine slips of the best kind, which are scarce. Tobacco will grow here very well. About 3,000 of us have arrived. To give you an idea of our treatment on board, the following is a copy of a letter to that best of human creatures, Lieut. Charles Church, the government agent, who, not satisfied with the kindness he shewed us on board the ship, accompanied us part of the way up the country. I should have said the Government will victual at sixpence a head till you can provide yourself."

Copy of an address presented to Lieut. Church, Royal Navy, Agent for Transports, on the settlers quitting the ships:—

"*Cape Town, April* 22, 1820.—Sir, We, the undersigned, parties of settlers, considering ourselves indebted to you (under Providence) for our arrival in health and safety on the shores of Africa, feel it our duty to make some acknowledgment for the numerous and signal obligations we have received from you.

"In your official, as well as in your civil and private capacities, you have equally secured our gratitude, respect, and esteem. As an agent under Government, appointed to superintend and protect us, you have paid the most strict and unremitting attention to all the various duties connected with the charge committed to your care. No endeavours were neglected to impress upon our minds the importance of cleanliness, and the necessity of maintaining the strictest discipline and subordination. No person was considered too mean to escape your regard—no complaint too trivial to be unworthy of your notice, and if well-founded, it was sure to obtain immediate redress. In public you paid the most regular attention to every religious observance; in private, you admonished, instructed, reproved, and advised us.

"In your private capacity, your conduct was equally honourable to yourself, and useful to those around you. In sickness, you were both our physician and our nurse; not only obtaining for us all the little requisites for our relief, but administering them with your own hands, and watching over us with all the kindness and attention of a parent.

In health, you were continually suggesting some agreeable amusement or innocent relaxation for the encouragement of cheerfulness, and the prevention of disease.

In short, it appeared to be your study, night and day, to contribute every thing in your power for the promotion of our health, comfort, and happiness.

If your kindness should, in some instances, have met with ungrateful returns, we can assure you it has been a source of uneasiness and regret to us, and we trust you will not judge of the sentiments of all, from the ingratitude of a few: for we can only say, that though we cannot return, yet we can never forget the services you have rendered us.

Hoping that you will accept this humble tribute of respect, and wishing yourself and family every happiness in this world and the next, and that you may soon meet that reward you so richly deserve,

We remain, your most obliged and grateful servants,

(Signed by the heads of parties, on board the John and Sturton, for themselves and those under their directions.)

To Lieut. Charles Church, Royal Navy, Agent for Transports, on board the John, Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

The following are further particulars:—

The John transport, Lieut. Church, agent, one of the ships which took out a number of settlers from Liverpool to the new colony at the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Spithead on Wednesday last, having left the Cape the 9th June. The Weymouth store-ship, and the other ves-

sels which took out settlers from this country, had all arrived safe, and the ships are on their return to England. The settlers were in general in good health, and are represented as being quite delighted with the climate and soil of the new colony. His Majesty's ship Menai, Captain Fairfax Moresby, C.B., was stationed in Algoa Bay, for the purpose of giving countenance and affording such assistance to the settlers as might be required.

The letters received by the John speak highly of the climate and prospects of the settlers. The allotments of land are well wooded and watered, and being principally on the banks of the Great Fish River, plenty of fish is easily obtained: game in abundance, particularly a species of grouse. The Dutch farmers are particularly civil and accommodating to the new comers on their journey. The distance of the settlement from the coast is about 200 miles; this journey is performed in waggons, with teams of 16 bullocks, and these, with the conductors, are procured of the Dutch boors at an easy rate. The Dutch farmers observe, what they can raise by Industry so can the new comers. They raise corn of every description; potatoes bountifully; tobacco thrives well; the wine they make on their estates is most excellent, and sold at the rate of 4repence-halfpenny per bottle. They laughingly observe, that more cape wine is sold in the year by many hogsheads than is made in the whole colony. Many of the estates produce four crops in the year, particularly in those parts which can at pleasure be inundated; these inundations answer all the purposes of the best manure, and the crops are prodigious. Major Pigott, brother of Captain Pigott, R.N. with his family, occupies the largest grant of land as a free settler.—Captain Duncan Campbell, R.M. and his party, who embarked from Portsmouth, are localised at the Zoonder end of the river, about 87 miles from the Cape. In April last the Captain was married to the neice of Mr. Turner, the master of the Weymouth store ship, in which he embarked. The following parties are localised:—

Lieutenants Charles and Valentine Griffiths, and sisters; Lieut. White, 79th regiment, and family, from Nottingham; Mr. Richardson and family; Mr. Neive and family, late banker, of Liverpool; Mr. Leversey and family, and Mr. Heyhurst and family from Liverpool; Mr. Pilling and family; Mr. Wainwright and family from Leeds; Mr. Stanley and family, and Mr. Smith and family, from Manchester.

The arrangements of Government were most liberal, and every attention was paid to the comforts of the females while on board. They were plentifully supplied with port wine and sago, excellent beef, pork, and biscuit; even mustard, salt, vinegar, needles, thread, &c. were not forgotten. On landing they procured the best fresh beef at 1½d. per lb. Government willingly supplies you at 6d. a head, namely, 1½lb. of bread, and ½lb. of beef per day. They also supply a good tent for two guineas.

Provisions of every kind are amazingly cheap; there is a great want of waggons, and it is strongly recommended that they should be brought out from England, as on landing teams of oxen are procured at an easy rate, and you get on your journey immediately. Followers of heads of parties are each, at the expiration of five years, allowed thirty acres of cultivated land, and by a praiseworthy arrangement of Government, a man dying on his servitude can bequeath to his family or friend such proportion of land as he is entitled to, for which reason most of the settlers make their will on landing. Gen. Donkin, the Governor of the Cape, paid the greatest attention to his countrymen.—A premium of 100 guineas is announced for the farm that sends the first marketable produce of its land to the Cape.—Though the Dutch boors are illiterate, they are good-natured; as an instance, we understand that the wife of a Dutch farmer seeming anxious for an indifferent gold watch, it was presented to her, and next day, a beautiful team of 16 oxen, neatly yoked, was sent as a return.

Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir. H. Blackwood, Bart. K.C.B. in H.M.S. Leander, 60 guns, Capt. C. Richardson, had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from England, and proceeded on to India to relieve Sir Richard King, who was daily expected at the Cape on his return home.—Rear Admiral Lambert was also daily expected in the Vigo, from England

On the 8th of June, the Kinnersley Castle and Ocean were at the Cape; the Brilliant, Lieut. Pritchard, was to sail for England on the 12th; the Importer was taking in stores for St. Helena; the Aurora, Lieut. Coats, arrived in Simond's Bay on the 9th; and the East Indian on the 11th; the Fanny and Nautilus, under Lieut. Cole, may be expected to arrive in England in a few days.—*London Paper.*

ST. HELENA.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Abstract Proclamation by the Governor in Council, dated Nov. 24.

The extravagant price of six shillings per dozen for eggs having lately been demanded and paid, and as a rate so high must have a tendency to prevent the increase of poultry, by the temptation thus held forth to sell the eggs rather than ea-

propriate them to the hatching of chickens: Notice is hereby given, that any person who shall ask more than three shillings per dozen for eggs, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be subject to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each dozen of eggs sold, or offered for sale, at a higher price.

The exportation is hereby prohibited of all such poultry as shall be sold at higher rates than the following:

	£.	s.	d.
Turkies (if full grown)	1	5	0
Half grown do. fit for table	0	18	0
Geese	0	15	0
Ducks (full grown) ..	0	6	0
Half grown do. fit for table	0	4	0
Fowls (if full grown) ...	0	5	0
Pullets, fit for table ..	0	3	6

The following regulation, dated July 12, 1811, is hereby republished.

"No poultry to be permitted to pass "the Seagate without a written account "being previously deposited in the re- "gister master's office, specifying the "number and sorts of poultry, and the "prices at which they have been sold."

MARRIAGE.

April 26.—At Plantation House, Count Balmain, commissioner of the Emperor of Russia, to Miss Charlotte Johnson, eldest daughter of Lady Lowe.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Aug. 16.—A ballot was this day held at the East India House for the election of a director in the room of Sir David Scott, Bart. who has disqualified on account of ill health. At 6 o'clock the glasses were finally closed, when the numbers were,

For Josias Du Pre Alexander, Esq. 1059
For Neil Benj. Edmonstone, Esq. 320

Majority for Mr. Alexander 739

Upon which Mr. Alexander was declared duly elected.

The late Col. Taylor, being at the time of his decease an ex-India Director, there will be a vacancy in the House List in April next.

The death of Col. Taylor makes the 34th casualty which has happened in the East-India direction within the last 19 years, either by death or disqualification, as the subjoined list will shew:—

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, FROM THE YEAR 1801 TO AUGUST 1820.

David Scott, Esq. disqualified in September 1801, since dead.
John Hunter, Esq. died in 1802.
Sir John Smith Burgess, died in 1803.
Sir Lionel Darell, died in 1803.
George Tatem, Esq. went out by rotation in 1803, and not re-elected; since dead.
William Adair Jackson, Esq. died in 1804.
Stephen Williams, Esq. died in 1805.
William Devaynes, Esq. went out by rotation in 1805, and not re-elected; since dead.
Paul Le Mesurier, Esq. died in 1806.
George Woodford Thellusson, Esq. went out by rotation in 1806, and not re-elected, since dead.
Sir Stephen Lushington, died in 1806.
Simon Fraser, Esq. went out by rotation in 1807, and retired, since dead.
Thomas Parry, Esq. went out by rotation in 1807, and not re-elected, since dead.
Sir William Bensley, died in 1809.
John Manship, Esq. disqualified in 1809.
John Travers, Esq. died in 1809.
Sir Francis Baring, died in 1810.
John Roberts, Esq. died in 1810.
Robert Williams, Esq. died in 1813.
Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, died in 1813.
Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. went out by rotation in 1813, and retired; since dead.
George Millet, Esq. went out by rotation in 1813, and retired, since dead.
Robert Thornton, Esq. went out by rotation in 1814, and retired.
Charles Mills, Esq. disqualified in 1815.
Abram Robarts, Esq. disqualified in 1815; since dead.
Robert Clerk, Esq. died in 1815.
Richard Parry, Esq. died in 1817.
Richard Twining, Esq. disqualified in 1817.
J. A. Bannerman, Esq. disqualified in 1817, since dead.
John Lumsden, Esq. died in 1818.
Samuel Davis, Esq. died in 1819.
Sir John Jackson, Bart. died in 1820.
Sir David Scott, Bart. disqualified in 1820.
Col. John Bladen Taylor, died in 1820.

Robert Anderson, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, has been appointed to the situation of assist. Oriental professor at the East-India College at Haileybury, vacant by the resignation and return to India of the Moolavy Mirza Khuleel.

Messrs. Calvert, Bell and Co. have been appointed the Hon. Company's agents at Malta.

Mr. John Cowles, late an officer of one of the Company's China ships, has been appointed second assist. in the Master

Attendant's Office at Calcutta, vacant by the death of Capt. G. L. Brown, who died almost immediately after his arrival from England to take charge of it.

Promotions at the Company's Depôt at Chatham.—Maj. Edw. Hay to be commandant, *vice* Gillespie, retired.

Capt. H. E. Somerville to be staff capt. and second in command, *vice* Hay.

Capt. Menzies Duncan, late of the Bengal establishment, to be capt. and adj. *vice* Somerville.

Royal East India Volunteers.—Wm. Astell, Esq. to be colonel; Wm. Wigram, Esq. to be lieut.-col.; and G. Raikes, Esq. to be major; H. Johnson, Stephen S. Cancellier, Charles Mortimer, J. Pepperorne, G. Collard, W. Evans, W. Young, E. Leslie, G. Medley, and C. Wheeler, Esqrs. to be capts.; J. Allen, M. Greenaway, G. Ritherden, R. Smith, W. A. Hunt, W. Baker, J. Kiddell, W. Keith, W. Carter, G. Parish, C. Preston, and G. B. Simons, gents. to be lieuts.; R. Fletcher, W. Wigston, W. Dickinson, P. Cameron, F. Thompson, C. Hebard, W. Heathcote, and E. Thornton, gents. to be ensigns; and H. Dickinson, Esq. to be adj., with the rank of Capt.—*War Office, Aug.* 25, 1820.

Puranas.—There is a great desideratum in the geography of the Puranas, which would afford considerable advancement to the progress of Asiatic studies in the East India Colleges, and to the success of our arms in Hindoostan; and probably no one can be found so well suited to it as one of the Sanscrit scholars in India, or England, viz. to take for his text one of the Puranica chapters, and to give a local and modern name to the countries in question: he might derive great aid from the Pundits, and from the strangers who now resort to Calcutta from all parts of India, as well as from the MSS. at the India House. The names of ancient nations, of whom the Hindoos have retained little besides, attest the authenticity of their traditions, as the Pehleva, the Saca, and more recently the Hima, &c.

Lady Malcolm, with her young and interesting family, are now enjoying their favourite retreat at Frant, near Tunbridge, in Kent.

Cheltenham, which the late election at the India House had somewhat thinned, is now in full season.

LAW REPORT.

High Court of Admiralty, June 27.

The Waterloo—Birch.—This was a case of salvage, and had excited considerable interest, both on account of the bulk of the property, and the defence set up against the claim. The salvage was performed by the officers and crew of the ship Winchelsea, off the coast of Sumatra, while both ships were on a voyage from China, and in the employ of the East-India Company. The East-India Company resisted the claim on their general usage of exemption from salvage services; and before the facts of the case were gone into, the court was called upon to decide upon its jurisdiction, and whether it considered this a salvage service. The learned judge, therefore, this day proceeded to give his judgment to the following effect:—

"This is a demand of salvage made on the part of the ship Winchelsea, then in the employment, but not in the ownership of the East-India Company, against the ship Waterloo, and her cargo. It commenced by arrest of the ship, the cargo having been delivered. The ship and cargo are of great value, £275,000, and the East-India Company have appeared as the principal owners of both. They do not deny that services have been done, which, in other cases, would be clearly and justly deemed salvage services, and entitled to remuneration as such. This being admitted, it is unnecessary in the present discussion to enter into any particular description of them; for the present discussion is altogether independent of their particular extent; it turns upon a more general right, asserted on the part of the East-India Company, of an entire exemption from the payment of salvage.

"It would have been convenient if this claim of exemption had been more accurately defined both in the act and in the argument. It has been alleged and contended, that cases of salvage arise where the ships belong to different persons, but here they belong to the same persons, and if that were the fact, the absurdity would follow of the same person paying to himself. But the fact is directly the reverse, for the ship saved belongs to the East-India Company, but the cargo to other individuals, who let her upon freight to the Company, and under a particular charter, but which charter, of course, leaves her the entire property where it found it, and in all respects where the engagements of the charter-party do not apply, as independent a property as that in any other vessel whatever. The commander, officers, and crew, are all appointed by the owner; they cannot be transferred to a Company's ship at the pleasure of the Company, as the King's officers and crew are, at the pleasure of the crown, to another of his Majesty's ships; it is merely by the voluntary act or contract of the owner and commander that the voyage is undertaken, for the Company had no other right so to employ her. All argument, therefore, totally fails that is built upon identity of interest. Again, it has been alleged that the Company is not subject

to salvage in the case of ships generally employed in their service; but the argument has turned out very short of that extent, being confined to ships associated together, and sailing under particular instructions for mutual aid and protection. How far does usage extend upon this point? Is it universal, or is it restricted to the latter case? Certainly, where an exemption is claimed from a submission to a general right, the exemption ought to be so set forth as to be intelligible in its extent. An indefinite claim of exemption is rank. It is not enough to say that the immediate claim comes within the smallest extent, the court must know what it is you claim, for when stated exactly as it is, it may destroy itself *in toto*, and appear to have no rational foundation whatever. To what is it that your written documents are contended to apply? to what your usage? for upon these two foundations the claim rests, and the court ought to be precisely informed what is the extent you assign to them.

"It is peculiarly necessary in a case where the exemption is claimed from a right otherwise universally allowed, and highly favoured in law for the protection of those who are subjected to it: for it is for their benefit that it exists under that favour of the law. It is, what the law calls, *jus liquidissimum*, the clearest right in general, that they who have saved lives and property at sea should be rewarded for such salutary exertions; and those who say that they are not bound to reward, ought to prove their exemption from rewarding their benefactors in very definite terms, and by arguments of irresistible cogency.

"The two grounds are written documents, the charter-party and instructions, and the usage described as generally understood by all parties.

"I have looked with attention throughout those instruments in vain for the word *solvage*, as in any way provided for either, or even named, and I confess that I think the claim of being discharged from a liability to salvage is one which a court would be unjustified in admitting, unless the discharge appeared in express terms, and in a contract, that by the use of clear and explicit language should remove all doubt respecting the common understanding of both parties. A clear and general right ought not to be ousted by questionable expressions and violent constructions. In these instruments, which are framed with minute attention to a great many subjects that are likely to occur, provision is made respecting freight, averages of the different kinds, demurrages, accidents in warfare, and several others. Certainly salvage performed to others is not included in any of these, and yet it is no where distinctly mentioned by itself. It is not within the competency of a court to include it in any of them by an interpretation plainly manifesting an effort, and still less insert it as a substantive part of the agreement. Some observations have been made upon the propriety and impropriety of inserting some such covenant in the future charter-party of the Company. I have no observation of my own to add upon such topics; they belong to those by whom the general interests of that great establishment are conducted. The only observation I should venture to make is the very obvious one, that it is highly expedient that there should be a clear understanding of the contract upon this matter amongst all parties.

"It is, however, said, secondly, that there is such an acknowledged understanding, and proved by the usage as well as by the instructions. As to the instructions, they appear to be very limited in their application; in the first place, to associated ships only, and not extending to other ships employed, but not associated by the Company; but if they did, they extend no further, in the second place, than to enjoin the duty of assisting other ships of the Company; but they do not express that this duty, which it is very proper to enjoin, shall receive no remuneration whatever; whatever be the active merit, whatever be the suffering incurred in performing it. It is the duty of all ships to give succour to others in distress, none but a freebooter would withhold it; but that does not discharge from liability to payment where it is substantially given. Certainly this Company could not sustain it in light cases of ships regarding others in the Company's employ; but it is quite another thing to sustain a sweeping claim of exemption in all cases whatever. But the usage is said to prove the existence of the understanding. I have already noticed that the usage is not described in any proper limitation of its extent. It cannot be said to apply universally to all other ships, for if so an East India ship could never be a salvor, could never entitle itself to a salvage, which could hardly be admitted; and if their ships could be salvors against others, surely by common principles of neutrality other ships may be salvors against them. But if restricted to ships in their employ, that must be introduced by contract expressed or understood, for otherwise a Company's own ship would be entitled against the ships in employ, and the ships in employ against them reciprocally. In this particular case the facts might have been inverted, and the Company's ship have been the salvor of the other. But it is said, that the agreement has been so generally acted upon, and that salvage has not been paid. How many cases may have occurred in which it was really due, and in which, being due, it

was not paid and settled in some way of remuneration or other; how far the persons who let out their ships may have looked to other and larger interests to be expected from the patronage of that great body, in case they did not push their demand to the extent of litigation; these are all considerations that leave the existence and effect of this universal negative usage in a state of infirmity. But here is a gentleman, the contractor, who swears most positively that he had no such understanding of the contract, and after 40 years' connexion with the employment never heard any thing of such an understanding. This goes a long way to affect the usage in all views of it. It cannot be supposed that he was ignorant of that which all other such persons understood. He could not have been for 40 years an inattentive observer of similar contracts made by other persons employed in the same manner as himself. It could be no secret or novelty to him, if so universally understood by others. I cannot but think it a most material defect on the part of the Company, that they have produced no such persons to prove *their* understanding of the matter. It would have gone a great way, indeed, to establish their interpretation of these instructions, if other contractors had come forward, and said that such had been always *their* interpretation of it. That would have proved the witness an uninformed man, who had been careless in his inquiries, and who might perhaps be bound by the common understanding of the contract, though he himself had so understood it. For that perhaps might still remain a question, whether he was bound by the tacit understanding of others in such contracts, though his own contract did not purport any such thing, and he himself had never meant so to contract.

"The understanding here is proved only by the clerks of the freight-office to the Company. They are very respectable persons; but they only prove that no such claim of salvage constituted any part of the freight, as it certainly would not upon any supposition. Such being my opinion of the case, I shall certainly overrule the argument in favour of exemption, and proceed to the consideration of this case as one of salvage."

The learned Judge, therefore, having decided on the jurisdiction of the court, said he would be glad to hear counsel on the merits of the services performed.

The counsel in support of the claim, after what had fallen from the learned Judge, thought it would not be necessary for them to detain the court at any great length in the observations they might think it necessary to make. The amount of the property transferred from the Waterloo to the Winchelsea would form a very important feature in the *quantum* of salvage which the court should think prudent to award. That property, it was agreed, was valued at £5,000, composed of some of the most valuable part of the cargo, and of most prodigious tonnage. The merit of service thus performed was much enhanced by the danger in which the property already on board was subjected to, which amounted to £50,000; and there seemed little reason to doubt, that if, as was very probable in those inhospitable regions, a storm of any sort had arisen, the whole of the property must have been sacrificed; therefore the salvage was performed with very great risk to the property of the salvors. The learned counsel referred the court to two letters written by Capt. Birch, the commander of the Waterloo, which shewed his opinion of the services performed. In one of them, addressed to the captain of the Winchelsea, Mr. Birch, in very energetic terms, thanks him for the great services he has rendered him, and for the *promptness* with which Capt. Adamson took the cargo on board his vessel; he could not express his thanks for such services, but he assured Capt. Adamson they would ever be most gratefully remembered by him. In the other, which was written immediately on the arrival of the ship in the Downs, to Mr. Moffat, Capt. Birch thus expresses himself, after stating the nature of the services:

"I express to you my sincere thanks for the obligations I am under to Capt. Adamson, for the very prompt, cheerful, and material services he has rendered; and I am fully sensible of the inconvenience he was put to." What language, said the learned counsel, could be found better adapted to shew the merit of the services performed—prompt in offer, cheerful in performance, and material in effect? The court would also consider, that, in the performance of this salvage service, the vessel itself had sustained serious injury: she was certainly enabled to complete her voyage; but, on examination here, it was found that her timbers were strained, and she was obliged to undergo some extensive repairs before she could again proceed to sea. The learned counsel therefore hoped the court would consider this a service of considerable merit, and make its award accordingly; and they could not help here remarking upon the conduct pursued by the East-India Company; they were as much interested in the promoting salvage service as the committee of Lloyd's; and, instead of straining charter-parties and raking up points of law, as they have done in this case, they would have exhibited much more wisdom in pursuing the example of the committee of Lloyd's, of giving some additional remuneration to that usually awarded, and thereby insuring future attention to their vessels when in danger.

The learned counsel on behalf of the East-India Company thought that the

merits of this case had been much overrated by the counsel in favour of the salvors. The court would recollect that these ships were sailing in company, and under the same orders; so that the performance of the service was a mere act of duty which they owed to their employers; and, indeed, throughout the whole of the evidence, there did not appear any risk or danger of either life or property, and certainly could not be considered as a case entitled to any extraordinary remuneration. The East-India Company did not mean to deny the right of salvage, and they relied with confidence on the decision of the learned Judge, to whom they would bow with the most perfect respect.

The learned Judge deferred his judgment until next court-day.

On the 4th of July Sir Wm. Scott gave judgment: "I believe the only question reserved is the consideration of quantum. The property saved is very considerable in amount; it is the practice of this court, in cases of inferior property, to award a large proportion of the value of ship and cargo; where the property is of greater bulk and value, the Court always conceives a less proportion is sufficient; and where it is of vast extent, as in this case, a moderate proportion may reasonably be considered as a competent reward. In this case, I am also bound to observe, that the ships were sailing together, in association, and under the same orders; and, also, that in the course of the voyage, the very ship salved rendered some efficient service to the persons now claiming salvage, when the vessel of the latter had got into distress. Combining all these circumstances, I allot the sum of £4,000; and in subdividing this, I decree one-half to the owners: because their vessel ran considerable risk, by taking on board the valuable articles saved, many of which were of great weight; in consequence of which their ship was strained, and obliged to undergo repairs. Nor can I lose sight of the danger which she thus incurred of vitiating her insurance, although that may be a question. I, therefore, deem to the owners the sum of £2,000. To the captain, whose exertions were prompt and judicious, £300, as his personal reward: and the remaining £1,500 among the officers and crew, in the common ratio for distributing prize money: with costs, if sent to the salvors."

EXTRACTS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Falmouth, Aug. 8.—The convicts on board the Hebe, now in this port, bound to New South Wales, laid a plan to take possession of the ship, but fortunately their scheme was found out last evening, and ten of the ringleaders, whose manacles had been sawn through, were secured and heavily ironed.

Aug. 17.—A fine elephant, six years of age, a present to his Majesty from the Marq. of Hastings, was brought into the King's Mews, where it will have the freedom of roving about every day; it is only four feet and a half high, very gentle, and follows his keeper like a dog.

CONTINENTAL EXTRACTS.

Brussels, Aug. 5.—*The Times* of the 31st of July contains an article of rather a violent description, on the subject of certain differences, which, according to the statement of that paper, subsist between our country and England. The writer reproaches Holland, 1st, with pursuing a system of aggrandizement, and with prejudicing in a hostile manner the commercial interest of Great Britain; 2dly, with having taken umbrage at the establishment formed by Sir T. Raffles at Sincapore; an establishment which the English journalist represents as merely a *defensive* position, necessary for the protection of the trade from the Indian colonies to China: 3dly, with not having paid the sum of £1,000,000 sterling, which the same journalist supposes due to his country for various kinds of property ceded to the government of the Netherlands.

Our reply to these charges shall be very simple. We ask the nations of both hemispheres, who constantly pursues a system of aggression, and prejudices in a hostile manner the commercial interests of other countries, if it be not the English? We might support this argument by a multitude of examples drawn from the history of England for more than a century and a half; but they are so well known it is needless to recite them. Did not the English recently monopolize all the naval power of the continent, and capture all the colonies founded by Europeans in both Indies?

The Dutch have complained of the establishment at Sincapore—why not, if that establishment injure our maritime commerce, or give our neighbours a preponderance dangerous to our colonies?

The Editor of *The Times* has thought fit to remind us emphatically of the *supremacy* of his country by sea, a fact which certainly nobody disputes. But does the supremacy authorize evident injustice, and a menacing tone scarcely allowable in a country towards one of its colonies?—*Le Vrai Libéral.*

By a Flanders mail which arrived yesterday, we learn that the negociations between the British and Dutch governments respecting Palambang are suspended until the arrival of further intelligence from the East. The negociations are said to have been conducted in the most amicable manner.—*London Paper, Aug.* 25.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Aug. 25, 1820.

Cotton.—The Cotton market continues heavy, and holders are offering parcels about ¼d. per lb. lower without facilitating sales to any extent: they will probably, however, lead to some transactions, as the buyers are inclined to purchase at low rates. Letters from Liverpool state that market heavy, but not lower in the prices.

Sugar.—The demand this week has been rather limited, and the market may be stated heavy.—In foreign Sugars there is little doing; several considerable parcels are expected to be brought forward by public sale.

Coffee.—The demand has become languid; a small reduction was submitted to on Tuesday, and the prices yesterday declined about 2s. p. cwt.

Sales of Drugs, &c. at the East-India House.—Lac Dye, 5s. 6d. a 5s. 7d.—Lac Lake, 2s. 2d. a 2s. 5d.—Gum Arabic, white, 6l. a 6l. 2s. good amber 83s. a 90s. ordinary red 66s. a 75s.—Seneca, 41s. a 42s.—Aloes, good Hepatica, 6l. 17s., dark 87s. a 107s. inferior drossy 20s.—Almonds, 23s. and 24s.—Aniseed, good and middling but broken, 50s. a 54s.—Benjamin, 1st sort, 36l. 10s. a 36l. 15s. second, 27l.—Gambogium, 14l. 10s. a 14l. 3s.—Cardemoms, Ceylon 1s. 11d. short longs, 2s. a 2s. 7d.—Vermillion, 2s. 1d. a 3s. 8d.—Rhubarb, Dutch trimmed, good quality, 3s. 8d. a 4s. 10d.; inferior, 1s. 6d. a 2s. 4d.; very inferior, 6d. a 9d.—Senna, 4d. a 1s. 8d.—Mustard Seed, 1d. a 5d.—Cubebs, 7l. 3s.—Musk, very good, 10s. a 15s, inferior 5s. a 8s. 6d.—Aniseed Oil, 3½d a 6d. per oz.—Gum Ammoniac, 7l. a 7l. 10s. and 90s. and 94s.—Gum Animi, large bold, 7l. 15s. a 8l. 10s. middling 5l. a 6l. 10s, inferior 50s. a 3l. 8s.—Myrrh, inferior, 75s. a 80s.—Olibanum, pretty good, 36s. a 50s, remainder 10s. a 28s.—Frankincense, 22s.—Shellac, orange, fine, 60s. a 91s.; block 36s. a 44s.—Seedlac, 10s. a 15s.—Sticklac, 14s. a 26s.—Gum Lac, 7s. a 8s.—Cochineal, 4s. 11d.—Camphor, refined 12l. 10s. unrefined 8l. a 9l. 10s.—Borax, rough 42s, refined 44s. a 44s.—Castor Oil, good, 8d. a 1s.—Alum, 13s. and 13s. 6d.—Dragon's Blood, in small reeds, 30l. 8s. a 31l. 15s, broken and inferior, 12l. 5s. a 29l. 5s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 8. In Queen Street, May Fair, the lady of Brook Kay, Esq., of the Hon. Company's ship Marchioness of Ely, of a son.

10. At Newport, Isle of Wight, the lady of Capt. Debnam, 65th regt., of a son.

— In Manchester Street, Manchester Square, the lady of Lieut.-col. John Luther Richardson, of the Bengal Establishment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 10. At St. James' church, N. G. Glass, Esq. of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Jennette, eldest daughter of the late John Smith, Esq., of Eden Grove, Fifeshire.

22. George, eldest son of the late S. G. Evans, Esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment, to Susanna, only daughter of John Allan, Esq. of Queenhithe.

— At Harrow on the Hill, by the Rev. W. E. Coldwell, B. A., G. H. Macartney, Esq., Royal Scots, to Selina Harriet Cotton, only daughter of the late John Carisbrook, Esq. of Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

29. At Southampton, Martin Maddison, Jun. Esq. to Eliza Matilda, widow of James Irvine, Esq. of Tumlock, and daughter of Shearman Bird, Esq., late Chief Judge of Dacca.

Aug. 12. At St. Matthew's, Friday Street, Alexander Watson Law, Esq., of the E. I. Company's service, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Robt. Romanis, of Cheapside.

17. At St. Giles' church, Camberwell, Hezekiah Clarke, Esq., Surgeon in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company, to Anne, second daughter of Mr. John Fenn, Peckham, Surrey.

22. At St. Marylebone church, Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq., of Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, to Mrs. Parker, widow of the late W. Parker, Esq. of Bengal.

DEATHS.

On the 25th of January last, of a fever, on his passage from Batavia to China, Rich. Rogers, Esqe. of the Hon. E. I. Company's ship, Herefordshire, deeply and sincerely lamented.

April 4. On his passage from Madras to the Cape of Good Hope, Hugh Spottiswoode, Esq. of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, Madras.

June 21. At Astrachan, Edw. James Peters, late of the 7th Hussars, son of Henry Peters, Esq., of Betchworth Castle, Surrey.

July 25. At his house, George's Square, Edinburgh, Col. Robert Baillie, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Aug. 2. In Cadogan Place, in the 25th year of his age, George Stainforth, Esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of Rich. Stainforth, Esq. and brother of Lieut. F. I. Stainforth, of the Bengal N. C.

— At Nottingham, Mr. David Louis Leach, of the E. I. Company's civil service, of St. Helena.

4. We are concerned to announce the death of Col. John Bladen Taylor, at Ambleside, near Kendal, in Westmoreland. Col. Taylor's career as an officer in the military establishment under the presidency of Fort St. George was active and highly honourable. On the death of Sir Wm. Bensley, in 1809, he was chosen a director of the East-India Company, the arduous duties of which station he performed with indefatigable zeal and undeviating integrity. In 1818, he was returned to the late parliament of the United Kingdom for the borough of Hythe in Kent; but the close attendance upon his new duties made serious inroads upon his health, from the effects of which he never recovered. He expired in the arms of his sister at his native place, with scarcely a sigh to mark his departing moments. Col. Taylor has left a daughter, an only and orphan child, at present too young properly to appreciate her loss. His remains were interred in the church of Ambleside.

21. Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart., of Milton Bryant, Bedfordshire, and formerly a Director of the East-India Company.

Lately, Mr. George Hobson, of the Freight Office, East-India House.

At Brussels, Lieut.-gen. Sir Ewen Baillie.

At York, after a long illness, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Salmond, relict of the late Wm. Salmond, Esq. of Antigua.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Aug. 3. Portsmouth, 5 Gravesend, Mellish, Beacher, from Bengal 2 Feb. and St. Helena 8 June.

4 Gravesend, Kingston, Bower, from Madras 15 March, the Cape 28 May, and St. Helena 18 June.

6 Deal, 9 Gravesend, Lord Wellington, Wasse, from Madras and St. Helena.

9 Deal, 12 Gravesend, Canada, Spain, from Batavia.

10 Deal, 14 Gravesend, Streatham, Heaviside, from China.

— Deal, 13 Gravesend, Larkins, Lock, from China 24 March, and St. Helena 23 June.

13 Off Beachy Head, 16 Gravesend, Princess Charlotte, Vaughan, from Bengal 15 March.

17 Off Portsmouth, 21 Gravesend, Sarah, Norton, from Bombay, the Cape, and St. Helena.

21 Gravesend, Carmarthen, Ross, from Bombay and the Cape of Good Hope.

Departures.

July 29 Gravesend, Hougua, Nash, for China.

30 Portsmouth, Aug. 19 Cove of Cork, Asia, Lindsay, for Bengal.

Aug. 3 Gravesend, 7 Deal, British Colony, Scott, for the Cape of Good Hope.

6 Gravesend, 7 Deal, 18 Torbay, Ben Johnson, Smith, for the Cape of Good Hope.

19 Gravesend, 21 Deal, Globe, Cuzens, for Bengal.

20 Gravesend, 23 Deal, Eclipse, Kirby, for Madras.

23 Gravesend, Boyne, Ferguson, for Madras.

23 Gravesend, Swallow, Ross, for Bombay.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

There is but little variation in the rates of exchange and prices of Indian Securities since our last.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1820-21.

When sailed.	Voy.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be in Downs
	5	*Inglis*	1200	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Borradaile	—	—	—	—	—	—	}		
	1	*Farquharson*	1300	John C. Lochner	W. Cruickshank	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bomb. & China* }	1820.	1820.
	1		1300	John Fam Timins	Chas. S. Timins	—	—	—	—	—	—	}	6 *Nov.*	26 *Dec.*
	5	*Marquis Camden*	1200	H. M. Samson	T. Larkins, Jun.	—	—	—	—	—	—	*St. Hel. Benc. Ch.* }		
	1		1300	John Fam Timins	John Paterson	—	—	—	—	—	—			1821.
	6	*Lowther Castle*	1200	J. Crosthwaite	Chas. Mortlock	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bengal & China*	20 *Nov.*	10 *Jan.*
	4	*General Kyd*	1200	James Walker	Alex. Nairne	—	—	—	—	—	—	}		
	5	*Atlas*	1200	Jasper Vaux	Chas. O. Mayne	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	3	*Waterloo*	1395	*Company's Ship*	Richard Alsager	—	—	—	—	—	—	*St. Hel. Bombay, & China* }	19 *Dec.*	8 *Feb.*
	4	*Vansittart*	1200	John Garstairs	W. H. C Dalrymple	—	—	—	—	—	—	}	1821.	
	6	*Charles Grant*	1200	William Moffat	Hugh Scott	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bombay & China* }	3 *Jan.*	22 *Feb.*
	1		1300	S. Marjoribanks	Henry Cobb	—	—	—	—	—	—	}		
	2	*Kellie Castle*	1339	Stewart Erskine	Alex. Lindsay	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Madr. & China* }		
	5	*General Harris*	1200	James Sims	Geo. Welstead	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	2	*Windsor*	1332	George Clay	J. R. Francklin	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1		1330	S. Marjoribanks	John P. Wilson	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	5	*Bridgewater*	1200	James Sims	Wm. Mitchell	—	—	—	—	—	—	}		
	6	*Rose*	955	S. Donaldson	Thos. M'Taggart	—	—	—	—	—	—	*China*	2 *Mar.*	24 *April*
	4	*Minerva*	976	Wm. Mellish	John Mills	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	5	*Princess Charlotte of Wales*	976	Chas. B. Gribble	Chas. B. Gribble	—	—	—	—	—	—	}		
	7	*Thomas Grenville*	886	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Manning	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bengal*	17 *April*	5 *June*
	5	*Marq. Wellington*	961	Henry Bonham	John Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—			

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	3	to	5	6	0
Coffee, Java.. .....cwt.							
—— Cheribon.....	6	6	0	—	6	12	0
—— Sumatra	6	6	0	—	6	12	0
—— Mocha.....	6	10	0	—	7	5	0
Cotton, Surat..... . ...lb.	0	0	7	—	0	0	9
—— Extra fine.....	0	0	9	—	0	0	10
—— Bengal	0	0	6	—	0	0	8
—— Bourbon	0	1	3	—	0	1	10
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	10	0
Anniseeds, Star..... .	3	5	0				
Borax, Refined.....	3	0	0	—	3	8	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	10	0	—			
Camphire unrefined.....	9	10	0	—	10	10	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	6	—	0	4	0
—— Ceylon.....	0	1	9	—	0	2	0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	17	10	0	—	18	0	0
—— Lignea.	8	8	0	—	9	1	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0
Coculus Indicus.....	1	5	0	—	2	2	0
Columbo Root.....							
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	—	33	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	10	0	0	—	11	0	0
—— Arabic.....	3	15	0	—	4	10	0
—— Assafœtida.....	5	0	0	—	20	0	0
—— Benjamin							
—— Animi.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	9	0	0
—— Galbanum...							
—— Gambogium	14	0	0	—	17	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	8	0	0	—	12	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	2	0	0	—	6	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	1	0	—	0	3	0
—— Dye..... ...	0	0	4	—	0	6	0
—— Shell, Block..... .							
—— Shivered							
—— Stick.....							
Musk, China.....oz.	0	12	0	—	0	16	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0				
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	0	11				
—— Cinnamon	0	15	0				
—— Cloves..	0	3	6				
—— Mace.....	0	1	0				
—— Nutmegs	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Opium.....lb.							
Rhubarb	0	2	6	—	0	5	0
Sal Ammoniac .....cwt.	5	0	0				
Senna.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
Turmerick, Java ....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	8	0

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.	0	12	0	—	0	16	0
—— China	1	15	0	—	2	0	0
Zedoary							
Galls, in Sorts.....	9	0	0				
—— Blue....	11	0	0	—	12	0	0
Indigo, Blue .....lb.							
—— Blue and Violet.....	0	8	6	—	0	8	9
—— Purple and Violet ...	0	8	3	—	0	8	6
—— Good Ditto.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	3
—— Fine Violet.....	0	7	6	—	0	8	0
—— Good Ditto.....	0	7	6	—	0	8	0
—— Fine Violet & Copper	0	7	0	—	0	7	4
—— Fine & Good Copper	0	6	9	—	0	7	0
—— Middling Ditto.....	0	6	4	—	0	6	8
—— Ordinary	0	4	3	—	0	4	9
—— Fine Madras							
—— Manilla							
Rice .....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	14	0
Safflower.....cwt.	15	0	0	—	18	0	0
Sago . ...cwt.	0	10	0	—	1	0	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	16	0				
Silk, Bengal Skein .....lb.	0	13	4	—	0	15	0
—— Novi	0	16	1	—	1	3	4
—— Ditto White....							
—— China	0	1	1	—	1	0	1
—— Organzine..... ...	1	14	0	—	2	3	0
Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	6	1	—	0	8	3
—— Cloves.....	0	3	4				
—— —— Bourbon							
—— Mace.....	0	5	7	—	0	7	1
—— Nutmegs..... ...	0	4	8	—			
—— Ginger.....cwt.	0	16	0	—	1	0	0
—— Pepper, Company's, lb.	0	0	6	—			
—— —— Privilege.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
—— —— White.....	0	0	10	—	0	0	11
Sugar, Yellow..... cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	14	0
—— White	1	15	0	—	2	5	0
—— Brown	0	19	0	—	1	3	0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb.	0	2	2	—	0	2	3
—— Congou	0	2	4	—	0	3	6
—— Souchong.....	0	3	10	—	0	4	4
—— Campoi	0	3	0	—	0	3	9
—— Twankay	0	2	11	—	0	3	6
—— Pekoe	0	4	1	—	0	4	8
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	11	—	0	4	6
—— Hyson	0	5	4	—	0	6	0
—— Gunpowder	0	7	0	—	0	7	2
Tortoiseshell	1	12	0	—	2	2	0
Wood, Saunders Red..ton	5	10	0	—	6	10	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 5 *September—Prompt* 1 *December.*

Tea.—Bohea 700,000 lbs.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong 4,300,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin 1,350,000 lbs.; Hyson 130,000 lbs.; —Total, including Private Trade, 6,500,000 lbs.

For Sale 13 *September—Prompt* 8 *December.*

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

For Sale 93 *October—Prompt* 19 *January* 1821.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

In consequence of many Applications from the Consignees and Dealers in Indigo, the Court of Directors have given notice, that they will hold *Four Sales of Indigo in the Year*, upon, or as near as may be convenient, to the third Tuesday in January, the second Tuesday in April, the second Tuesday in July, and the first Tuesday in October, and no intermediate Sales. This Regulation to take effect in January 1821, between which and the Sale of the 29th August no Sale will be held.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Larkins* and *Streatham* from *China*, the *Kingston* from *Madras* and *Bengal*, and the *Princess Charlotte* from *Bengal*.

Company's—Tea—China and Bengal Raw Silk—Nankeens—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Cotton—Saltpetre—Sugar—Madeira Wine.

Private Trade and Privilege—Teas—Raw Silk—Silk Piece Goods—Sewing Silk—Nankeens—Vermillion—Gamboge—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Whanghee and Malacca Canes—Table Mats—Madeira Wine.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Captains.*	*Where to.*
Commodore Hayes	700	Ardlie - -	Calcutta.
Brilliant - - - -	450	Fenn - -	Ditto
Emma - - - -	407	Baumgardt	Ditto.
Bamsford - - -	466	Spring - -	Bombay.
Bombay Merchant	432	Clarkson - -	Ditto.
Alexander - - -	460	Surflen - -	Ditto.
Prince Blucher - -	700	Johnston - -	Madras and Calcutta.
Forbes - - - -	700	Brown - -	Ditto.
Hooghly - - - -	470	Lamb - -	Ditto.
Duchess of York -	550	Collins - -	Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales.
Jessie - - - - -	280	Nolbrow - -	Ditto.
Dick - - - - -	400	Harrison - -	New South Wales.
Prince of Orange -	360	Silk - - -	Ditto.
Medway - - -	466	Wight - - -	Ditto.
Juliana - - - -			Ditto.
Princess Royal - -	400	Hackman - -	Batavia.
Lord Wellington -	400	Anderson - -	Ditto.
Eclipse - - - -	400	Stewart - -	Isle of France and Ceylon.
Albion - - - -	380	West - - -	Isle of France.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of July to the 25th of August, 1820.

1820.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3½ per Cent	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2 per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. Lottery Tickets. s. d.	1820.
July 26	225	69¾ 69½	68⅞ 69⅛	87⅞ 88¼	103¾ 104	18⅛ 18 3/16	—	—	78	3/8 3/4p	—	—	—	—	21.22p	4 5p	69⅛ 69¼	—	July 26
27	—	69⅛ 69⅜	68⅞ 69⅛	88¼	103¾ 103⅞	18⅛	—	—	78⅛	½p ¾p	—	—	—	68⅜	22.23p	4 5p	69⅛ 69¼	—	27
28	225½226	69½ 69½	69⅛	88¼ 88⅛	104 103¾	18⅛ 18 3/16	—	68⅜	78⅛	½p ¾p	—	76⅜	69½	—	22.23p	5.3p	69⅛ 69⅜	21 18 0	28
29	—	69⅜ 69½	68¾ 68⅞	87⅞ 87½	103¾ 103½	18 1/16 18⅛	—	—	78	⅛ ¼p	—	—	—	—	22 23p	3.4p	68 69	—	29
31	—	69⅜ 69⅜	68⅛ 68½	87⅛ 87⅜	103⅝ 103¾	18 1/16	—	—	78	1/16p	—	—	—	—	23.22p	3 4p	69 68⅝	—	31
Aug. 1	—	69⅛ 68⅞	68⅛ 68¼	87⅛ 87⅛	103½ 102¾	18 1/16	—	—	77½	¼d	218	75½	—	—	22.23p	3.5p	68⅛ 68⅜	21 18 0	Aug. 1
2	—	68⅞ 69⅛	68¼ 68½	87⅛ 87⅛	102⅞ 103¼	18⅛	—	68	77⅜	par	—	—	—	—	22.23p	3.5p	68⅜ 68⅝	—	2
3	—	69⅛	68⅜ 68¼	87⅛ 87¼	103⅛ 103½	18 1/16 18¼	—	—	77⅛	⅛d	218	—	—	68⅜	22.23p	5.3p	68⅝ 68½	—	3
4	224 223½	69⅛	68⅛ 68⅜	87⅛ 87⅛	103⅛ 103¼	18 1/16 18⅛	—	68	77½	—	—	—	—	—	22.23p	3.5p	68⅝	—	4
5	223	68⅞ 69	68¼ 68⅜	87⅛ 87¼	103⅛	18⅛ 18 3/16	—	—	77⅛	⅛d	—	—	—	—	22.23p	3.5p	68½	—	5
7	—	69 68¾	68⅛ 68⅛	87¼	103⅜ 102¾	18⅛	—	—	77¼	¼ ⅜d	—	—	—	—	22.23p	3.5p	68⅛ 68⅜	21 18 0	7
8	222 223	69 68¾	68¼ 68⅛	86⅞ 87⅛	102¼ 103	—	—	—	77⅛	⅛d	—	—	—	—	22.23p	3.5p	68¼ 68⅜	—	8
9	222½	68⅞ 69	68⅛ 68⅜	87⅛ 87⅛	102⅞ 103⅛	18 1/16 18⅛	—	67⅞	77½	—	—	76⅛	—	—	22.23p	3.5p	68⅜ 68¼	—	9
10	223	69⅛	68¼ 68½	87⅛ 87⅜	103⅛	18⅝	—	—	77⅝	—	—	—	—	—	24.25p	4.5p	68¼ 68½	—	10
11	—	68⅞ 69	68¼ 68⅜	87¼ 87⅛	102⅞ 103⅛	—	—	67⅛	77½	¼d	—	—	—	—	24.25p	4.5p	68⅜ 68½	—	11
12	—	68⅞ 69	68⅜ 68¼	87⅛ 87⅝	102⅝ 103	18 1/16 18⅛	—	—	77⅜	—	—	—	—	—	25p	4.6p	68¼ 68⅜	21 18 0	12
14	—	68⅞	68¼ 68⅛	87	103 102⅞	18 1/16 18⅜	—	—	77¼	⅜d	—	—	—	—	25p	4.5p	68⅜ 68⅝	—	14
15	221½	68⅜ 68½	67⅝ 67⅞	86⅛ 86¾	102⅞ 102⅝	17 1/16 18	—	—	77	1 ⅞d	—	—	—	—	24.23p	3.5p	67¾ 68	—	15
16	—	68¼ 68⅛	67¼ 67⅜	86⅛ 86⅜	.02¼ 102½	17 1/16 17⅞	—	67⅛	76⅝	1¼d	216¼	—	—	—	23.21p	4.5p	67½ 67⅝	—	16
17	—	68¼ 68½	67⅜ 67⅝	86⅝ 86½	102⅜ 102⅝	17 1/16 17⅞	—	—	77	1¼ ¾d	—	—	—	—	20.18p	3.5p	67⅛ 68	21 18 0	17
18	220½221	68⅛ 68¾	68⅛	86½87	102¾ 103	18	—	67½	77⅛	⅛d	—	—	—	—	20p	5.4p	68¼	—	18
19	—	68⅞ 68⅛	68⅛	87⅛	103⅜	18 1/16	—	—	77⅛	½ ⅜d	—	—	—	—	21p	4 2p	68⅛ 68¼	—	19
21	—	68½ 68⅛	68 67¾	86⅞87	102¾ 103	17 15/16 18	—	—	—	—	216	—	—	—	20p	3.1p	68⅛ 67⅞	—	21
22	—	68⅜ 68¼	67⅛ 68	87 86¾	103 102¾	17 15/16 18	—	—	76⅞	⅜ ⅛d	215¾	—	—	—	20p	3.1p	68 67¾	21 18 0	22
23	220½	68⅛ 68⅝	67⅜ 68	86⅞87	102¾ 103	18 1/16	—	—	77	—	215¾	—	—	—	20.21p	3 5p	67⅞ 68	—	23
25	221 220	68¼ 68⅛	67⅛ 68	86⅝87	103⅛	18 1/16	—	67⅛	77	—	216	—	—	—	20.21p	3.5p	67⅛ 68	21 18 0	25

E. Eyton, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.*

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

OCTOBER, 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

SCARCITIES AND DEARTHS IN INDIA.

Upper Provinces, Dec. 12, 1819.—To trace back the train of ideas by which men come to their conclusions, even on the most trivial subjects, is a species of amusement in which I often indulge myself; but I have in vain endeavoured to discover those by which people otherwise well informed are induced to attribute the present dearth to artificial scarcity. Mirza Aboo Talib Khan was not ignorant of the effects of what Adam Smith calls abridging labour, or improving its productive powers, and what Lord Lauderdale, with all the pride of a new discovery, denominates saving it; on the contrary, he calculates that England, by means of water, wind, and steam, saves or abridges the labour of men and cattle to one-third of what it would be without their aid, and concludes that the price of commodities must be considerably lowered by their means; but the unfortunate Mirza, farther on in the same page, stumbles upon the Nerick, and thinks the minister highly culpable in not reducing the price of those articles under his immediate control, bread, beer, and butchers' meat.

The vulgar prejudice against corn dealers, which has so often disturbed the peace of our native country, has, I fear, followed some of our friends to this country as closely as the love of his dear Nerick followed Aboo Talib to the land of liberty and of science.

Political economy is the most manly of all the sciences; and as the object of your Journal is, not only to gratify curiosity, but to disseminate knowledge, it behoves you, I conceive, to teach, at least your correspondents, its most obvious principles, of which some of them appear totally ignorant.

Of the four distinct trades of the corn-dealer, enumerated by Dr. Smith, p. 291, vol. 2, only one, that of the inland dealer, can be said to exist to any considerable extent in India; and his interest, and that of the great body of the people, are demonstrated to be the same, by one of the clearest processes of reasoning that was ever offered to the examination of man.

"Whoever examines," says Doctor Smith, "with attention, the history of the dearths and famines which have afflicted any part of Europe, during either the course of the present or that of the two preceding centuries, of several of which we have pretty exact accounts, will find, I believe, that a dearth never has arisen from any combination among the inland dealers in corn, nor from any other cause but a real scarcity, occasioned sometimes,

perhaps, and in some particular places, by the waste of war, but in by far the greatest number of cases by the fault of the seasons; and that a famine has never arisen from any other cause but the violence of government, attempting by improper means to remedy the inconveniencies of a dearth."—*Wealth of Nations, p. 295, vol. 2.*

Those who assert that there has been no scarcity, but that the dearth has been occasioned by a conspiracy of the merchants, declare that we shall never have grain at the former price, unless government will vouchsafe to take the advice of the learned Aboo Talib, and send out the darling Nericks at the head of a military force. Fortunately for the interest of the country and the happiness of the people, the same ignorance does not pervade the higher departments of government, whereby improper regulations and injudicious restraints might contribute to turn the dearth into a famine.

Let us suppose that the hypothesis were true, that the dearth has been occasioned by an artificial scarcity, and that it will continue to be so till the legislature take measures to prevent it; and that as great a quantity of corn has been produced during this time of dearth as was produced in times of cheapness, and examine how the cause assigned is to operate in producing the effect exhibited.

If the same quantity has been produced, a dearth could be occasioned only by the great monopolists purchasing up the corn and storing it in the granaries, thereby preventing the same quantity from being distributed among the consumers. There has been a great diminution of the population since the dearth commenced, by the pestilential disease that has raged throughout the country. To have merely stored as much as this deceased portion would have consumed must have left the grain at its old price, this is only a small portion of what must have been buried in the granaries of the monopolists; no foreign market presents itself to take away this store, it accumulates, and at the same time affords that grand desideratum to India, a stimulus to agricultural industry: more corn is produced to meet the increased demand, the value of land augments, and the strenuous advocates of our permanent settlement may lament that Lord Cornwallis had not been gifted with a prophetic eye, to see the incalculable advantages of this grand conspiracy.

The monopolist must not only not sell what he purchased when corn was cheap, but he must purchase from the farmer to be sunk in the same great store-rooms, a very large portion of what is produced now corn is dear; otherwise the same quantity, or a greater quantity being produced than grew when corn was cheap, it would necessarily return to its former price. The farmer of course will demand the highest price that the market will give, for every successive crop; and for the surplus produce, after feeding his family and labourers, for which he formerly got one rupee, he now gets four. He cultivates more. This has a tendency to lower the price; the monopolist can sell none, but must annually increase the amount of his purchases, at a higher price; still drawing from the fathomless ocean of his wealth, still cramming his subterraneous granaries, which nothing shall ever open but legislative wisdom.

Let us suppose that this great band of conspirators were inhabitants of some foreign settlement, and instead of burying their grain in caverns, were disposing of it to a people industriously employed in manufacture; can the imagination picture any thing more calculated to promote the welfare of the country than such a market for its surplus produce.

The fact is, Sir, that this monopoly is entirely the creation of the imagination; that the farmer, instead of being enriched by a monopoly, having no control over his prices, is impoverished by a calamitous season; instead of his usual surplus of 20 maunds, after feeding his family and labourers, that he has perhaps not one.

Before the science of political economy was generally studied, before Europe had been enlightened by the Economists of France or by the author of the "Wealth of Nations," the famine of 1769 and 70 in Bengal was attributed to the same cause, a general conspiracy of monopolists.

Instead of increasing in bulk, the granaries have been emptied of the greater part of their contents in these days of dearth; and though some grain may have been laid in, it is in lieu of a portion of the old brought out for sale. Those who wish to use legislative authority in pre-

venting the accumulation of grain in years of plenty to supply the demands of years of scarcity, question the wisdom of providence manifested in Egypt, and are totally ignorant of the best interests of their fellow-creatures.

The khureef or autumn crops have been generally good throughout India; but as labour in the country is generally paid in corn, the farmers have providentially reserved a larger quantity in proportion to what they reaped, from the apprehension of a failure in the rubee or spring crops; less has consequently been brought to market, and the price is still high. The spring crops promise fair, and if they are not affected by the accidents still apprehended, grain will inevitably be cheaper, though the precautions of the farmer will prevent for a season or two the supply of the market to the full extent of their ability.

One of the greatest blessings conferred on the natives by Europeans, is the introduction of a greater variety in their agricultural produce; their subsistence is become less precarious. Any calamity of season, which in England would have caused a dearth only, might have been felt in India as a famine, since the subsistence of the great bulk of the people depended on two or three articles.

This has been overlooked by those who have treated on population and political economy. They consider it as an evidence of excessive population, that in these Asiatic countries, any deficiency in the season, any unexpected drought, reduces them to severe distress, and even to absolute famine.—H. (*From a letter addressed to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, No.* 9.)

We rejoice to find that a portion of the intelligence and activity of our countrymen in India is directed to political economy and the principles of legislation. It could hardly be turned to better account. Of the many interesting subjects which India presents to the observer, the actual condition of the bulk of its population is incomparably the most interesting. But of all observers, and especially in matters relating to government, the *mere* practical man is the worst: is the least likely to observe with accuracy any facts that lie beyond the small number which his daily occupation daily forces upon his attention; and, with all his contempt for the real or imputed rashness of theorists, is the most inclined to ease himself of the labour of investigation by resorting to hasty hypotheses. It is principally from observers well imbued with the manly and invigorating studies of legislation and political economy, that we must expect to enlarge our knowledge of the people of India, and to obtain the most practicable suggestions for gradually improving their condition. We rejoice, therefore, to find that such observers are at work. Whatever encouragement we can give them, either by originally publishing or by extending the publicity of their labours, shall be as readily afforded to this class of observers as to any other. We are under no apprehension that we shall ever see cause to hesitate about admitting their productions into our Journal. We are well aware that the liberty which has lately been extended to our countrymen in India of publishing their sentiments without first submitting them to a censor, is a liberty that ought to be made use of in that country with a sobriety and a reserve which are not so requisite in England. But such are the good sense and discretion of the really instructed class of our countrymen whom we are desirous of inciting to exertion, that the government of India will scarcely find in any of *their* productions a reason for reverting to the jealous policy which it has recently ventured to abandon.

In the letter which has suggested these observations, and which we have transferred to our own pages from those of the *Calcutta Journal*, the writer very laudably exerts himself to dispel a very mischievous prejudice. The extreme and almost palpable absurdity of this prejudice, with the extent to which it still obtains in

the teeth of Doctor Smith's demonstration, strikingly illustrate that proneness to take up with hypotheses which we have already attributed to *merely* practical men. Rather than *think*, nay, rather than attend to those who have undergone the labour of thinking for them, they are content to abide by that first crude supposition which the first hasty glance at the subject very naturally suggests. This is miserable. It is distressing to perceive that indolence, or indifference, or the impenetrable conceit of knowledge which so often accompanies and perpetuates the darkest ignorance, have blinded a portion of our countrymen in India to the light which is diffused around them. Happily, this fact need not disheaten us. Though some of our countrymen still adhere to antiquated prejudices, "the higher departments of government" are not infected by them; nor is there a district or a corner of India in which these prejudices will not meet with some opponent able and zealous to expose them.

We trust that the intelligent letter writer will not be offended at our pointing out one or two mistakes into which he has inadvertently fallen.

In the seventh paragraph of his letter he says, "let us suppose that the hypothesis were true, that the dearth has been occasioned by an artificial scarcity, &c." Now the hypothesis, which for the purpose of argument he assumes to be true, is not "that the dearth has been *occasioned* by a conspiracy of the corn-dealers to buy up the corn;" but "that the corn-dealers *have* conspired to buy it up." As soon as he has made his assumption, he shews that such a conspiracy *could not* occasion a dearth: that instead of *producing* a dearth, it would mitigate the evils of an existing dearth by preventing it from turning to a famine. Let it not be objected to this, that it is nothing better than a mere verbal corrective. Accuracy in the use of words is of no small importance. To write distinctly, a man must think distinctly; and as soon as he thinks distinctly, he will either explain his subject in a satisfactory manner, or finding that he does not yet understand his subject, will take the requisite pains to understand it before he writes about it.

The other mistake which we shall notice is not a mistake in argument but of fact. It is true, as observed by the writer, that where the agricultural produce of a country comprizes many principal articles, the chances of famine are less than they would be if its agriculture were limited to a few of those articles. But he is mistaken in supposing that this principle "has been overlooked by those who have treated on population and political economy." If he will turn to Mr. Malthus essay on the first of these subjects,* he will find that his principle has not escaped the attention of that great inquirer. It is true that Mr. Malthus makes no direct statement of this principle, his immediate purpose being to shew, not that the habitual food of the bulk of the people ought to consist of many articles, but that they ought to subsist habitually upon the dearer articles rather than upon the cheaper; upon wheat, for instance, rather than upon barley or potatoes. But why does he insist upon this? Partly, perhaps principally, because the chances of famine are thereby lessened; because the people can consume the cheaper articles as substitutes for their natual food, in case their usual supply of the latter should chance to fail them. But as there can be no substitutes for the food habitually consumed unless the substituted articles are as habitually grown, it follows that Mr. Malthus must have distinctly contemplated the advantage which is justly ascribed to a varied agricultural produce.

* B. IV. Ch. 10, 4th edition.

GOVERNOR OF CANTON'S

TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PROVINCE.

Canton, April, 13, 1819.—The Governor (commonly called the Viceroy) of this province is at present editing a new statistical account of the extensive districts over which he presides, and, to make it as complete as possible, he has very judiciously thought of inserting some account of the foreign trade to the port of Canton, together with such notices as he can collect respecting foreign nations, particularly Europeans. He applied to the native merchants to make inquiries for him, which they have done in various quarters.

I was applied to, for some information respecting the far-famed Napoleon, and the restoration of the Bourbons; and subsequently for some notices of the origin of the European nations, and their mode of government, of selecting officers, of inflicting punishments, &c.

The antiquity of the Greeks and Romans was very unpalatable to Chinese vanity; and when explaining the Christian era, the epithet "Saviour of the world" applied to Jesus, and the mention of some of the privileges of the people of England—such as, no torture, nor punishment previous to a proof of guilt; no kneeling at the bar; a toleration of religious worship, &c. excited the inquirer's fears: he dared not, he said, mention such things to his Excellency the Governor, and he therefore sent for my approval a distorted abstract of some parts of the statement given him, in which he falsified the matter of fact.—(*From a letter addressed to the editor of the Indo-Chinese Gleaner*. No. X.)

MAHOMEDAN MOSQUE AT CANTON.

The Hwae-shing-sze (or Mahomedan temple) is situated in the north-west part of the city of Canton. It was built by foreigners in the dynasty Tang, (about the year 800,) within is a spire which has a winding stair, and is about 165 cubits high. It is called Fan-ta (a foreign spire). The Canton people call it Kwang-ta. It was afterwards rebuilt by a Mandarin of rank; and 17 Mahomedan families, whose names were Otoo-la, &c. lived at the temple. It is said, that there was a golden weathercock on the top of it, and that every year the foreigners, during the 5th moon, went to the top of it at an early hour, and prayed for a good wind. They have not placed any image of Fo in their temple; but have written on a tablet, golden letters towards which they worship. In the 7th moon of the 25th year of Hung-woo, the weathercock was blown down in a gale of wind, and afterward carried to Peking and placed in the treasury. It was replaced by a copper one, which was also blown down, replaced and blown down again in the time of Kang-he.

HISTORY OF THE INTERCOURSE OF FOREIGN NATIONS WITH CHINA, FROM A TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF CANTON.

In the time of Hwang-te (about 2,200 years before the christian era), a foreigner came from the south, riding on a white stag, and offered as tribute a cup and skins.

In the time of Hea, islanders brought as tribute, flowered garments.

In the time of Shang (B. C. 1700) from the east, the Yue-gow, whose hair was cut short and their bodies decorated, brought cases made of fish-skin, sharp swords, and shields.

From the south they brought pearls, tortoise-shells, elephants' teeth, peacocks' feathers, birds, and small dogs.

In the time of Chow, when he conquered Shang (about 1,000 B. C.), the intercourse with eight barbarous nations was opened.

In the time of western Han (about 200 years before the christian era), persons came from Cantoo, Loo-whang-che, and other nations in the south. The nearest was about 10 days' journey, and the most remote about five months. Their territories were large and populous, and they had many unusual commodities.

The emperor Woo-te (B. C. 120) sent able embassadors to the different mercantile countries, where they obtained bright pearls, gems, curious stones, various curiosities, yellow gold, &c. They were well entertained where they went. And from that time the above articles continued to flow into China.

In the time of Kwang-woo (B. C. 100), the barbarians brought horses. Ma-yuen

erected brass stakes to prevent the ingress of the southern and western foreigners. The nations on the westward changed their names about this time. Tëen-chu, Tsin, and other nations from this time came by sea, and much intercourse was kept up with Canton.

In the time of Suy (A.D.600), embassadors were sent to the surrounding nations.

In the time of the Dynasty Tang (A. D. 700) a regular market was first opened at Canton, and an officer sent to receive part of the profits for government. The largest ships that came were called single-masted ships, and contained a thousand Po-lan, (Po-lan was a foreign word and denoted 200 catties, hence they contained 200,000 catties). The second size were called cow-headed ships, about one-third as large as the others. The emperor required them to bring camphor and other fragrant substances.

In the time of Queen woo (A. D. 700), one Loo-yuen-tsëun, a Too-tüh, attempted to seize by mistake some foreign goods from a vessel: the captain in a rage killed him.

In the time of Shun-hwa (about A. D. 1200), the officer appointed to remain at Kwang-chow-foo first exacted two candareens duty.

The foreigners resident at Manchoy (Canton) received from the Chinese metals, silks, gold, &c. in return they gave rhinoceros' horns, elephants' teeth, coral, pearls, gems, crystal, foreign cloth, pepper, red wood, medicines, &c.

A board of revenue was established at the capital; foreigners ordered to bring their goods to Kwang-chow, and no commerce allowed but what was carried on by government capital. Afterwards, any goods were allowed to be sold in the market, except curious gems; and the tenth of the value was required as the duty. It amounted to several times ten thousand taels, and was distributed for the support of the Hëen magistrates.

In the time of Tae-ping (A.D.1300) there was a Kwang-chow-foo, who, knowing the abundance of the vessels that came to Canton, could not restrain his avarice. He made a statement to his superiors complaining of good and bad goods being blended together, and begging that for the time to come they might be separated. One year there was a failure in the amount of the duties, an investigation instituted, and a stop put to the evil.

In the second year of Ta-kwan, the provinces of Che-keang, Fokëen, and Kwang-tung were appointed for the reception of foreign ships. An additional officer was appointed at Chin-chew (Tseuen-chow).

In the third year, the foreign merchants wished to go to other ports, and gave a bond that they had no prohibited articles. They were allowed to do so, and arms given them for their defence.

In the fourth year of Ching-ho, the ship captains sent tribute of gems, rhinoceros' horns and elephants' teeth.

In the first year of Këen-yen there was an edict, saying, that many useless things were brought; from that time, precious stones for rings, also cats' eyes, &c. might be bought with money, and that if foreigners should be defrauded, the Chinese would be severely punished. It was, however, allowed to the officers of government, to accept of elephants' teeth and the horns of the rhinoceros.

At this time it was found that there was a scarcity of metals, from so much of them being carried out of the country; and though the laws were severe against it, the wicked arts practised were beyond the reach of detection.

In the time of Ying-tsung and Shun, (in the 14th century) the trade was twice stopped, and again re-opened the ensuing year.

It was fixed that the foreign nations should bring tribute every three years. The regulations at Canton were made extremely strict. The ships bringing tribute were to land their goods and wait till the harvest was over. One hundred and twenty houses were built for the accommodation of foreigners.

In the 12th year of Ching-te (about A. D. 1550), foreigners from the west, called Falanke (French) said that they had tribute, abruptly entered at the Bogue, and by their tremendously loud guns shook the place far and near. It was stated to court, and an order returned, to drive them away immediately and stop the trade. After this, little tribute was brought to Canton, it being carried to Fokien. The Foo-yuen of Canton afterwards wrote to court, and obtained permission to open the trade.

The Se-yang-kwo (nation of the western ocean, Portugal) is very large, and situated near the country of Fo, where all the foreigners meet; it is distant from China a hundred thousand le. Their country produces fragrant wood, cloth of different colours, pepper, &c.

In the first year of Yung-lo (1388, according to Duff), the king of Portugal sent an embassador; three years afterwards he sent another with tribute. The emperor wrote to him, constituted him the king of Koo-le, and gave him a silver seal. In the fifth year he ordered his eunuch to send him some silk for his officers.

In the sixth year of Kang-he an embassador was sent with a letter written on golden leaves, a picture of the king, a sword adorned with gold and a scabbard of gold gems, a letter-box of amber, a coral tree and coral beads, amber beads, to-lo-yung (woollen cloth) two pieces, ten elephants' teeth, four horns of the rhinoceros, fragrant wood, medicines, rose-water, and four decorated screens. They offered to the empress, a large looking glass, coral necklace, four strings of amber beads, rose-water, and other perfumes.

The emperor graciously rewarded them by silver, and 80 pieces of silk, &c. To the embassador he gave 66 pieces of silk, and 100 taels, &c. To the second in the embassy, 18 pieces of silk, 50 taels, &c. To the priest, 18 pieces of silk, and 50 taels. To the 19 servants, each 10 pieces of silk, and 20 taels.

In the 59th year another embassy was sent. In the ninth moon the king of Portugal sent a Ta-heo-sze (minister of state) with tribute. In his retinue were 20 persons.

In the third year of Yung-ching, the king of the church (the pope) sent an embassy with a great number of presents: globes, snuff, pearls, amber, cups, &c. &c. Also in the fourth year an embassy was sent. The emperor wrote to the pope with his own hand, which produced another letter in a bag of golden thread.

The Ho-lan (Dutch), who are called Hung-maon (red hair, the name now applied to the English), in ancient times, did not come to China. In the winter of the 29th year of Wan-lëe (about 1600), two or three large ships came to Macao; the people's clothes were red, their bodies tall, and their hair red. Their eyes were blue and sunk in their heads. Their feet was one cubit two tenths long. They frightened the people by their strange appearance. The foreigners at Macao asked who they were. When their reply was translated, it appeared that they said, we are not pirates, we bring tribute. But as they had not been here before, nor had any letter, the officer at Macao refused to receive them.

The officer of the duties called the captain into the citadel and detained him a month, when he was sent back to his ships. The foreigners at Macao would not allow them to land, and they began to go. It was afterwards heard, that one Manloca waited till the ships returned, when he secretly put all the people to death.

In the 10th year of Shun-che, they sent an embassy, which was received in the 13th. The emperor, in consideration of the difficulty of the voyage, ordered them to come once in eight years with tribute.

In the second year of Kang-he they sent a king of the ocean (an admiral) to assist against the pirates in Fokien, with a request to trade. They were ordered to come to trade once in two years. In the third year they again sent the king of the ocean to assist at Fokien. In the fifth year they were prohibited from coming, because they came with tribute only once in eight years. In the sixth year, contrary to law, they sent tribute by the way of Fokien. In the 25th year they requested to be allowed to bring tribute every five years. They were allowed then to go to Fokien. They formerly brought silver plates, saddles, &c. &c. but afterwards were allowed to bring only coral, tolo-yung pee-ke (woollens), clocks, camphor, amber, muskets, and flints.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE PORTUGUESE IN MACAO.

Extracted from a Chinese topographical account of Heang-shan, the district in which Macao is situated.

Haou-king-gaou (Macao), on the north side lies towards Tsing-chow Hill; on the south it looks towards Shih-tsze-mun (Cross-harbour). It is situated in the midst of dashing waves; immense fish rise up and plunge again into the deep; the clouds hover over it; and the prospect is really beautiful. In the middle of the dynasty Ming, the Portuguese

borrowed the use of the place, and have increased considerably in the space of several hundred years. The indulgence of our abundant empire has overshadowed and surrounded them. Hence they have stood in awe of our majesty and felt our goodness. They passed the ocean myriads of miles in a wonderful manner; and small and great ranged under the renovating influence of the glorious sun of the heavenly empire.

Macao is distant from the village of Tseen-shan, 20 le (about four miles). The road to it is along the sand: it appears as the root of the Leen flower. The spot on which the foreigners live, they have called "The seat of Leen Flower," from its being surrounded by hills.

At first the foreign ships had no fixed anchoring place. They chose bays along the coast which were denominated Gaou. As for instance, in the district of Sin-ning, Kwang-hae and Wang-tung were employed as anchoring places. In Heang-shan, were Leang-pe-haou-king (or Macao), and shih-tsze-mun (the Typa). In Tung-kwan district were Hoo-tow-mun (the Bogue), Tun-mun and Ke-tse.

On the thirty-second year of Kea-tsing (about 1560) of the dynasty Ming, a foreign vessel approached Macao, and said that she had met with a gale, was leaky, and the articles of tribute which she brought were wet; they wished to be allowed to dry them at Macao. Wangpe, the officer on the coast, permitted them to do so. At that time they had merely 20 or 30 mat sheds. But the merchants, scheming after gain, gradually brought tiles, and wood, and stone, and converted the sheds into houses. Thus they were collected; obtained a place of abode; they then dwelt there and gave a rent. From this time, all the other anchoring places were deserted, and Macao only resorted to by the foreign ships. They were not allowed much more than half a mile (towards the interior). In the second year of Wanleeh (1570) a barrier was built, and officers sent to guard it.

On six days every month the gate was opened: and yearly a quantity of rice sent in. On the days on which the gates were opened, officers attended to examine what passed. After the business was over, the gates were again shut. There was a market-place railed in; and on the right and left at the gates written: "Dread our greatness, and respect our virtue."

In the fortieth year of Wan-lee (1609) an officer on the coast requested the viceroy and Foo-yuen to engrave on a stone the five following prohibitions.

1. All old or new foreign merchants, who shall as heretofore breed up Japanese slaves and send them away in foreign ships to sell them, the persons at the head of affairs for that year shall give information, that they may be taken and be punished according to martial law. If these persons conceal it, they too shall be severely punished.

2. No foreign merchants, either old or new, are permitted to buy Chinese boys or girls. If any dare to offend, they will be taken and punished.

3. Foreign ships bound for Macao are permitted to enter immediately and wait to be measured. If they anchor at Ta-taou-kwan, or at Ma-lou-chow without side, it will be considered as obstinate disobedience, and their ship and men, and goods, will be taken, burnt and destroyed.

4. All goods shall be taken to the city and publicly sold, that the duty may be paid. If any be smuggled, they will be seized, and the amount given to the informer.

5. The houses which have been built may be repaired, but no new ones hereafter built: if a brick or a beam be added, they will be pulled down and burnt.

In Macao there is a Portuguese officer, to attend to the affairs of Macao. There is also a linguist and a translator, papers are sent up to the Heen of Heang-shan. He calls the Portuguese officer before him and gives him a licence to act. For upwards of eighty years the foreigners who came to Macao lived in peace and prosperity. Their population also increased. In the 8th year of Yang-ching (about 1700) there were in Macao 517 foreign men, and 663 male slaves. There were 1,397 foreign women, and 990 women slaves. The ground-rent paid into the Poo-ching-sze's treasury was 500 taels.

The foreign dress fits close to the body; the sleeves are tight; the buttons close to each other; they throw a large cloak over all. The foreign hat they call

"Chapew." It is beaten out into three corners, and is of a black colour. They put false hair on their heads and then put on the hat. To take off the hat, scrape the foot and shake hands, constitute their mode of salutation.

They value girls and dislike boys: hence they are glad when a girl is born. When she is of age, the father and mother choose a partner for her, and communicate their intentions. If she consent, she gives her ring as a pledge; it is then mentioned to the priest, who inquires if there be no ancient relationship; if none he allows their union. At the time of marriage, the go-between leads the man and woman to the temple, and the priest says to them, "Will you afterwards repent of your being made husband and wife?" They reply, "No, never!" The priest then recites a prayer, and orders the bridegroom to the wife's house, where an entertainment is prepared. The father, mother, and sisters take the wife to the husband's house, where also an entertainment is prepared; this they call exchanging seals.

They receive the religion of Teen-chu (the lord of heaven). When their father or mother dies, it is announced to the priest, who tolls the bell, to declare the ascent of the spirit to heaven. They open a grave in the temple and place a coffin. The priest goes to the house, and with the relations and friends convey the body to the temple, where it is put into the coffin and covered with earth; prayers are recited, and the relations and friends all disperse. The sons and daughters return home, shut the door, and do not go out for eight days; they light no fire, nor dress any food. Friends bring them meat and drink. When eight days are expired, they go and return thanks. Black clothes are for mourning. Their customs are liberal. They have many temples, San-pa, St. Pauls, &c. They have a temple for the sick, for nuns, for Chinese, for lepers, &c. St. Pauls is the principal one.

There were formerly three Chinese offices, there is now only the Hoppo's. There is a council chamber, where all Chinese civil and military officers who go to Macao, sit. The foreigners sit in order. After tea, if they wish to say any thing, the linguist explains.

In the 12th year of Kang-he, the rooms over the gate at the boundary fell down from age. Shin-lang-han, the Heang shan Heen, rebuilt them, and added by the side two rooms for officers.

The Macao foreign ships were, by the viceroy Kung, restricted to 25 sail. They left in the 3d moon, and returned during the 5th and 6th.

On the 27th of the 7th moon of the 14th year of Keen-lung (A. D. 1736), the viceroy and Foo-yuen adopted the following regulations respecting Macao, and ordered that they should be engraven on two stones, in Chinese and Portuguese, and placed in a public street, that all persons, both Chinese and foreigners, might know the regulations and conform to them.

1. Hereafter persons (Chinese) who have violated the laws shall be sent to their native place, and their relations shall give bond for their good behaviour.

2. Hereafter, the fast boats, tanka boats, &c. shall anchor before the custom-house, to prevent their smuggling, bringing children to sell, or ferrying Chinese to worship at the Portuguese temples.

3. The black people shall be obliged to buy with ready money, and the Chinese shall not purchase any thing from them.

4. If the Chinese shall be found at night in the streets without lanterns, they shall be delivered to the Te-paou, or constable, who shall bring them before the Chinese magistrate. The Portuguese soldiers shall not extinguish their lanterns and charge them falsely. If in a hurry, they (the Chinese) go abroad without a lantern, or offend through ignorance, they shall not be beaten; if in opposition to this they be beaten, it shall be represented to the king of Portugal.

5. If any foreigner shall be guilty of a capital crime, he shall be tried by the Heen and foreign head-man unitedly.

6. If any Chinese shall incur a debt to foreigners, or offend the laws, it shall be represented to the Chinese magistrate, and he be requested to prosecute. The Portuguese shall not detain or imprison him, shall not insult or beat him. A violation of this shall be punished according to law.

7. They shall not build any new houses, only repair the old. If they build new houses or temples, they shall be pulled down, and the proceeds given to the mandarins.

8. Neither foreigners nor Chinese shall buy or sell children.

9. The blacks shall not entice the Chinese to be thieves. If the Chinese be concerned with them, the Portuguese shall not punish them, but deliver them over to the Chinese magistrate. If the Portuguese refuse to deliver up the black to trial, the Portuguese head shall be punished.

10. The Portuguese prostitutes shall not secret Chinese offenders. Nor shall women be hired out: the Chinese and Portuguese shall both be punished.

11. The Portuguese shall not go without the boundaries of Macao, under pretence of shooting; alarming the villagers, or insulting the women.

12. The Chinese shall not adopt the Portuguese religion. If they do, the offender, the head constable, and the Portuguese head shall all be involved. This paragraph the Portuguese head is requested to have omitted in the tablet written in foreign letters.

SKETCH

OF THE

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF INDIA.

In general, the Hindoos have the forehead small, the face thinner and more meagre than the Europeans; and they are also very much inferior to them in strength and other physical qualities. They are lean, feeble, and incapable of supporting the labours and fatigues which the other race are habituated to. The Brahmins, in particular, scarcely ever attempt any laborious efforts of the body: and when they do, it is but momentary. This feebleness is, no doubt, occasioned by the nature of the climate, as well as by the quality of the food to which the greater number of Hindoos are restricted. In general, they eat nothing but seeds, or such humid matters; for though most of them cultivate rice, which appears to be a production of nature in the highest degree suited to the use of man, and well adapted to sustain his vigour, the mass of the people do not use it for their ordinary fare. They are obliged to sell it, to get what is necessary for paying their taxes, to procure clothes, and supply their other domestic wants. After disposing of their crop of rice, they nourish themselves for the rest of the year in the best way they are able, upon the various sorts of small seeds, similar to what are given in Europe to pigs or chickens; and it were to be wished that every Hindoo had even this sorry fare at his command.

The same debility and tendency to degenerate, which is so visible in the Hindoos themselves, appear to involve all animal existence in that country, from the plant up to the human species. The grass, vegetables, and fruits, are all sapless; at least, the greater part are devoid of the nourishing qualities inherent in the same productions of nature in other countries.

The domestic and wild animals, with the exception of the elephant and the tiger, are there found in a degraded state, both as to native vigour and nutritive properties. All eatable things, of the most succulent nature elsewhere, are insipid here. Nature seems, in this region, to have fashioned all her productions, animate or inanimate, on a scale proportioned to the feebleness of the people.

The imbecility of the mind keeps pace with that of the body. There is no country, I believe, where one meets with so many stupid or silly creatures; and, although in India there are to be found numbers of persons of good sense and moderate talents, and even some who, by means of a good education, have distinguished themselves advantageously amongst their countrymen, yet I think it very doubtful whether, during the three centuries in which the Europeans have been settled in the country, they have ever discovered among them one true genius.

What they are in point of courage is well known, their natural cowardice being every where proverbial.

Neither have they sufficient firmness of mind to resist any application that may

be made to them on their weak side. Praise and flattery will induce them to part with any thing they possess.

They are not less devoid of that provident spirit, which makes other mortals think of their future wants and well-being as much as of the present. Provided the Hindoo has just enough to support the vanity and extravagance of the day, he never reflects on the state of misery to which he will be reduced on the morrow, by his ostentatious and empty parade. He sees nothing but the present moment, and his thoughts never penetrate into an obscure futurity.

From this want of foresight chiefly proceeds the frequent and sudden revolutions in the fortunes of the Hindoos, and the rapid transitions from a state of luxury and the highest opulence to the most abject wretchedness.

They support such overpowering shocks of fortune with much resignation and patience, but it would be erroneous to ascribe their tranquility, under such circumstances, to loftiness of spirit or magnanimity; for it is the want of sensibility alone that prevents their minds from being affected by the blessings or miseries of life.

It was probably with an intention to make some impression on their unfeeling nature, and to stimulate their imagination, that their histories, whether sacred or profane, their worship and laws, are so replenished with extraordinary and extravagant conceits.

We must also ascribe to their phlegmatic temper, more than to any perverseness of disposition, the want of attachment and gratitude with which the Hindoos are justly reproached. No where is a benefit conferred so quickly forgotten as among them. That sentiment which is roused in generous minds by the remembrance of favours received, and which repays in some measure the liberal heart for the sacrifices which its desire to oblige so often requires it to make, is quite a stranger to the natives of India.—*Oriental Magazine.*

JAPANESE MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

(From a Letter addressed to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, Number 19.*)*

Sir:—The accompanying remarks on Kœmpfer's Appendix to his History of Japan, may be interesting to some of your readers; the medical class will be more capable of deciding whether the symptoms incidental to the disorder, as recorded by the learned Jesuit, have any real affinity to those of the cholera morbus, as he designates the complaint which came under his observation.—I have been informed, though I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement, that Dr. Moorecroft applied the actual cautery with great success in many obstinate cases of cholera morbus which occurred in the Upper Provinces.

H. P.

Japanese.—They are extremely unskilled in surgery; never let blood, except in a kind of endemic cholicky disorder, frequent among them, and then the operation is performed by pricking the belly artfully with a fine needle, made either of gold or silver, and letting out what they think the morbific matter, at a certain number of holes.

This strange disease, which so cruelly attacks as well strangers as natives of all ages, sexes, and complexions, is by them called Senki, a name not indiscriminately given to all cholics and belly-aches, but only to that particular sort, which, besides the violent pains it causes in the bowels, extends itself to the whole abdomen and reins, where it causes a general convulsion of the muscles, even when the bowels are free from the effects of the morbific lues latent in the peritonæum, or some other part of the abdomen; but at some periodical times, or from some other cause, excite grievous swellings, spasms, and acute pains.

These dreadful symptoms and affections, stubborn and unmoveable as they are by any other means, are nevertheless not only assuaged, but effectually cured, by this easy and curious operation of a cupuncture, performed by a judicious hand; insomuch, that, if we may rely upon the learned Doctor Kœmpfer, who had often been an eye-witness of it, the Senki pains

have ceased almost in an instant, and as if they had been charmed away, as soon as the needle had performed its office on the part of the belly made choice of, after due examination by the skilful artist. We have had occasion to mention its being much esteemed among the polite Chinese, as well as by the Tonquinese Koreans, and other eastern nations; the latter of whom make no scruple to affirm, that it was known and practised from the earliest ages, and even before the invention of physic; whilst the former, according to custom, ascribe the discovery of it to some of their ancient monarchs soon after the flood. However, as the Japanese are allowed to be by far the most expert and cautious, as well as successful, in the performing of that operation, whether, as they pretend, they were the first inventors of it or no, it was on that account that we judged this the properest place for giving our readers an account of their method of proceeding in it, as being allowed on all hands as far preferable to that of any other Indian nation, as their instruments, which are fabricated by them for that purpose, excel those which are made any where out of it.

We cannot indeed say so much in praise of their theory; for which reason we shall not trouble our readers with a display of it, but refer them to the above-quoted Doctor Kœmpfer for a fuller account of it; and only observe in general, that the Japanese physicians ascribe the rifeness of the disease chiefly to the immoderate use of the Sak-ki, a strong wine made of rice, which gradually fills those lower parts with humours of a sour corroding nature; and when grown to a height, occasion those swellings, convulsions, and exquisite pains, which will hardly be alleviated till let out at those holes which the needle makes for that purpose, and are commonly divided into three rows, three punctures in each row, and the whole disposed in the form of an oblong square.

The place made choice of for the puncture is commonly at a middle distance between the navel and the pit of the stomach; but often as much nearer to, or farther from either, as the operator, after a due scrutiny, thinks most proper; and in this, and the judging rightly how deep the needle must be thrust below the skin, so as to reach the seat of the morbific matter, and giving it a proper vent, consists the main skill of the artist, and the success of the operation is said to depend. Each row hath its particular name, which carries with it a kind of direction with regard to the depth of each puncture, and the distance of the holes from each other; which last seldom exceeds half an inch in grown persons in the perpendicular rows, though something more in those which are made across the body.

The needles which perform the operation are made, as was hinted at first, either of the finest gold or silver, and without the least dross or alloy. They must be exquisitely slender, finely polished, and carry a curious point, and with some degree of hardness, which is given to them by the maker, by tempering and not by any mixture, in order to facilitate their entrance, and penetrating the skin. But though the country abounds with expert artists, able to make them in the highest perfection, yet none are allowed to vend them but such as are licensed by the emperor.

These are of two sorts with respect to their structure as well as materials; the one, either of gold or silver indifferently, and about four inches long, very slender, and ending in a sharp point, and have at the other end a small twisted handle, which serves to turn them round with the extremity of the middle finger and thumb, in order to sink them into the flesh with greater ease and safety; the other sort is chiefly of silver, and much like the first in length and shape, but exceeding small towards the point, with a short thick handle, channelled for the same end of turning them about, and to prevent their going too deep; and, for the same reason, some of them are cased in a kind of copper tube, of the bigness of a goose-quill, which serves as a sort of gauge, and lets the point in just so far as the operator hath determined it. The best sort of needles are kept in a case made of bull's horn, lined with some soft downy stuff. This case is shaped somewhat like a hammer, having on the striking side a part of lead, to give it a sufficient weight, and on the outside a compressed round piece of leather, to prevent a recoil, and with this they strike the needle through the thickness of the skin; after which they keep turning the handle about with the hand till it is sunk to the depth

they design it, that is, till it is thought to have reached the seat of the morbific virus, which in grown persons is seldom less than half, or more than a whole inch. This done, he draws it out, and compresses the part, in order to force the morbific vapour or spirit out. The directions and nice rules for performing this curious operation are many, and require great skill and attention in the operator; and, when duly performed, may be of excellent use, not only against the excruciating distemper above-mentioned, but against many other topical ones, which are more commonly cured by the Indian Moxa, and other cautics. On the other hand, these last are often tried against the distemper above-mentioned, by applying the caustic to the belly on each side of the navel, and about the distance of two inches from it, but mostly without any success, it being very unlikely that such an application should reach the seat of the distemper; whereas the benefit which hath accrued from the acupuncture, in that one disease, hath encouraged others to apply it indifferently to other parts of the body where the Moxa is used; and, by a due care and precaution not to prick any nerves, tendons, or other considerable blood-vessels, have cured their patients by it, without putting them to the excruciating torture which attends that of the Moxa, or other caustics.

There is still another method of curing that and other violent disorders in the abdomen, and lower belly which is still in vogue among the Japanese, though nothing so effectual as the acupuncture: it is a powder taken inwardly, which is only sold in the village of Menoki, in the province of Oumi, sealed up with the arms of the inventor, who, by a pious fraud, obtained the sole privilege of making and vending it. This person, at first very poor, gave out, that the god Jakusi had revealed it to him in a dream, and shewed him the plant growing in a neighbouring mountain, famous among them for many other fabulous stories said to have happened upon or in the neighbourhood of it. The good effects which this remedy produced soon brought it into repute; and the great consumption of it enriched him to such a degree, as to enable him to build a temple to the god above-mentioned; since which his family, increasing in wealth, have added two more, as so many monuments of their gratitude to him. Over against each of these three grand structures stands a shop, in which the said powder is made and sold. Our author bought a quantity of them; but, upon trial of them, did not find them at all agreeable to his constitution, and of a most distasteful bitter, which he supposes, from some which he saw in the shop, to be the Costus, which is brought thither by the Dutch, in greater quantities than any other exotic, from Surat. However, the powder is chiefly in vogue among the common people in the cholicky distempers above-mentioned, whilst the better sort have recourse to the outward appearance of acupuncture, which we have been describing. This, however, doth not hinder the surgeons from using likewise the other method of cauterizing; and in some cases, as rheumatism or gout, raise a blister on some nerve with a little powder of mugwort, Moxa, or other herb, and some cotton set on fire.

DESCRIPTION OF MANILLA.

(From the Calcutta Journal, Number 32.)

MANILLA, the capital of the Spanish settlements on the Phillipines, is situated on the island of Suzan or Luconia, the largest of the groupe. The centre of the island is in 14° 38′ N. lat. 120° 50′ E long., the eastern point is in 13° 38′ and the most northern in 19° 00. It is reckoned by the Spaniards to be 160 Spanish leagues long, 35 or 40 broad, and 350 in circumference. Its situation is extremely advantageous in a commercial point of view, being placed between the eastern and western continents, having China on the north, the islands of Japan on N. E., the ocean on the east, the other Phillipines on the south, and to the west Malacca, Patana, Siam, Cochin China, &c.

The city stands on a fine bay, which is

25 leagues in circumference. At the entrance are several small islands; on one of them, called the Corregidor, an officer with a party of troops is stationed, to examine ships coming in, to guard against the introduction of the small-pox. Several considerable rivers empty themselves into the bay; among these is the Pasig, that flows from a large lake to the eastward of the tower, and falls into the bay after passing to the northward of the fortifications. The entrance of this river is defended by a battery, from which there is a fine pier leading to the custom-house, a building remarkable only for its extent; the passage for vessels of burthen is obstructed by a bar, dangerous in bad weather, but small vessels proceed up and load off the town. A machine and several boats are constantly employed in clearing it from the accumulation of sand and mud.

The fort is strong, and at the time these remarks were written, the temporary works, thrown up for its defence against the threatened attack of the English, still remained; but notwithstanding these preparations, had the attempt been made, the place must have soon surrendered. The commandant had no confidence in his troops, and some idea may be formed of their discipline, from the circumstance of several brass guns being stolen from the ramparts and carried off undiscovered.

The city is large, and contains some handsome churches, which are numerous in proportion to its size; these, with the monasteries, occupy the best part of it. The private houses are built on piles, in consequence of the frequency of earthquakes, by which, in the year 1645, one-third of the city was destroyed, and 3,000 of the inhabitants perished in its ruins. In the lower stories, the space between the piles is filled with masonry; the habitable part above consists of wood with sliding latticed windows; in some the squares (of about two or three inches in diameter) are filled with a sort of transparent shell, similar to the inside of the oyster shell. The two best houses in the place are the property of respectable merchants: one in the fort, the residence of Messrs. Rowleys, natives of Chandernagore, which is built of stone; the other in the town, in the occupation of Signior Bellette (a native of Italy), an enterprizing individual, who previous to the war carried on an extensive trade with Madras, was possessed of several vessels, and brought artificers from the British settlements to erect his house, which is a handsome modern building. These are the only houses furnished with glass sashes.

The residence of the Viceroy has nothing remarkable in its appearance, excepting the extent, and two small field-pieces before the entrance, to which some importance is attached from the circumstances attending their being placed in that situation.

A former viceroy, whose enlightened mind and liberal principles induced him to check the vindictive measures of the Inquisition, as far as the extent of his authority would permit, had by that means brought on himself the resentment of the holy office, whose members at length came to the determination of deposing him and substituting one more subservient to their wishes; with this view they summoned him to appear before them. The viceroy, who was informed of all their plans, had resolved, if he fell, that the holy fathers should share his fate; he therefore directed his son, or some near relative in whom he could place implicit confidence, to have a party of troops in readiness, on whose fidelity he could depend, with two field-pieces provided with ammunition, and on the morning of his attendance at the Inquisition, to draw them up at the back of the house, and if he did not appear by a specified time, to raze it to the ground. Every thing being prepared, he appeared before his judges, and for some time listened with calmness to the charges alleged against him. As the time approached for the execution of the orders given to the officer in command of the troops, looking at his watch, he told them he was not partial to long harangues; if he had been guilty of the crimes laid to his charge he would pay the usual fines for masses, &c.; but if they had any thing further to communicate they must be brief, as there were but few minutes to spare. Enraged at his cool intrepidity, they threatened him with the anathemas of the church for his contumacy, and were proceeding in their design, when one of them, accidentally looking through the window, saw the troops and field-pieces with lighted matches. An explanation

then took place, and they dismissed him for an incorrigible heretic, with the bitterest invectives. The viceroy returned in triumph to his palace, and the two pieces of ordnance were placed before the gate, where they have continued ever since as the memorial of the firmness of a man who was beloved by the people. This anecdote was related to me by a respectable inhabitant, whose veracity might be depended on.

The houses of the natives are built, on posts about six feet above the ground, of split bamboos covered with leaves; they are entered by a ladder, which is usually drawn up at night, and many of the Spaniards have houses in the suburbs of a similar construction. The river winding through the town, most of the houses have flights of steps leading to the water's edge, and many, where the breadth of the river will admit, have baths. There are a number of small canoes with awnings, called bankillias, constantly plying for hire, which enables the inhabitants who have not the means of keeping any other conveyance to visit each other with the greatest convenience.

The viceroyalty of the Phillipines is said to be one of the best in the gift of the king of Spain. The city is governed by two Alcaides; the dependent cities and towns have one, and every village has a corregidor. Appeals from their decrees are made to the royal court of Manilla, which consists of four judges and a fiscal. The viceroy is the president, but has no vote; if the judges are equally divided, the president names a doctor of civil law, who by virtue of his appointment has a decisive vote.

About six or seven miles to the S. W. of Manilla is the port and town of Cavite, situated on a low sandy spit of land, defended by a fortification of no great strength, called the castle of St. Phillip; at this place is the arsenal for refitting the Spanish navy and Acapulca ships. Vessels not requiring more than 17 feet water unload inside the spit; large ones lie off the castle. No foreign vessels can be repaired at the arsenal, without the special permission of government; and such is the incapacity of the artificers, that strangers are averse to having repairs done, unless in cases of absolute necessity. The officers of the arsenal will admit of no interference on the part of the commander, and should the ship require her bottom to be examined, it must be a miracle indeed if she is not ruined. There is no dock, and the mode in which they perform the operation of heaving a ship down, by applying the requisite machinery to a single mast, must be productive of the most injurious effects. In fact, there was only one seventy-four and a frigate (and these were in a crippled state) that could proceed to Spain on the peace taking place, the remains of a squadron of six or seven sail who failed in their attempt on H. M. ships Intrepid and Trident of sixty-four guns each, and the Virginia frigate of thirty-two, near Macoa.

The climate of Manilla being hot and moist, seldom agrees with persons on their first arrival from England, but it does not appear to have any ill effect on those who have been resident for some time. The natives enjoy good health and longevity, frequently arriving at the advanced age of 80 and 100 years. During the months of June, July, August, and part of September, is the S.W. monsoon or rainy season, called by the Spaniards Vendervales; from October to the middle of December northerly winds prevail; and from that time till May the east and south-easterly winds, which are called sea breezes. They have frequent earthquakes, occasioned by the volcanoes in the neighbourhood, but the face of the country does not appear to be injured by their eruptions. The soil of the surrounding country is fertile, and would produce every thing that is to be found in the other parts of India; but the natural indolence of the Spaniards leaves it in a state of nature. There are near 40 different sorts of the palm-tree, excellent cocoa, wild cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, ebony, sandal-wood, amber, ambergris, cassia, rice, cotton, indigo, and the sugar cane. The latter flourishes in this soil, and admits of a second crop, little inferior to the first. The tobacco is of an excellent quality, and monopolized by Government: nearly 1,000 women are daily employed in the manufactory for cheroots, who are strictly searched on their departure. Native iron is found in masses, and there are also several quarries of marble. In short, was the island possessed by an industrious race of people, it would be a flourishing

colony; its situation, as before observed, is of the first commercial importance, but trade has never been encouraged by the Government.

Foreign vessels were formerly burthened with such heavy duties, that they amounted almost to a prohibition, and the exports were only dollars; latterly it has received greater encouragement, and they export cordage, pitch, tar, cloths, rattans, indigo and sugar. Of the imports, Madras cloths, particularly camboys, are most in demand; but the markets were overstocked with both Europe and country goods, the French having imported the cargoes of their prizes.

The environs of Manilla have a pleasing appearance, though there is little cultivation, and nothing can be more beautifully romantic and picturesque than the road from Cavite to the city. The necessaries of life are to be had in abundance. The horses are small, hardy, and cheap; a very good pair may be purchased for from 40 to 50 dollars, which enables most of the Spanish families to have carriages, the harness of which is commonly of coloured cotton rope; they are fed on paddy, and tied in such a manner as will seldom admit of their lying down. I saw some fine horses that had been imported from Acapulco, but the number was small, and the Spaniards do not appear to make any exertion to improve the breed.

The population is estimated at from 36 to 38,000 souls, out of which there are not more than 1,200 European Spaniards: the remainder are Mulattoes, Chinese, and Tagalas, who cultivate the land and carry on the arts of industry. The Spaniards have by no means entirely subdued the island; the natives of the mountains are still independent. They are a brave and humane race of people, go perfectly naked, living under trees or in caves on the fruits of the earth, changing their situation as convenience of procuring food or caprice directs. The inhabitants of the city are in general hospitable to strangers. Their habits are indolent; they rise early and transact business until 10 or 11 o'clock, they then take their chocolate; at 12 they dine, after which they take their siesta; rise about 4 or 5 o'clock, bathe, and the ladies take their evening's ride in carriages or phaetons driven by a postillion, while the men assemble in groups on the bridges, which are mostly furnished with seats. On visiting them in the evening, you are presented with candied sweetmeats of an excellent quality, fine cool water, beetle, and cheroots. There are no places of public amusement, excepting in a billiard room and cockpit; the latter is chiefly frequented by the lower class of natives, who are extravagantly fond of this diversion. The heels of the feathered biped are armed with a flat curved steel spur, something resembling a penknife, but longer, and afford but little sport, as a very few blows generally ends the contest by severing a limb. On the festivals, which are numerous, the streets are filled with company, who frequently dance on the green plot before the churches. Chinese comedies are also performed, and a number of stalls, ornamented with variegated paper and foil, are open for vending sweetmeats and other refreshments. The women in general are pretty *petite* figures; but chastity does not appear to be held in great estimation by them. Both sexes smoke cheroots as they walk the streets, and the women of the lower orders who are advanced in years have them of an enormous size, frequently nearly an inch in diameter, ornamented with coloured silk; this practice distorts the mouth, and gives them a very disgusting appearance.

Murders frequently occur, and at this period there were upwards of 3,000 prisoners in the jails, and a considerable portion of them for homicide. No less than three murders were committed in one day when the fleet was paid previous to its departure for Europe; and during the feast of St. Sebastian (the tutelar saint of Manilla) an officer in the army in a fit of jealousy stabbed his wife with his sword, while in the act of handing him some beetle across the table; he immediately leaped out of the window and took sanctuary. The Viceroy, however, insisted on his being delivered to the civil authorities; this the priests endeavoured to evade, but on being threatened with a guard to take him by force, he was surrendered to justice, as they were well aware the threat would be promptly executed: for a short time previous, a French priest who acted as tutor to the children of the Viceroy, having by some means given umbrage to the Spanish priesthood, suddenly disappeared, and after a fruitless search, the

viceroy suspected his being in the power of the Inquisition, and sent one of his aid-de-camps with a party of troops to that prison, to bring him dead or alive, by which means the unfortunate Frenchman was rescued from captivity. I cannot say much of the criminal laws or vigilance of the police. Banditti are both numerous and daring, and frequently make nocturnal attacks on the houses of opulent individuals; they once even attacked the factory of the Phillipine Company, and carried off an immense booty at noonday, which had rendered the police a little more active, and numbers were taken. In their attacks, murder almost always takes place. I was informed by a respectable inhabitant, that they attempted the house of a young officer of the cavalry, who was an excellent swordsman, and placing his back against the wall, resolutely defended himself against 14 or 16 men, and laid several dead at his feet; the remainder took to flight, carrying away the arms of those who had fallen in the contest, and this gallant young man was actually confined for some time on a charge of murder.

I was persuaded, much against my inclination, to be present at an execution which took place during my residence at Manilla, and never will the horrid scene be erased from my memory. The wretched culprit had committed homicide about six years previous, during which period he had been in close confinement, chained by the neck to the wall of his prison, lately brought to trial, and convicted of the offence. He was placed in a basket similar to what is used by the bazar people for sending home goods; under this ropes were passed, by which two men on each side just raised it above the ground, and drawn by a horse, he was dressed in a white linen gown, a cap, and had a thick iron collar rivetted round his neck, about two and a half inches broad; to this was attached a chain, the links of which were about twice the size of a cart chain (such as is used in Europe) and about six or seven feet in length; during this progress from the prison to the place of execution, which was in the fort-square, he was frequently stopped and his sentence read to him.

The procession was attended by a priest and the members of the Misericordia or Humane Society, and escorted by a party of troops. The misericordia attend to avail themselves of any accident in favor of the prisoner, such as the breaking of the rope, &c., and once in their possession, he cannot be again tied up; but from the mode in which the sentence of the law is carried into execution, there appeared little chance of an escape of this description. A party of dragoons were drawn up near the gallows, and on the arrival of the prisoner they closed round it. After a short time passed in prayer he ascended the ladder, and the executioner (who was dressed in a red curroah coat, something similar to that worn by our watermen) frequently tried the strength of the rope, placed it round the neck of the criminal, and seated himself on his shoulders, placing one of his feet between his tied hands and the other on the ladder; his struggles to push him off, and the efforts of the poor wretch to retain his footing, were shocking to behold; he at length succeeded in swinging him off, and raising himself up by the rope, repeatedly jumped on his shoulders; he next seized him by the nose, then lowering himself down, hung by his hands; and during this horrid scene the inhuman wretch seemed to look round for the applause of the spectators. Averse as I had been to witness this execution, I could not help reflecting that if the vengeance of the Spanish laws was slow, the punishment was severe, when inflicted.

The Spaniards do not appear to have lost their national sense of honour, of which I witnessed two instances. Messrs. Muir and Palmer, who were transported from Scotland for sedition, had purchased a ship at Port Jackson to return home; and driven by stress of weather into a Spanish port on the Mariannes, the government seized and sold the ship and cargo, sending the crew and passengers to Manilla. Messrs. M. and P. laid their case before the Viceroy, who referred their claim to Spain for decision. In the interim, the governor of the Mariannes, who had confiscated the property, arrived at Manilla for the purpose of taking his passage to Europe; but the Viceroy would not permit him to depart until he had deposited the value of the ship and cargo, saying he had no authority to avail himself of a calamity occasioned by the visita-

tion of the Almighty; and the amount was subsequently paid (by orders from Europe) to the claimants.

The Viceroy is captain general of the Phillipines, but the military strength does not exceed 1,500 men, mostly Mexicans, of which 150 are cavalry; the latter make an awkward appearance, the men being tall, with large cocked hats, and the horses so small that their feet are very near the ground. Here is also a battalion of militia raised and paid by a rich native of Chinese origin, of the name of Twasson, for which he was ennobled, and received the title of Count. Numerous corps might be raised in a case of emergency, but little dependance could be placed on them. I was credibly informed, that the auxiliaries raised on a former occasion were surrounded by the regular troops to prevent desertion: a poor encouragement this to a commander in case of a siege. Indeed, little discipline seems to exist, either in army or navy; for a young officer of the latter, who left the unfortunate Perouse at this port, on hearing of the revolution, frequently told me, that the crews of the ships of war were in such a mutinous state, that when it was his turn to be on duty he was often under apprehension for his life.

Moorshedabad, Jan. 1820. M.

MUSIC OF THE EAST.

Among the Turks and Arabs, a man regards the learning of music as a discredit rather than the accomplishment of a man of rank: the native austerity also of their manners renders them insensible to the charms of harmony; and the contempt in which they hold the art, extends also to those who are musicians by profession, who are but little esteemed and ill paid. An art thus despised by the great, neither cherished nor admired by connoisseurs, cannot be supposed, when labouring under such disadvantages, to have made any rapid progress.

The music of the east is of a very different character from that of Europe; it is grave, simple, and without any complexity of modulation: the Orientals use no notes when they sing, but sing by ear; and the Dervises, when they chaunt, do not seem to have the slightest knowledge of musical notes.

At Baghdad and at Constantinople they have concerts, which are not ill formed to please those ears which are not accustomed to all the intricacies of the musical art: but it is very disagreeable to hear all their instruments playing in unison, unless it happens that one of the musicians takes a fancy to play in one continued bass, by making an incessant repetition. Yet if the music of the East is not to the European taste, ours is not less disagreeable to them; they seem, in particular, to dislike the violin, and think their own music much more sublime and excellent. The Turks say that the music of the Europeans is wild and disagreeable, and they wonder that any man of sense or gravity can take pleasure in it.

From the simple construction of their musical instruments they are certainly of very ancient origin, and have been transmitted down from generation to generation without any material alteration. Several of them are well known in the islands of the Archipelago. The Greeks have there a bow instrument with three catgut strings, upon which they play with a wooden bow, fitted with horse-hair, to which they give the necessary tension in playing by pressing it with the little finger; it is called the *lyra*. This instrument is always accompanied with the voice.

Some bow instruments belong peculiarly to the Arabs, such as the *semenge*, a sort of bad violin, joined with a drum. Its body is commonly a cocoa-nut-shell, with a piece of skin extended upon it; three skins of catgut, and sometimes of horse hair, are fitted to it; and it is played with a bow, not less awkard in its form than the Greek *lyra*. The *semenge* is the instrument of those wandering musicians who accompany the dancing women. The Arabs have another kind of violin named maroffa, with a string of horse-hair, and a skin stretched upon the body of the instrument. This violin suits admirably well with the shrill voices of the common singers at their coffee-houses.

Among the wind instruments used by the Turks, is the flute called *solamanic*:

it is entirely open, and without any reed, so that to fill it is no easy matter. This is the favourite instrument of the Merlavi Dervises, who excel in playing on the flute; it is made either of a reed or of a piece of fine wood.

The *sumara* is a sort of flute with two pipes, the shorter is used for playing airs, and the longer a continued bass.

In Asia Minor the natives accompany their dancing with tambourines: these are of different sorts, either circular pieces of wood, or earthen pots made for the purpose, covered with skin and sounded with the fingers. The most elegant tambourine is that which they call the doff, to which the women dance in the harams. The castanets may also be reckoned amongst their musical instruments; and these are carried by the public dancing girls. A few orders also of mendicant Mahomedan priests always carry different kinds of horns and drums, which they blow or sound before they ask alms.

The military music of the Turks is now beginning to be known in Europe: that, however, which is in use through the east affords only an unpleasant jarring noise, and would be entirely unworthy of notice did it not serve to mark the distinctions of rank. A Pasha of three tails is preceded by a greater variety of musical instruments, playing martial music, than a nobleman of inferior rank dares to use, so that a person's dignity may be known by the music going before him. The principal martial instruments consist of a very noisy kind of trumpet called the *surma*, and a Turkish drum of prodigious size called *tabbal*; this they hold horizontally, and strike against it on both sides; a hautboy of a very accute sound, and another which has much the same sound as the European bassoon; and a favourite martial music among the Turks consists of two plates of some sonorous metal, which they strike against each other to mark the cadence.

This slight account of the state of Eastern music serves to confirm the received ideas concerning the rudeness of the Jewish music, and the simplicity of that of the ancient Greeks.

Among the Chinese, however, a desire of improvement in music seems evident, and was particularly exemplified at the time of Lord Macartney's embassy. The chief director of the imperial orchestra frequently was a visitor at the evening concerts performed by the Ambassador's band. He was particularly attracted by some of the instruments, which, when offered to him as presents, he declined, but requested permission to take drawings of them. He accordingly sent for painters, who spread large sheets of paper on the floor, and having placed on them the clarionets, flutes, bassoons, and French horns, they traced with their pencils the different figures of those instruments, measuring all the apertures, and noting the minutest particulars. When this operation was completed they wrote down their remarks, and delivered them to their employer, who said he intended to have similar instruments made by Chinese workmen, and to fit them to a scale of his own. The European violin had already been adopted in China, but it was not in common use; they had an instrument of their own, bearing some resemblance to it, but with two strings only. Several Chinese have now learned to write music on their ruled paper.—*Orien. Mag.*

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

(From the Calcutta Journal, No. 19.)

A SHORT ACCOUNT of the Life of Meer-Husun-Husun, the Author of the Sihr-ool-Buyan or Musnuwee; being a History of the Prince Benuzeer, in Hindoostanee verse. Published under the patronage of the College of Fort William, Calcutta, 1805.

In a communication dated from the *Upper Provinces, Jan.* 1820, a correspondent of the *Calcutta Journal*, who signs himself TALIB, proposes to the editor "to forward regularly a series of extracts or chapters, containing translations and paraphrase passages and quotations, from the *Sihr-ool-Buyan*, or Musnuwee of Meer-Husun-*Husun*, a celebrated and interest-

ing publication in the Oordoo or polished dialect of Hindoostan." The following life of the author is intended by this correspondent as an introduction to the proposed series.

MEER-HUSUN-*Husun*,* the author of the work of which we propose to exhibit a compendious exposition in a series of chapters, was a native of the city of Dillee. His ancestors, among whom we find Meer Ghoolam Hoosuen, surnamed *Zahik* or the Satirist, were all of the tribe of Sueyuds (descendants of Moohummud the Apostle of God), and originally inhabitants of Hirat, one of the capital cities of Khoorasan; but having been obliged, by a variety of accidents and misfortunes, to abandon the land of their birth, they went and settled at Shahjihanabad, or New Dillee. There our poet was born. His paternal grandfather, we are told, was a man of superior probity, and had performed the holy pilgrimage to Mecca, though his father was not remarkable for any particular excellence. During the period of tuition, young Husun prosecuted his studies as far as reading to the Shuruh Moolla (a very rare and valuable treatise); acquired admirable knowledge of Hindee poesy, under the care and instruction of his preceptor, Meer Ziya-ood-deen Ziya, and a dignity, perspicuity and beauty of style, not inferior to those peculiar to Meer Rufeen-oss-Suoda and Meer Moohummud Tugee, the Martial and Juvenal in the republic of Oriental literature; and moreover made such considerable and extensive proficiency in the Persian language, that he could speak it with the greatest fluency and elegance of expression.

It is said that he even composed a part of a Persian Quseedir, or Carminum Liber (chiefly all elegiac), on which was bestowed a respectable share of credit and repute. From among the effusions of his muse, the following affecting and pathetic quatrain is a specimen, quoted by his biographer and friend, Meer Huedur Ulee *Hueran*:

" Furiyad dila ki ghumgoosaran ruftund
" Seemeen budunan wo gool-usaran ruftund
" Choon booi gool am dund bur badi suwar
" Dur Khak cho quturhai baran ruftund;"

which we have essayed to paraphrase thus *invitâ Minervâ*:

O! bleed, my poor heart! for the friends have departed,
Who over my sorrows condolence imparted:
O bleed! bleed! bleed! for the fair have departed
Who over thy passion their tenderness darted:
Have departed, departed, who came with the morn,
Like the perfume of Rosa on Zephyr's wing borne,
Have departed, departed, who like drops of the dew,
Beam'd brilliant a second, then sunk from the view!

With the Arabic tongue Husun was perfectly acquainted (if perfection indeed can be attained in a tongue so sublime, comprehensive, copious, energetic, delicate, and majestic), as well as with the codes of law, the justiciary institutions, and the principles of legislation and general jurisprudence. His principal *forte*, however, consisted in gibes, mirthful raillery, piquant, yet innoxious, or unobscene wit, and for sallies of humour, for which he was famous; though to him poetry had always the most powerful and attractive charms, so much so, that when yet a little boy at Shahjihanabad, he used constantly to visit Khwaju Meer Dard, from whose society and conversation he derived infinite benefit, united to infinite gratification and delight.

At the place of his nativity he remained till he entered the years of discretion, when he left Dillee, and proceeded, in company with his father, to Fyzabad, in the province of Oude, formerly the seat of empire during the reign of Sujah-ood-Dowla, where he chose to reside. This arrangement happened subsequently to the ruin and overthrow of the House of Tuemoor. Shortly after his arrival at that city, he was retained in the service of the late Nuwab Satar Jung Buhadoor, with whose eldest son, Mirza Nuwazish-Ulee Khan, he formed a sincere and lasting friendship.

In the year of the Hijrutt 1199 (corresponding with the Anno Domini 1784) he accompanied Mirza Juwan Bukht to Benares. In the latter end of Zeehijju of the ensuing year, he was attacked with the mortal malady; and in the commence-

* "All the native poets," says Dr. Gilchrist, in p. 321, vol. i. of the British Indian Monitor, "are so fond of using the assumed poetical name or title termed Tukhullooe, that very few of them omit it;" thus we find above, each of the poets has his peculiar Teekhullooe, as Husun pulcher, Zahik satiricus, Ziya lux, Suoda dementra, Tukee continens, Hueran conturbatus, Khuleeq comis, Moohsin blandus, Khoolq comitas, Firdoosee, cœlestis. As we are no poets, but merely rhymers, we pretend not to a Tukhullooe.

ment of the Moohurrum, which occurred at the beginning of the year one thousand two hundred and one, he took his departure from this mansion of mutability to the abode of eternity without end. His body was interred in Mooftee-gunj, at the back of the garden belonging to Mirza Qasun Ulee Khan, at Lucknow. He left behind him four sons, three of whom flourished as poets at Fyzabad. Two of them, Meer Moostuhsun Khuleeq and Meer Moohsin Moohsin, afterwards became the intimates of Mirzo Tuquee, son-in-law to the late Buhoo Begum, the mother of Asif-ood-duolu. The third, Meer Uhsun Khoolq, became one of the companions of the celebrated eunuch and Lotharlo, Darab Ulee Khan, deceased, the Nazir or high sheriff of the court. Both Khoolq and Khuleeq have written Deewans, of which that of Khuleeq is considered the superior, on account of the resemblance which his powers evince to those of his father, and of the corrections and emendations which they have received from the pen of Mooshufee.

Of all the literary productions of Meer Husun Husun, his Musnuwee, entitled the Sihr-ool-Bayan or magic of eloquence, which he composed in the A.H. 1191, or A.D. 1777, is universally esteemed the best. Its author also appears to have entertained the same opinion of its merits, as impressed with a consciousness of its pre-eminence above all the emanations of his genius; and desirous of securing to it the protection as well as the favor and approbation of the shadow of royalty, he dedicated it to Asif-ood-duolu, the late Nuwab Wuzeer, to whom, in the ardor of his heart and fervency of his expectation, he addressed, on the occasion of its presentation, upwards of eighty complimentary couplets, expressive of the most flattering eulogy, adulation and praise, *secundum artem*: but his Exc. imitating the example, at least manifesting the spirit of the conduct of Sooltan Muhmoodi Ghuznuvee, towards Ub-ool-Qasim, Firduosee of Toos, deigned not to confer on the bard of Dillee any more honorary or substantial reward than a couple of pieces of shawl. Yet, more prudent and cautious than the Homer of Persia, Husun yielded not to the dictates of indignation or disappointed hope; he was mute, being too well aware of the truth of Terence's declaration, especially under a despotic government, that

——" Inscitia est
" Adversum stimulum calces."

His friends, however, have had the satisfaction to perceive (a satisfaction of which the poet was never destined to partake during his life-time), that although his labors were neither duly remunerated, nor his abilities and accomplishments duly appreciated by a potentate of Oude, the fruits of both were ultimately honored by distinction, under the auspices of that illustrious patron of Asiatic letters, the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, once governor-general of British India, and the visitor of the college of Fort William. Accordingly the members of the college council, by the command of their president, and at the instigation and request of the celebrated Hindoostanee linguist and philologer, Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, ordered the Musnuwee to be printed and published in the year 1805.

Having submitted this brief memoir and prefatory introduction to the perusal of the reader, I shall soon proceed to the commencement of the tale in a future number of your journal.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: - In my humble opinion, when an individual has, by his extraordinary talents and toils, become pre-eminent in any branch of useful literature, *longo intervallo*, beyond his compeers, all discriminative *titles* rather eclipse, than reflect his merits among his countrymen, especially when there is one only of the same name, to whom such *eclat* is really due. A Newton in the west, and a Jones in the east, amidst those walks of science where the genius of each shone in its native lustre, " needs not the foreign aid of ornament, but is when unadorned, adorned the most."

Under this impression, I shall neither *squire* nor *doctor* the excellent subject of this communication, because in my eyes he soars high above the common herd of mankind who are ambitious of such designations, though these frequently seem to me rather the shadow than the substance of real worth, in the characters thus obscured by titles as philosophers or scholars. In the annals of orientalism, connected with Persian and Arabic learning, none stand upon the same pinnacle with Lumsden, who has been long the *distinguished* professor of those languages at the college of Calcutta; not for particular abilities only, but for a general benevolence of heart and soundness of head, which made him the object of esteem and affection abroad, and will of course follow him home, in whatever community so good a man may choose to associate and sojourn, for the common weal of society, as an orientalist or a gentleman, independent both in mind and fortune.

Not myself only, but many more have wondered, that Lumsden's copious and admirable Persian grammar, though published ten years ago, has never yet been noticed or criticized, according to its great utility and deserts, by the various richly endowed eastern linguists, which England can now boast; and this astonishment is more increased, when we perceive his *bold attack* on Horne Tooke's theory, coupled with various enlightened sentiments, as a universal philologer, that do Lumsden infinite honour.

If your far-famed miscellany have already done our author ample justice, I shall stand corrected by a reference to the number that has been decorated by such an act of generous concession to a writer, who, I think, transcends all praise in that department, which principle and duty have induced him to carry at once *to perfection*; in a work *thereby* rendered formidable by its bulk alone, but one from which his successors may profit and call for ages to come.

These hints are respectfully thrown out, in the hope that some person best qualified, and with sufficient leisure for the beneficial task, may still be induced to think and act the part of a liberal critic and commentator upon Lumsden, in his two-fold capacity of a local and general grammarian.

"Better late than never," is an adage of much practical utility, and in the case before us peculiarly so to the great majority of your readers, as they may happen to be directly or indirectly interested in the cultivation of the most essential Asiatic tongues. Though, properly speaking, this duty should devolve on those who are officially concerned in its execution, we too often find, that retaining fees do not always render the incumbent advocates of a salutary measure most officious in bringing it to maturity; I shall, therefore, presume to point out one mode, that yourself or some one of your subscribers may easily adopt *pro re nata*. In successive numbers give those short extracts from Lumsden's rare, valuable, but *expensive* volumes, which more immediately belong to his severe, yet occasionally just animadversion on Tooke's etymological doctrines, and are best calculated, at the same time, to draw answers from that side of the discussion, whence I feel convinced we shall soon learn various momentous truths, and of vast importance in the culture of the human understanding, through the medium of one, two, or more languages, since these, when properly understood, constitute in fact the foundation of every science, by teaching us to think profoundly on the subject in hand, and to act ever afterwards as becomes rational creatures. Were your accomplished contributor Gool Cheen at liberty from other avocations to

undertake the *Persian* department of the projected review, he could prosecute the enterprize most successfully, being, in *that immediate line*, more perhaps on a par with Lumsden's self, than any other oriental scholar in existence. Under his wing, I myself might occasionally sport an opinion upon the coincidence so visible between the western and eastern dialects, in their diverging streams from one grand source that seems common to the whole, and from whose banks the disciples of Tooke may yet convey intelligence fraught with conviction, even to Lumsden, the great sceptical champion of anti-etymological theorists.

With every inclination, but without the ability to engage in such an undertaking, *pro bono publico et jure privato*, I shall merely venture to state, that had Lumsden, in his contest with Tooke, evinced more etymological skill and not so much logical art, his arguments must have proved not less advantageous, and equally convincing in the present state of etymology, rapidly advancing in its turn, like all other pursuits, to the *ne plus ultra* of human ken, in every accomplishment. On the other hand, equity compels me to remark, that if Tooke's logic had always been as sound as his derivative acumen was unrivalled, he would not have been exposed to several unanswerable objections that appear in Lumsden's work; objections weighty enough to require some palliative reply from the admirers of our famous philologer. Leaving this controversy to a more convenient season and abler pens, I shall proceed with a few practical remarks upon Lumsden's personal pronouns, at page 64 of his second volume, with the view of receiving instead of giving information, on this important theme in every tongue.

His exposition of this intricate subject is clear and highly satisfactory, at the same time confirming, in a very extraordinary way Gilchrist's New Theory of the Persian verb, to which I am recently become a complete convert, though by no means a servile believer in all the etymological dogmas of that speculative verbiculturist. The quotation produced, to demonstrate the truth about conjunctive pronouns, does not appear to me so evident, as the fact itself, independent of the proof adduced, really is, I shall therefore repeat it here, in the hope of having a few lucid rays thrown on the matter by some of your ingenious correspondents who are most conversant with the Persi-arabic language.

" If," says Lumsden, " the " reader shall be disposed to adopt " the opinion of those who assert " the pronominal character of *um*, " *ee*,— *eem*, *eed*, *und*, he may sup- " port his theory by certain facts, " such as the repeated omission of " *um* in this example from *Unwuree* " which ought perhaps to decide " the question in his favour.

" Ulqissu baz gushtum o amud " bu khanu zood; dur baz kurd " o baz bi bust uz pus oostoowar. " In short, I returned, and speedily " reached the house; I opened the " door, and afterwards firmly shut " it again. It is not probable that " the *m* or *um* would be omitted " after the verbs *amud*, *kurd* and " *bust*, unless that letter were truly " a pronoun; and so also, by ana- " logy, of all the rest, but as the " examples of this kind are of " *rare occurrence* in the Perian lan- " guage, &c." Had I been able to consult *Unwuree* for what followed this rather meagre specimen, I might have saved myself from the impertinence of the subsequent strictures on this portion of Lumsden's lucubrations, among these occult pronominal affixes of verbs in all the varieties of vernacular speech that I know.

Should the Persian, like the Hindoostanee, admit of the pluperfect participle, under the form of a suspensive contracted infinitive, to connect the various members of

a sentence together, till the sense be completed, the foregoing example might be thus translated, without the smallest necessity for Lumsden's alleged omission of *um*. In short I returned, and having speedily *reached* the house, (*having*) *opened* the door, and afterwards *having* firmly *shut* it again.—I (*let us suppose this*) went to bed without the fear of intrusion from the piercing eyes of a rival, or the vengeful dagger of an assassin.

Several of your readers can rectify my notions here if *wrong*, or confirm them if *right*, without the possibility of displeasing either the learned author or his present inquisitive expositor, since I can have no other wish than to elicit information, on the very principle whence fire is made to flash from the most opaque flint, without meaning the smallest offence. The note in page 66 contains some rather curious particulars, from which I feel still more convinced of the hypothetical assertions made in the New Theory of Persian verbs being well founded, and they are simply as follows; *u !* denotes *be ! un* to be, *um*, am, *ee* art, *ud*, *ut*, *ust*, is; *eem*, *eed*, *und*, are; in all of which, whether visible or not, *u* is the *copula* in regular succession, with its *inherent postpositive pronominal signs*, as in the latin *o*, *s*, *t*, *mus*, *tis*, *nt* of ama-*re to love*. Murd-*um*, murd-*ee*, murd-*ust* (for *ut*), murd-*eem*. murd-*eed*, murd-*und*, are therefore quite on a par with vir-*sum*, vir-*es*, vir-*est* &c., both in their *substantive* and pronominal energies, with or without *ego*, *tu*, *ille*; *mun*, *to*, *o*, &c. in the Latin or Persian grammars. My own time, besides my paper, warns me to encroach no longer on yours, or the patience of your subscribers, I shall consequently stop short, as

Your obedient servant,

ULIF, *alias* ELF.

P. S. The insertion here of the Persi-Arabic letter or character ا, which looks so very like a human being *à la distance*, will forcibly demonstrate the hieroglyphic origin of *elf* in its application to *man*, whence the probable derivative *s-elf*, the associate of all material *imps* or *elves*; which is so busy within ourselves, often without our knowing why and how these important vocables preserve so striking an affinity, in both sense and sound, until we consult Locke, Jones, and the Arabic language, to learn that *self* and *soul* are synonimous terms ! !

CAISSA.

POSITION, No. IX.

Black.

The King at his Rook's square.
The Queen at adv. King's Bishop's 4th.
The Queen's Bishop at King Rook's 4th.
The Queen's Rook at his own square.
A Pawn at Queen's Knight's 4th.
A Pawn at King's Knight's 2d.
A Pawn at King's Rook's 2d square.

White.

The King at Queen's Knight's 3d.
The Queen at adverse Queen's 2d.
A Knight at adverse King's 2d.
A Rook at adverse Queen's Knight's 2d.
A Pawn at Queen's Rook's 3d.
A Pawn at Queen's Knight's 2d.
A Pawn at Queen's Bishop's 3d.
A Pawn at King's Knight's 2d.
A Pawn at the King's Rook's 2d square.
A Pawn at adv. Queen's 3d.

Black to keep checkmate with a piece in five moves.

POSITION, No. X.

Black.

The King at his Rook's 2d square.
King's Bishop at the Queen's Bishop's 4th.
Queen's Bishop at his adv. Queen Bishop's 5th.
King's Knight at adv. Knight's 4th
Queen's Knight at adverse Queen's 5th.
King's Rook at its 3d square.
A Pawn at Queen's Knight's 4th.
A Pawn at King's Knight's 2d.

White.

The King at his Rook's square.
The Queen at adv. King's square.
Queen's Bishop at King's Rook's 4th.
King's Knight at the King's Rook's 2d square.
Queen's Knight at the King's Bishop's square.
King's Rook at Queen's Rook's square.
Queen's Rook at its own square.
A Pawn at the King's Rook's 3d.
A Pawn at King's Knight's 2d.
A Pawn at adv. King's 3d.

The Black to give checkmate with a piece in nine moves.

A SUBSCRIBER.

London, 14th Aug. 1820.

COINCIDENCE IN LITERATURE.

THERE is a romantic story of the Empress Eudocia, wife to Theodosius II., which in the Universal History is told as follows:

"In the east, Paulinus, the Empress Eudocia's chief favourite, who by her interest had been raised in 430 to the high post of magister officiorum, was this year, 439, put to death by the Emperor's orders, at Cæsarea in Cappadocia, and this is all we find in the ancient writings concerning this remarkable event."

Note.—"The more modern Greeks ascribe his death to the jealousy of Theodosius, and tell us, that the Emperor being presented with an apple of an uncommon size and extraordinary beauty, he immediately sent it as a rarity to Eudocia, and she to Paulinus, in whose conversation she took great delight, as he was a man of learning, and the Empress herself well versed in all the branches of literature. Paulinus, not knowing by whom it had been sent to the Empress, thought it a proper present for the Emperor, and accordingly carried it to him. This raised some jealousy in Theodosius, who thereupon dismissed Paulinus, and sending for Eudocia, asked her what was become of the apple. The Empress, not caring to own she had given it to Paulinus, answered she had eat it; upon this the Emperor, producing it, commanded Paulinus to be immediately executed, and from that time shewed himself so indifferent towards the Empress, that she begged leave soon after to return to Jerusalem, and to continue in that city, which was readily granted her."—*Ancient Universal History, b. 4, c. vi.*

Gibbon, after relating what he considers the most probable account of the death of Paulinus, remarks, in a note: "That the celebrated story of the apple, &c. is fit only for the Arabian Nights, where something not very unlike it may be found."—*Dec. and Fall of Rom. Emp. chap. 32, n. 77.*

The story to which Gibbon alludes in the Arabian Nights, is probably that of the Three Apples, in the first volume. Now this tale of the Empress, which both the authors of the Univeral History and Gibbon have so justly rejected as fictitious, is of oriental origin, and is to be found in many of the popular novels of India, and (that I may refer to a book easily procurable by any one so inclined) is related in the beginning of the Buetal Pucheeree, published by the college of Calcutta in 1805. I shall not disfigure your Journal by an extract from this work in the original Nagree, but content myself with giving a translation of its 4th, 5th, and 6th pages, which is as follows:

"A Brahmin was performing Tupusya in that city (Dhara Nugur). One day a Devata brought the Amrita flower to him; then he carrying this flower home, said to the Brahmunee, "whoever eats this will be immortal, the Devata when he gave it to me told me so." Hearing this the Brahmunee wept much, and began to say, "it has befallen us to expiate a great crime (meaning I suppose in a former life), for if we are immortal, how long shall we have to beg alms? Surely to die is better than this, for he who is dead has abandoned the miseries of the world."—Then the Brahmun said, "be it so, I have brought it; but hearing thy words my understanding is lost (I am perplexed), now whatever thou mayest point out I shall do." Then the Brahmunee rejoined, "give this flower to the Rajah, and in exchange for it receive Laesmi (fortune or wealth), from which there will be both temporal and spiritual advantages."

Hearing these words, the Brahmun went to the Rajah, and blessed him; and ex-

plaining the properties of the flower, said, "Maha Rajah, be thou pleased to receive this flower, and be pleased to give me some wealth; by thy long life I am made happy." Then the Rajah gave the Brahmun a lac of rupees, and having *congédiéd* him, went to his haram, and giving the flower to that Ranee whom he most loved, said to her, "Oh, Ranee! eat this, that thou mayest be immortal and always remain young."

The Ranee hearing these words, took the flower from the Rajah. The Rajah went out to his council. This Ranee was in love with a Cutwal; she gave this flower to him; it so happened a courtezan was friend to this Cutwal; he gave her the flower and explained it to her perfectly. This courtezan thought in her heart, it is a duty to give this flower to the Rajah: these words she meditated in her heart, and going to the Rajah gave him the flower. The Rajah took the flower, and giving her much wealth *congédied* her. Then looking at the flower, and meditating in his heart that sorrow proceeds from the (affairs of this) world, he began to say, "the delusion (Maia) of this world is of no advantage, for from hence at least there is a fall into hell (Naraka), hence this is better that one should perform Tupusya, and remain in the remembrance of the Deity (Bhagwan); by this in future he will be happy."

Meditating these words in his heart, he went into the haram, and asked the Ranee, "what hast thou done with the flower?" She said, "I ate it." Then the Rajah shewed the flower to the Ranee; she seeing it, was confounded, and made no answer. Then the Rajah going out, washed the flower and ate it, and quitted the kingly station. Then becoming a Jogee, without telling any one, went to a solitary forest. The throne of Buckram remained empty."

This same story, with additional circumstances, is also to be found in the popular work of the life of Bickermajeet, so commonly to be met with; it would be easy to transcribe it from thence, but I shall forbear, not wishing to fill up your columns unnecessarily, but only to point out where information, if required, may be obtained.

It is not improbable that this story may have been fresh imported from India in the times of the Greek writers mentioned above; and they being very desirous to account in some way for the disgrace of Paulinus, and finding this story would suit extremely well, applied it to this purpose, changing the names of Rajah, Ranee, and Cutwal, to Theodosius, Eudocia, and Paulinus.—(*From a communication made to the Calcutta Journal, No.* 8.)

DESCRIPTION OF A FAMOUS PAGODA.

The following account of a celebrated Pagoda, which is called the Mundil of Goorukhnath, and is situate in the western suburbs of the city of Goorukhpore, was communicated to the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, for Feb. last, No. 48. The correspondent by whom it was communicated, informs the editor, that "the account was translated a long time ago: but as it was received, *vivâ voce*, from the present Munth, Munsa Nath, it can be relied upon as authentic."

Nov. 18.—The generation of Gorukhnath, the tutelary saint of the temple of which the following is a cursory description, was different, it is said, from the generation of all mankind. His corporeal frame, which was proportioned like the body of man in general, with the exception that in the place of two he possessed three eyes, was composed of the most excellent symmetry. His hair, which had a tendency to curl, was exceedingly long, matted and plaited in cylindrical forms, and his heart, which had never been tainted by the dust of contingency,* was purified not only from

* Hence a deduction is drawn, that the tenets of the votaries of Goorukhnath are not inconformable to the creed of those speculative philosophers, termed Soofees among the Persians and Vedantels, and among the Hindoos, of whose principles a compendium is to be found in the sixth book of their Æneid, and in the writings of the ancient Greek academies, and on which an excellent exposition is given in Sir William Jones's essay on the mystical poetry of the Persians and Hindoos; and also in the Transactions

the desire of uxoriousness and propogation of his species, but from every passion incidental to human nature.

When God, in the might of his omnipotence, created the world, he ordained the establishment of four Joogs or periods of time:

1. The Suttee Joog he ordained to subsist seven millions twenty-eight thousand years. Robertson, quoting Mr. Halhed's preface to the code of Gentoo laws, says, in note xvii to his historical disquisition concerning Judea, three million two hundred thousand years.

2. The Tyrtia Yoog to last one million two hundred and thirty-nine thousand years. Robertson says, *ut supra*, two million four thousand years.

3. The Dwapaar Joog to endure eight hundred and sixty-four thousand years. Robertson says, one million six hundred thousand years; and

4. The Kalee Joog to consist of four hundred and thirty-two thousand years. Robertson says, four hundred thousand years, of which it is observed near five thousand are already past.

In each of these cycles, the creator instituted four distinct places of worship; for the worship of the only true God hath obtained for ages without number. The first, during the Suttee Joog, he instituted in Peshaweer;* the second, during the Tirtya Joog, in Goorukhpoor; the third, during the Dwapaar Joog, in Kichellee, to the south of Goorukhpoor; and the fourth, called Goorukhmuddee, during the Kalee Joog, in Oaka Mundil, which is contiguous to Dwaraca.

Goorukhnath for many many years devoted himself to the service of the Deity at all of these holy sanctuaries, and performed his adorations in such a peculiarly excellent manner, that he received the distinction of Umrit, or endowed merit of immortality, of perennial existence, and was also liberated from the shackles of those necessities and contingencies in which mortals are fettered.

Throughout the three first eras, he assumed the figure of a human being, and in that character continued to encompass, in a never-ceasing routine of visitations, each of the places dedicated to purposes of religion, but in these circuits he remained invisible to all except the immaculate and inspired, by whom he was recognized and known through the medium of the عين اليقين*

At the commencement of the fourth or Kalee Joog, Raja Bhurtree and Gopee Chund, having been desirous to become votaries of his holiness, he was pleased to incise the ears of both, and to introduce rings between the interstices; whereupon those two personages were constituted disciples in the faith. By means of his spiritual direction they so excelled in righteousness and sanctity, that in process of time they became paragons of goodness. In the contemplation of the purity of their devotion and refinement of their qualities, he supplicated the most high God, the ancient Pooroosh (*i. e.* vital soul), to render them *umur* or immortal; accordingly, his supplication was sanctioned—the two worthies were immortalized, and from that date, the deathless Trinity, Goorukhnath, Raja Bhurtree and Gopee Chund, have been veiled from the sight of man.

The rites and ceremonies practised at each of the four places of worship, which do all exist at the present hour, are similar and the same; the grand day of adoration observed in every year at each is Sheorat: and the chief ones appointed weekly every month, are Tuesdays, though the people frequently perform their duties on other days of the week, such a deviation not being forbidden. But it is, however, most rigidly forbidden and prohibited, to allow any person the honor of becoming a disciple at any one of the

of the literary Society at Bombay. In a dissertation on Tusuwoof or Scolicism, Shuekh Izzu Oollah has said, "In man are united all the names and attributes of God; and indeed the essence of man is the same with that of the deity: the difference between them consists in this, that those qualities are in man *contingent*, in the deity *necessary*. *From contingent existence wipe away the dust of contingency, and nothing will remain but that which is self-existing.*" See Dr. Gilchrist's preface to the Gooli Bucawille, p. 5.

* For accounts of these holy places of pilgrimage, see Hamilton's East India Gazetteer. It is remarkable that Abul Fazel, in his description of the district of Peshawer, has made the following observation: "The district of Beckram enjoys a delightful spring season. Here is a temple called Gorekhehtetry, a place of religious resort, particularly to Jogies."

* As a proper explanation of this allusion and term would lead us into prolixity, the curious reader will find the meaning excellently unfolded in vol. 2, p. 165 of the Grammar of the Persian language, by that brightest luminary in the sphere of oriental literature, Dr. Matthew Lumsden.

pagodas, unless he be of either of the three castes which are privileged to wear the Zinar or sacerdotal thread, namely, the Bramin, Kshestree, or Visya, no Loodia being eligible or admissible; and whosoever shall be initiated in the arcana of this holy order, is obliged immediately on his association to make longitudinal slits in the cartilages of the ears, and to put rings into the incision.

At all the places it is enacted, that what Fuqeer or divine soever may be found to be possessed of a pre-eminent degree of probity and virtue, him shall his brethren exalt to the dignity of Archprelate, appointing him the Munth or high priest of the temple: in him shall they confide the management of all the real and personal property appertaining to the institution placed beneath his immediate charge, and to him shall they pay implicit obedience and submission, considering him as their Gooroo or religious guide in every respect, while on him, as their principal, it is a duty incumbent to superintend the care of the fraternity under his charge, and to watch over their temporal as well as their spiritual interests.

At Hurdwar (according to the Scanda and other Purans, the name of this place is spelt Haridwara or Gate of Vishnoo, and according to some authorities Haradwara or Gate of Mahadeva) there is situate the Gopuh or subterraneous passage of Goorukhnath, close to the north-west bank of the river Ganges, beneath a temple whose portal faces the setting sun. This edifice, we are told, consists of a large saloon, having four doors, at each of which are ladders that afford a descent to the bowels of the earth: but owing to the utter darkness pervading these "infernal regions," no mortal is able to penetrate to the extremity of the passage, unless he shall have gained by an excess of abstract meditation and pious observances, the aid of supernatural power. Those divines (commonly called Fuqeers)* who have attained this great beatitude, do all agree in declaring that, except the impression of the foot of Goorukhnath, no other object is apparent to the visual eye. To this sacred spot the votaries of his holiness proceed in pilgrimage. The principal day of adoration at the temple is the day of the grand fair, called the Koonh,* which occurs only once in the course of twelve years; and twelve days before its occurrence, it is the custom of the pilgrims to recede from the precincts of the sanctuary; but the cause of this act is known only to the disciples of the saints.

The scriptures containing the principles of their religion, and rituals of their faith and worship, are all written in the Nagree and Devanagree language and character, and kept by their Munths or leaders, no one but the members of the body being permitted even to see them.

With respect to the temple of Goorukhnath, it was originally placed in Rusoolpore, one of the wards of the city of Goorukhpore; but Shah Aladdeen took possession of it by force, and converted it into a Musjed or Moohummudan place of worship, in the name of God and his Apostle.

After a long, long season, the Fuqeers re-established the temple to the westward of the city of old Goorukhpore Proper. It came to pass however, that Aurungzeeb, imitating the example of Aladdeen, seized thus in the same forcible manner, and likewise appropriated it to the service of the followers of Moohummud; whereupon the injured ministers of Goorukhnath supplicated his interference, and denounced curses and imprecations on the person and government of the sacrilegious profaner.

In consequence of these repeated discomfitures and obstructions, no particular spot was established for a numer of years: the devotees were necessitated to exercise their functions in a state of dispersion, whenever and wherever they could command opportunities.

At length their tutelar saint afforded a personal interview to Budnath, a religious, eminently distinguished for his piety: directed him to construct a fane to his service at Goorukhnath, in the very place it at present stands: and at the same time expressed a benediction, purporting that it should remain for ever and ever, without molestation or demolition.

* They are called divines: but it is feared they are chiefly

Qui curiosi simulant et Bachanalia vivunt.—*Juvenal.*

Their feigned austerity being nothing more than a mask for their debauchery.

* It is observable that the fair will take place this year, 1820.

On the south side of the temple of Goorukhnath there are three pagodas; the first is dedicated to Mahadeva, the second to Poorpoot Nath, and the third to Hunooman.

At the western gate, beneath a shrubbery of jassemines, is the mausoleum of Baluknath Nunth, and at the southern angle is that of Suntokhnath Munth, while in several directions within the area are to be seen the tombs of certain Fuqeers who have been interred there.* For the maintenance of the attendant officiates, six or seven villages are held in Maaf, or exemption from tax and assessment.

* Burial of the dead, which is uncommon, prevails among these Jogies.

STATE OF EDUCATION

AMONG

THE MALAYS IN MALACCA.

From the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner* for October 1819 (No. X.), we learn that the following article was communicated to the Editor, in consequence of a wish which he had expressed "to obtain information on the state of education in different parts of India, especially among the native population." Other communications of a like nature were expected by the Editor from various quarters; and this article was intended to form the commencement of a series of numbers on the State of Education in India, to be continued quarterly, and accompanied with such reflections as might appear to be useful.

In a country where no public institutions for promoting literature are founded, where no societies exist for promoting knowledge, where the use and advantages of the press are unknown, and where reciting a formulary of religion in an unknown tongue is considered the essence of learning, what can we expect but ignorance and superstition? The whole of the education which the Malays receive at school consists in learning to recite the Koran in the Arabic, and sometimes learning to write; but neither arithmetic, nor any other branch of common knowledge necessary for transacting business, is taught.

1. *Number of Schools.*—There are at present two schools, one in the town of Malacca, and one at Tranquera; there used to be a Tamul school formerly for Mahometans, where, besides the Koran in the Arabic, there was also arithmetic taught in Tamul, but that has ceased to be some years since.

2. *Number of Scholars.*—The number of scholars has greatly decreased during the last few years. About five years ago there were from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy children in two schools: there are now only fifty in both; this difference is ascribed to the increased poverty of the people. The number of children instructed at school, compared with those who are not, bears a proportion perhaps of about 8 to 12, slaves and debtors not included.*

3. *Age and Ceremonies of entering School.*—At the age of seven the males are generally circumcised, though often sooner, and from that time they attend the mosque. The regular time for entering the school is at the age of seven, but some are sent sooner and some later, and sometimes they are first taught a little at home. When a boy is put to school the father goes with him and delivers him over to the master, and brings a present either of fruit, pastry, rose water, flowers, or sandle-wood water (water in which sandle-wood is rubbed on a stone). When the boy enters the school room he prostrates himself before the master, and embraces his feet as a token of subjection, and the master recites fatihat (the

* Slaves in Malay families are hardly ever instructed; there are instances of five or six who were brought hither while quite young: they had the regular routine of instruction with the other children, and then had their liberty granted, the master considering it beneath him to call a man a slave who knows how to read the Koran.

first chapter in Sales's Koran), and all the boys say "Amen." When he rises one of the boys takes the presents and divides them among the scholars, and the sandle-wood (shendana), or rose-water, they rub on the throat.

4. *School Hours.*—The hours are from 6 to 10, from half-past 11 till 2, and from 3 till 5. In the evening the boys take their board home. If the master is strict, he goes round in the evening with a stick to see that they learn. The school years depend upon circumstances, e. g. the child's attendance, or his capacity. Some finish the whole thirty chapters of the Koran, some not. The average time for the whole is six or eight years; some require twelve or more, and some return as wise as they came.

5. *Method of Teaching.*—The Malays do not write in the sand like the Malabars. For paper they use a thin board made of a very light wood (called puley), with a fine grain, and rubbed over with a white-wash made of pipe-clay. For pens they use a hollow reed (resam), or the kalam (fansor) or the sago (kabong) tree. Their ink is made of rice burnt over the fire till quite black, and when pounded fine pure water is put on it, and then it is strained through a cloth. They use the Arabic character, to which they have added six others affixed to the end of the alphabet. The boy begins with writing the alphabet on the board, at the top of which they never omit to write "in the name of the merciful and gracious God." When the board is full they go to the well and wash all clean off. The Koran is exclusively taught in the school, in Arabic, and without explanation. The children sit flat on the ground or flooring, in a hut, covered with the attap leaf: the flooring is made of split niebong, and raised two, three, or four feet above the ground, and a ladder of three or four steps leads up to it. The morning begins with a new lesson. In the afternoon they repeat what they have learned, which exercise is called mendras (ready off); then they write; the beginners a, b, c, and those more advanced copy out of the Koran; thus they learn the whole of the Koran from the board by piecemeal.

6. *School Fees.*—These are fixed at four pice a week, and called duit ghamis, because paid on Thursday. When the boy has finished a chapter he again brings presents as at the entrance, and the master gets a donation of a rupee or a Spanish dollar, sometimes more, and sometimes less, as the parents can afford.

7. *Rewards.*—None.

8. *Punishments.*—They amount to cruelty, and keep the minds of the children in constant dread. When the father surrenders his son to the master he says: "here I deliver up my son to you, use him as you please; only his eyes, his hands, and feet are mine." The meaning is, do not break his limbs, or beat out his eyes. If a boy makes mistakes in writing, the rod is laid over his hands till the blood follows. If he cannot get on with reading, a fire is kindled of the husks of cocoa-nuts, and the other boys hold his face over the smoke till he is almost suffocated. Sometimes he is tied up and flogged; or five small sticks are drawn on two strings through each end, and put between the fingers and drawn tight. If he has absconded he is laid on the ground, his legs raised with an instrument, and he is beaten under the soles of the feet till he can hardly walk home. The boys sometimes rise at three or four o'clock in the morning to endeavour to be first at school, to be saved from the ceremony of shaking hands with the master. The first school hours of the day being over, the master calls all the boys before him: only the one that came first in the morning escapes free; the second comer receives one stroke in the hand; the third two; if there are fifty children, the last comer receives forty-nine strokes. The education of the females is very much neglected among the Malays. My moonche's grandmother taught a girl's school some years ago, but since that there has been no female school.

Numbers of Malays, who cannot afford to pay for their children's education, instruct them at home; but the girls are never taught writing, for fear they should correspond and prove unfaithful to their husbands. A little up in the country there is hardly any thing in the shape of schools; the children are principally taught at home, or else they are sent to a man who employs them in the day time in cultivating the land, planting and reaping paddy, &c., and in the evening they are taught the Koran and religious formularies at his house.

From this brief statement the reader may perhaps infer that but few were taught to read the Koran; that almost none can read their own language (Malay); and that circulating the Scriptures and tracts in the Malay language is of consequence a superfluous and useless expense.

But although the number of children taught at school is very small, that deficiency is made up by a practice that much shames those who are called Christians, *viz.* teaching them at home. By saying, that eight out of twelve are instructed (mangaji), or to read their religious books, will perhaps astonish many (I am now speaking of free people); yet by investigation we find that saying eight or twelve as No. 2, is within bounds. In a neighbouring campong there are twenty-five persons who can read, and two only who cannot.

The Malay language, it is true, is not professedly taught, neither at school nor at home; still, nothwithstanding, a greater number read Malay books than may at first be credited. I have a list by me of the several campongs in Malacca and its vicinity, within three or four hours' walk, amounting to four thousand who read Malay. When we consider that they use the Arabic character, and that they speak the Malay language at home and abroad, we cease to wonder. They are fond of reading; if a man gets a book he reads aloud; the neighbours on hearing him come out, and he is soon surrounded by twenty or thirty people. He not only reads to them, but also instructs them to read for themselves, which they learn in a few days. They have but few books, and they are all manuscript, chiefly Hikayat (history) as they call them, but might with more propriety be called romances; for they say very little about the character of the man, but much about his adventures, his exploits, his miracles; such as being transported by demons from country to country, and from world to world; converting animals into men; making them Mahomedans; teaching demons islamism; transporting cities from one country to another; walking upon the water; communicating to inanimate beings the power of speech; controuling the elements; travelling upon the clouds; warring with demons on winged lions; killing griffins whose wings reach from pole to pole; ascending into heaven, and seeing the lustre of martyrs, and tasting the delights of Mahomet's paradise. Most of their writings are of this marvellous kind, and every thing is believed that is written! Catholicism they detest, and its votaries they rank among idolaters and kaffirs, or infidels. Pure Christianity they suspect of imposture, because they find no mention made of their prophet in our Scriptures.

SEVEN PAGODAS OF MAHABALIPOORAM.

Madras, Dec. 1819. I believe that no correct account of Mahabalipooram has ever yet been published; several accounts have indeed appeared, but I have not hitherto seen one that either truly described, or enumerated one-third of the sculptures and curiosities which are there to be met with. This induces me to add another to the number of those already in print; and as the pages of the Oriental Magazine constitute, I think, a very proper means of giving it publicity, I do myself the pleasure to forward it to you, and you may either insert or return it, as you think proper.

I have not been able to learn whether there are extant any true historical records of this singular place; nor whether the labours of the sculptor, which are scattered up and down the village, were executed in order to gratify the vanity of ancient priesthood, or intended by some illustrious person to ennoble and adorn his city and perpetuate his name. All that I know is, that a love-adventure in which certain celestial personages were engaged, is fabled in Hindoo mythology to have taken place here, in the gardens of an ancient prince; but whether any true idea, as to the antiquity of Mahabalipooram may be inferred from this circumstance, and from the period in which this ancient prince is said to have reigned, I leave to others, who are better skilled in oriental learning than I am, to determine.

Mahabalipooram, Maveleveram, or as it is termed by Europeans, the Seven Pagodas, is situate, as every one knows, on the

sea-coast, about 40 miles to the southward of Madras. It has dwindled from the reputed splendour of a great city to a small village, consisting of a few Malabar huts and houses, and a modern Hindoo temple. It is noted because of the curious sculptures with which it abounds, and for being spoken of by Southey, in his Curse of Kehama. Close to the village, on the west, is the hill of Mahabalipooram, which is composed of an irregular continued series of huge blocks and masses of granite, extending in length (north and south) probably 800 or 1,000 yards; on and about this hill are many curious sculptures, of which, with others in the neighbourhood, I shall proceed to give a description. Perhaps it may not be irrelevant to observe, that I visited the place three times in the course of 15 months, each time for the purpose of noticing its vestiges of ancient greatness, and having taken more than 20 views and sketches of the sculptures and scenery, I suppose there will not be any great presumption in saying, that I am at least conversant with the objects I intend to describe.

The first remain of these ancient ruins which I shall notice is a small pagoda, built within 50 yards of the northern termination of the hill, of plain hewn stone, quite devoid of ornament. Its figure is rectangular, and its dimensions are in length 24 feet, in breadth 15 feet, and in height about 12. It has two apartments, the innermost of which contains a neatly executed lingam of black granite, scarcely at all injured by the weather, though the roof is so constructed as to leave it exposed and unsheltered. This small temple is completely overshadowed by trees, which have taken root in the walls, and the branches, forcing their way through the joints of the stones, have contributed much to its dilapidation and present ruinous appearance.

At a short distance from this pagoda, to the east, lies the same group of monkeys as is spoken of in the Asiatic Researches, in an account of this place in 1784.* The group consists of three, a male, a female, and a young one, all as large as life, and sculptured from the same stone. The male is searching the head of his partner and consort for "*tiny wanderers*," and the young one is busily employed in satisfying the demands of hunger and appetite.—Near this is a small mutilated figure of the Hindoo god of highways, Ganeza.

About a hundred yards south of these there is a large piece of rock, resting on the eastern slope of the hill, sustained apparently by a point, and seeming that a very small shock would remove it and cause it to roll into the plain. Its circumference is 68 feet; diameter about 23, and height 25. From the east it has a circular appearance, but from other points of view it is of an irregular figure. The upper end, which inclines westward, makes it appear as if it had been broken from a large mass of stone, by some violent convulsion, and that it had rolled to its present situation and there rested. A quarry has been formed about 20 yards to the west of it, and from this quarry it probably came.

Quitting this, and proceeding southerly, we next come to an ancient temple sculptured from a solid stone, ornamented according to a style of architecture wholly different from that prevalent among the natives of this part of India in the present day. The top is elliptical, and bears considerable resemblance to the Saxon style. The pillars which support a verandah on the western side, are, I think, similar to columns which I have seen in drawings, by Citizen Denon, of ancient ruins in Egypt.

This temple is 28 feet high, 20 long, and 11-6 broad.* It has a verandah and a niche: the latter contains a granite image of Ganeza, blackened by time and ghee. This image is said to be at present an object of adoration among the village people, for the village Bramins propitiate the deity every Friday by lustrations of the ghee and cocoa-nut oil, and by the observance of rites and prayers. On the inner wall of the verandah, to the south of the niche, is a long inscription in the same character as that which I shall have occasion hereafter to notice, but it is too illegible to be copied with any degree of accuracy. At each end of the verandah, on the western face, is a single figure in bas-

* The last time I visited the seven pagodas, was in April 1818.

* Scrupulous accuracy in any of the measurements has been disregarded. The dimensions given are correct, within an inch or so, and this I thought sufficient.

relief. On the same face at the foundation, a rent, four inches wide, extends through the whole length of the stone from which the temple is sculptured, and causes it to incline somewhat to the south-east. This structure lies, according to the compass, N. E. and S. W.

Passing the north-western front of this temple, and following the footpath which leads through a narrow acclivity, formed by rocks and bushes on each side, you presently arrive at an excavated room on the left. It is hewn in the side of the solid hill, is 22 feet in length, 11 in depth, 10-6 in height, and contains the following sculptures:

On the wall of the S. W. end, in bas-relief, a group of figures representing the Vaman-avatara, or that incarnation assumed by Vishnoo to punish pride and presumption.

The story and circumstances of this Avatara are these:

Maha-beli, a prince who lived in the tirtya yug, or the second age, was so elated by his prosperity, that he omitted to perform the more essential sacrifices and offerings to the gods. This was offensive to them; and Vishnoo, desirous of checking so bad an example, became incarnate, and assumed the form of a wretched Bramin dwarf. Maha-beli was at this time in possession of the whole universe, which dominion he had obtained in consequence of his piety and punctual performance of certain austerities and rigorous acts of devotion. Vishnoo, in the shape just spoken of, appeared before him, and asked for a boon or gift as much as he could pace in three steps: this the monarch granted, and desired him to ask something which was more worthy for a prince to bestow. The Bramin was content, and the royal personage proceeded to ratify his promise, by pouring water in the Bramin's hand, which it would seem was the usual mode of confirming a grant. While he was doing this the size of the dwarf grew larger, and continued to expand till it filled the whole earth. Vishnoo then discovering himself, deprived Maha-beli in two steps of earth and heaven; but in consideration that he was a prince of general good behaviour, and tolerably virtuous, he deprived him of no more than he stood on, and left to his government the kingdom of Patala or Hell. Some say that the water used in the ratification of this affair fell from Vishnoo's hand on the head of Siva, and flowing thence, formed the origin of the Ganges.

Vishnoo in this character is sometimes called Trivikrama, the three steps taker, and it is in the act of taking the three steps he is represented, in the group of figures which gave rise to this digression.*

On the wall of the opposite, or north-eastern end, is a sculptured delineation in bas-relief of the Varah-ava-rata.

Among the legendary stories of the Hindoos, several different accounts are given why Vishnoo took on himself this incarnation, particularly why he assumed the shape of a boar. Among others, it is said, that Daitya, or the evil spirit named Hirana Yaksha, gained from Bramha, by his scrupulous piety and the performance of penances of very great efficacy, a promise that he should have given to him any thing he asked. He accordingly desired universal dominion, and exemption from hurt by the bite or power of any living creature: he enumerated all animals and venemous reptiles that bite or sting, except the boar, which he forgot. Now it occurred that his ambitious desires were no sooner obtained, than he became exceedingly presumptuous, proud, and wicked; and forgetting the great power of the God, he ran away with the whole earth, and plunged both it and himself into the depths of the sea. This astonishing action made the interposition of the preserving power again necessary; and Vishnoo, changing himself into the form of a boar (a symbol of strength), plunged into the ocean, fought a dreadful battle, that lasted a thousand years, slew at last the impious Daitya, brought back the earth on his tusk, and restored to it its usual good order, peace, and tranquillity.

The sculpture before spoken of does not, however, represent Vishnoo in any act directly connected with this great and surprising exploit: but he appears with a boar's head and a human body; and, as if solacing himself after the toils and dangers of a thousand years' battle, he is represented occupied in paying attention to a female, which he supports on one of his knees.

* For a fuller account of Vishnoo's incarnations see Moore's Hindoo Pantheon.

From the back wall of this excavated room is a projection, measuring seven feet nine in front, and three feet six in depth. It contains an empty niche, in which may be seen the traces and outlines of a deity which the chissel of the workman has not yet brought into existence. A flight of three small steps lead into the niche, and on each side its entrance, as well as on either end, formed by the projection, is a figure in bas-relief, with the name, office, or attributes of which I am unacquainted.

Sculptured on the back wall, between this niche and the N. E. end of the excavation, is a female figure (probably Devi or Pavati, the consort of Siva), bathing. She is attended by her female and two elephants, one of which is pouring a vessel of water over her, and the other is receiving another vessel from the hands of one of the celestial ladies her attendants.

On a similar space to the south of the niche is another female figure, which I take to be a representation of the same great personage; however, in this I am not positive. On each side of the principal figure are two bulky little fellows, and another figure of a more natural size. There are also two heads of animals, one somewhat similar to a goat's head, the other like that of a lion.

The front of this excavation is supported by two columns and two pilasters of handsome architecture. The ceiling is ornamented with flowery sculpture, and has several cracks in it running lengthways; *i. e.* in a north-east and south-westerly direction.

About 80 yards west of this place, on the top of the hill, after a little research, may be found the stone bed, with a lion for its seat or pillow, which is called, in the account published in the Asiatic Researches before alluded to, the Rajah Dhurman's lion throne; and at a trifling distance S. W. of this, the bath of Dropeda. The lion and bed measure in length nine feet six, and in breadth three feet six. The lion is 18 inches high, and stretching across the south end, appears as if intended for a seat. The whole lie due north and south, and are attached to the solid rock, being hewn out and fashioned on its surface. There is not the least appearance of the place having been once an apartment of a palace, as intimated in the forementioned account, for the top of the hill thereabouts is quite uneven and irregular, and abounds with large blocks and masses of granite.

There is nothing more which merits notice on the surface of the hill, unless we except many mortice holes which may be seen running parallel to its western edge, many small flights of steps cut in several parts about the rocks, and large quantities of decayed bricks, which in days of other times probably composed the habitations of men.

Leaving the top of the hill, and descending by the path in the front of the temple last described, at a few feet S. E. of the pagoda which contains the image of Ganeza, will be found sculptured in bas-relief, on the eastern faces of two large pieces of rock, the story of the Tápáp, or the intense penance of Arjoon.* These two pieces of rock adjoin each other, being divided by a large rent or fissure; they measure 84 feet in length, and are about 30 feet in height.

In this group of sculptures, the largest and most prominent are two well proportioned elephants as large as life. The largest one measures from his proboscis to his tail 17 feet, and is in height 14; the smallest is in height 10 feet and in length 11. Under the bellies of both are two or three small ones, and several heads of others without bodies; other figures in this assemblage represent Vishnoo in different avataras and incarnations; Chandra and Surya, or personifications of the sun and moon; brahmins and warriors in postures of adoration; swans or peacocks; lions, tygers, cats, monkeys, satyrs and antelopes; figures of human beings, and figures of beings that never had existence except in the sculptor's imagination. Arjoon, represented as a brahmin in a posture of penance, to the south of the before-mentioned fissure, is the principal though not the largest figure in the groupe; for all the other figures are turned towards him, chiefly in postures of adoration; and Vishnoo, four-armed, stands on his right pointing at him. The arms of Arjoon extend above his head; they meet, and his hands are joined; his right foot is lifted as if from the earth, his arms and his right leg appear wither-

* For the particulars of this story, see Miss Graham's Journal of a Residence in India.

ed; the left leg is of a natural size; his chest and ribs are prominent, but his stomach, belly and abdomen are sunk in; this figure, when first executed, was in all probability intitled to praise, and indeed several of the figures appear to have been finished with considerable skill, considering the hardness and brittle nature of the stone on which they are executed. Time, and exposure to the severities of the seasons, have much defaced them.

The foregoing group of sculptures occupy the whole of the eastern faces of the two before-mentioned rocks, and fill a space of about 2,400 square feet.

In the rent or fissure before spoken of is a figure very like the European mermaid: it is half a female and half a serpent; the village brahmins call it Nargha.* above this figure, which is complete, is the lower or snake part half of a similar one. In front of the two rocks, within a few feet, are several figures of brahmins, some of which are buried in the ground, and a mutilated figure of Vishnoo, so far concealed in the earth as to be visible as low as the breast only. (*Letter addressed to the Editor of the Oriental Magazine.*)

* Has it any connection with Nargha Serpa, on which Vishnoo is represented in the Narayan-Avatara?

POETRY.

To Miss ———.

O! Lady, I have wandered far,
O'er genial climes and torrid land;
I've seen the lovers' evening star,
O'er half the world her light expand.

I've mark'd the bloom of Europe's rose
Unfold her charms o'er many a cheek,
Where eyes of blue their lights disclose;
Where every mingled witch'ries speak.

And Asia's daughter's elfin frame,
From whose dark eye of sparkling ray
The breathing look without a name,
In language eloquently stray.

But Lady, they have ne'er to me
Possessed that nameless—winning spell,
That wraps the soul in extacy,
That all may feel, yet cannot tell.

No! it was left for thee alone,
To teach my heart that blissful feeling,
Heaven gives for ills, here to atone,
Like radiant light through night's gloom stealing.

And have we thus so lately met?
And do we thus so early sever?
That meeting hour within my heart
I'll nurse, and mourn our parting ever.

But O! should still those Fates preside,
That guide my steps afar to roam,
And bear me o'er the eastern tide,
Far from the beams that gild thy home:
One prayer shall still attend my way—
Bright may the star by Alla given,
To rule thy fate, her light display,
And guide in bliss thy path to heaven.

May joyless tear ne'er dim thy eye,
May care thy pathway never follow;
May every ill thy bosom fly,
And lightly taste of human sorrow.

*****

Bridge of Earn, Aug. 19, 1820.

SONNET. To ——.

In Beauty's brightest guise I've seen thee shine,
When pleasure, flushing o'er thy forehead fair,
Glowed through the ringlets of thy light brown hair—
I've deemed that more than mortal charms were thine,
When to thy voice of thrilling melody,
Affection lent a softer, heavenlier tone,
And with the light of love thy mild eye shone,
Gladdening the heart of him who gaz'd on thee.
Yet art thou not less lovely, when, as now,
Kind sympathy and chastened sadness fling
Their milder radiance o'er thy pensive brow,
In blended shades, serene, yet varying,
Like the soft light that marks the close of day
When evening's red is melting into grey.

Muttra, January, 1820. W——.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

A Dictionary, Hindoostanee and English, abridged from the quarto edition of Major Jos. Taylor, as edited by the late W. Hunter, M. D. by Wm. Carmichael Smyth, Esq. formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Civil Service. Asperne, 1820, 1 vol. 8vo.

We were surprised at seeing, on the title page of this book, the word "Major" prefixed to the name of the original compiler of the Hindoostanee and English Dictionary edited by the late Dr. W. Hunter; on inquiry, however, we find that he had attained the brevet rank of major a very short time before he retired from the service, in July 1811; and we are informed that he died in August, the month following: but, from the manner in which Major Jos. Taylor is described on the title page of this book, as well as spoken of at page iv of the preface, and still more clearly from the words on page vii of the preface, "To Major Jos. Taylor, with "whom I have not the honour of "being personally acquainted, "some apology is due for the "liberty I have taken with his "work," it is evident that the writer really intends some living person by the name. At this circumstance we are still more surprised; because we had not expected that one, who has been so long meddling with Hindustani as we understand this writer to have been, could have remained ignorant that the original compiler of the Hindustani Dictionary, which he has abridged, died several years ago, as well as the editor of it. And we are astonished that any author should be so incautious, or deficient in ascertaining the correctness of what he publishes, as to admit the bare possibility of an errour like this branding the very front of his book; when, by taking the little trouble of inquiring at the India house, he might at once have obtained accurate information on the subject.

On the title page, too, we read, "abridged from the quarto edition "of Major Jos. Taylor, as edited "by the late W. Hunter, M. D." Here, we are totally at a loss to discover how it could be the "edition "of Major Jos. Taylor," if "edi- "ted by W. Hunter, M. D." Had the writer attended to the description given on the title page of the original, he would have found that it was "originally compiled for his "own private use, by Capt. Jos. "Taylor; revised and prepared "for the press, with the assistance "of learned natives in the college "of Fort William, by W. Hunter, "M D.:" whence, he might have inferred, what was the case, that the original compilation was Capt. Taylor's, but the edition was Dr. Hunter's: or, if doubt had remained on his mind, since the editor is not there expressly named, and he could find in the circle of his Hindustani friends no means of ascertaining the point, why had he not the luck to adopt the words of the original, rather than to stamp this his own absurdity of language on the foremost and most conspicuous part of his publication!

The three first pages of the preface are chiefly filled with extracts from another author: on page iv of the preface, however, this writer, using partly the language of another and partly that of himself, says, "The coast in this particu- "lar line being now clear, was oc- "cupied by Major Jos. Taylor, who "in 1808 published his valuable

"Hindoostanee and English Dic-
"tionary." On the title page of the original, however, as we have just noticed, it is said to have been "originally compiled for "his own private use, by Capt. Jos. "Taylor;" and, the care of the revision, preparation for the press, and publication have, we believe, been always attributed, by those who have any correct information on the subject, to Dr. Hunter.

After noticing the disadvantages which the Hindustani student in this country laboured under for want of a Dictionary, the writer proceeds thus on page iv of his preface: "This circumstance in-
"duced Mr. John Shakespear, of
"the Hon. Company's Military Se-
"minary at Addiscombe, to pub-
"lish, in 1817, a Hindoostanee
"Dictionary, which, although
"given to the public as an original
"work, is in reality nothing more
"nor less than an edition of Major
"Taylor's, with a different, but
"inferior system of orthography."
The true motive is here attributed to Mr. Shakespear for his publishing a Hindustani Dictionary. By the failure of elementary books for the teaching of Hindustani in this country, and by the duty he had undertaken, he became obliged to publish, not only the Dictionary, but other convenient books for learners. Notwithstanding, however, the urgent demand there was for a Hindustani and English Dictionary in this country, Mr. Shakespear soon became, by the use of Dr. Hunter's work at the Military Seminary, too sensible of its deficiencies to think of reprinting it in its original state, or of publishing a bare abridgement as W. C. Smyth, Esq. has done. After he had learned that the original compiler and publisher of what is usually called Hunter's Dictionary were both no more, and perceiving no other person ready in this country to undertake the task of editing a Dictionary, he first set about reading, with the assistance of a well-informed native, all the works of the best repute in the Hindustani dialect, and of collecting such words from them as existed not in Hunter's book; so that his collection consists of some thousand words more explained than Dr. Hunter's, and many of those words even are of very common use. Besides collecting words, he also questioned by all the means in his power what Dr. Hunter had done, and he there found cause to make various corrections and alterations. Dr. Hunter's method, too, of denoting the pronunciation of oriental words by roman characters, he found to be different in some respects from the general practice of well-grounded European scholars, not only of the present but of every preceding age; and, it moreover appeared to him to be at variance with the analogy that clearly subsists between the oriental and occidental tongues; most especially, in the use of *u*, the last of the roman vowels, to represent the first in order of the Sanskrit and Arabic: for these and other reasons he did not follow that method, but introduced a system more nearly according with the usage of all approved European writers on other eastern languages. After making the great addition, above-noticed, to the collection of words; after making many important alterations in the derivation and pronunciation of words, as well as in the gender of nouns, which the reading of the best authors suggested; and after adopting a different system of denoting oriental words by roman letters, Mr. Shakespear could not consider his publication as entirely the work of Capt. Jos. Taylor and Dr. Hunter, nor, by imputing it generally to them, expose their names to a risk of censure for any errours he may have committed: but, on the front of his preface, he has described the work to be "founded on the Hindoostanee "and English Dictionary of Dr.

" Wm. Hunter," after having premised that Capt. Taylor's collection was the origin of this. We do not, therefore, see how Mr. Shakespear's Dictionary can be said, with any appearance of correctness, to have been " given to " the public as an original work ;" since, its foundation is declared in the very beginning of the preface to be Dr. Wm. Hunter's : nor do we conceive how it can with truth be said to be " nothing more nor less," than an " edition of Major Taylor's ;" since, it comprises very many more words, and is very different in other respects, as will be manifest on the comparison of almost any relative parts of the two publications.

On this subject, moreover, we beg leave to express our opinion that, in the formation of dictionaries of living languages, what has already been done well by one author should be allowed to succeding ones who labour to improve, in case no detriment can arise to the original composer from such an indulgence. This liberty has been frequently taken by the compilers of Arabic and Persian dictionaries, who give generally the like explanation of such words as are common to them all : and, without this assumption, the improvement of dictionaries must be greatly and needlessly retarded. A succeeding lexicographer should question strictly all that has been done by his predecessors, adopt such parts of their works as his judgment approves, if the preceding editors suffer not by his doing so, and make all the improvements and additions which the progress of science may enable him to do, and the expansion of language may render necessary.

In the expression, " inferior system of orthography," the meaning is not very determinable. Had Mr. Smyth written, better or worse, more or less practicable, more or less useful, or more or less complete system, his language would have been better comprehended. Out of pure regard, however, for the author of the system which this writer adopts, we wish to abstain as much as possible from questioning its claim to publick preference ; and therefore proceed to the next remarks of this writer : " What could have induced Mr. " Shakespear to make so improper " an innovation, I am at a loss to " imagine ; particularly as I have " been informed by several gen- " tlemen who have been under his " tuition, both at Marlow and Ad- " discombe, that he was during a " period of ten or twelve years a " staunch advocate for, and ad- " mirer of Dr. Gilchrist's system, " in which Major Taylor's Dic- " tionary, as well as every other " publication which issues from " the Hindoostanee department " of the College of Fort William, " is, and I venture to say ever " will be, written." The expression " improper innovation," seems to be an inference from the preceding " inferior system," and to afford a more exact notion of the sense in which the latter is intended to be used. If Mr. Shakespear has actually preferred that which is bad to that which is good, and sought to promulgate that which is improper, as the writer has ventured at once to insinuate and declare, either his judgment or his principles must be bad ; but, it would have been more satisfactory to the reader had some reasons been adduced for these weighty charges, at the time of publishing them ; since bare assertion is not always acquiesced in. We have before intimated very briefly two of the principal motives which induced Mr. Shakespear to adopt a method different from Dr. Hunter's of denoting oriental words in Roman characters. The system Dr. Hunter has followed varies in some respects extremely from the practice of most approved European writers, whether past or present, on the eastern languages ; and it

has been used but a very few years, and only in a particular as well as very limited circle. Previous to his obtaining any knowledge of this system, Mr. Shakespear had been habituated to the perusal of the works of Golius, Pocock, Meninski, Jones, and other such accredited authors; and, though for the reading or teaching of Hindustani, he had, during some years, no other books than those in which the system this writer prefers was adopted, and consequently could not then avoid attending to it in his course of instruction; yet, when from the failure of elementary Hindustani books in this country, he became, by the duty he had undertaken, obliged to prepare and print others, he adhered generally, in his method of denoting oriental words by Roman letters, to the principles which he had acquired from the authors above-mentioned. The writer of the preface before us has not given one argument for his attributing the epithet "inferior" to Mr. Shakespear's system, nor for the superiority which we must, on the contrary, infer he claims for another; and, we see not how he has formed so decided an opinion as he seems to entertain on the subject; but, no author till within a few years has devised any thing of the kind, resembling the system he prefers in the most important point, namely, in the substitute for the first vowel, which of all letters is the most frequently occurring in use; and, since this system has actually been published, it has been neither approved nor adopted, except in the very school and by the mere scholars of the author of it. To follow the method this writer prefers, is to abandon the principles which have constantly been acted on by all oriental European scholars from time immemorial, and which are now acted upon both in Europe and India by all writers, except a very few in one solitary department of instruction at the College of Fort William and in London. How, then, has this writer the hardihood, without one single word of argument, to stigmatize with the epithet "inferior" what has been always, till within a very few years, universally approved, and what is now dissented from by a very limited number of individuals only? How, too, can he be so ignorant, or so blinded by prejudice, as to call adherence to the old and still prevailing custom "improper innovation?" And to what motive ought to be ascribed this writer's perversion of things in charging another with "apostacy" (an English or Greek scholar would have written apostasy), as will be seen on the top of the following page of the preface, when the person so charged has remained constant to the notions he originally formed on the subject, and has invariably, in all his publications, conformed to that method which his own unbiassed judgment led him to prefer?

In his course of assertion without argument, this writer, in the next sentence of his singular preface, does not hesitate to declare, "Uninformed as the hon. Court of "Directors were upon this sub-"ject, this edition of Mr. Shakes-"pear's has been introduced into "both of the Company's academic "institutions in this country, and "moreover issued under their "sanction and authority to all "cadets proceeding to India, un-"til the whole edition of probably "some thousands is now, in the "short space of two or three "years, nearly out of print:" thus, insinuating to the publick that the Hon. Court of Directors, through neglect of seeking information, so far countenanced an improper book as to allow it to be introduced into both of the Company's academick institutions in this country, and moreover to be issued under their sanction and authority to all cadets proceeding to India. Though we are well aware that no

one acquainted at all with the proceedings of the hon. Court would allow that the court could act in the neglectful manner here insinuated; yet, for public information, we beg leave in the first place to say, and without any fear of contradiction, that Mr. Shakespear's work was referred to the most unprejudiced and judicious investigation before it was approved: and, we understand that William Carmichael Smyth, Esq.'s edition was very properly referred to the like unprejudiced and judicious examination before it was rejected.

In the second place, we must remark, that the dictionary, published by Mr. Shakespear, was only offered to the Company's servants at the same reduced rate as the Company had given for it by purchasing five hundred copies altogether; but no one was officially advised even to take it. As the college and seminary would have been several years in using that number of copies, the design was well formed of thus accommodating such of the Company's servants as were of themselves desirous to purchase the book; since, by this arrangement, a great part of the Company's subscription would be regained, and the risk in keeping the copies for a long time avoided: but, that it was issued "to all cadets proceeding to India" is untrue; for many have actually declined taking it: and, a writer for the public should be more studious of correctness than to hazard a distorted statement of a matter of fact, on which it was easy to obtain just information.

In the third place, we see not what motive could have impelled this writer to venture a random specification of numbers in this matter, unless to aggravate the insinuations thrown out against the hon. Court of Directors in the prior members of the sentence: as an additional and striking instance of his singular indifference to accuracy, however, we can assure the reader that Mr. Shakespear's edition consisted of no more than seven hundred and fifty copies, and that the whole of that number even is not yet disposed of.

Proceeding in the preface, the next sentence is, "the hon. Court "however seem, at present, to "be fully aware of the impro-"priety of this gentleman's inno-"vations, and of the confusion "they must necessarily create; "for, as I am informed, upon his "applying some time last autumn "to the Court, requesting that "they would patronize a second "edition of his dictionary, he met "with a decided refusal." We believe that the hon. Court cannot be aware of any impropriety in Mr. Shakespear's innovations, and of the confusion they must necessarily create; since, in his method of denoting eastern words by Roman letters, he adheres as strictly as circumstances will admit to the principles which immemorial usage has established: and, a very weighty argument with him for adhering to these principles, instead of following Dr. Hunter's method, was to obviate unnecessary innovations, as well as the confusion consequent upon them: but, the only argument this unfortunate writer here adduces for his inference, and he has not before been prodigal of argument, though he has made several less guarded assertions, is as groundless as we believe his intimation of the court's sentiments to be; Mr. Shakespear never applied to the court, either last autumn or at any other time, in any way, "requesting that they would pa-"tronize a second edition of his "dictionary;" we need not, of course, add that he has met with no refusal, since he has made no request; but, we believe that the court has never hinted, on any occasion whatever, a disposition not to patronize a second edition, when the first shall be disposed of. Mr. Smyth has qualified this assertion

of his with an "as I am inform-"ed:" but, what falsehood may not be published with impunity, if so weak a guard is allowed to protect? and by what credible person, or in what credible way, could information of such a non-entity be given?

"It was upon receiving this "intelligence that I resolved to "hazard the present publication," says our writer, in the sentence immediately following. Here we think that a motive begins to appear for the unreasonable accusations, groundless insinuations, and inexcusable misstatements which this writer has crowded into a very few lines of his preface. Without decrying Mr. Shakspear's publication, this writer may have perceived that there was little prospect of the sale of his own: and, after first misrepresenting the former to be "nothing more nor less than an "edition of Major Taylor's," the only topick, which he has ventured to inveigh against in it, is the adoption of a system of writing oriental words in Roman characters, analogous to the practice of all the past and nearly of all the present authors on oriental subjects; yet, which system this writer, seemingly to suit his purpose, not only does not hesitate to call inferior to one which is of extremely modern invention, and comparatively of very contracted usage; but, adherence to established custom in this respect he misnames innovation, and the term apostasy even he misapplies to a regard for first principles which reason and experience have tended to confirm. The rest of the preface relates generally to the manner in which this abridgment is formed, and therefore need not be noticed, except in the examination of the work itself, to which we now request the attention of the reader.

The plan of the Hindoostanee and English Dictionary published by Dr. W. Hunter is good; but, the work is itself very defective, and not rarely incorrect. We cannot subscribe entirely to the encomiums passed on it by this writer, at page v of his preface: lexicons far more elaborate, at least, and more complete have been published in both Asia and Europe. The labour of the compilation of this work bears little proportion to that of Meninski's or of the Kāmūs, as well as to the labours displaye in several other dictionaries, botd European and Asiatick, which might be mentioned. Of the defectiveness and incorrectness of the performance, too, no one who has used the work and is qualified to judge of it, can remain ignorant. Many of the errours, indeed, may have been those of the press; and, though no corrections of these are given with the work, yet they are, in many cases, too self-evident to an oriental scholar to escape his detection at first sight: as, for example, Hunter gives "abstracting from" as a sense of اَبْ and the writer before us undeviatingly gives, strange to tell, the same; but, if this person had both been qualified for the task of editing a Hindustani dictionary, and had paid any attention to what he was printing, even in the mere process of correcting the press, he would have seen, what every Arabic scholar must perceive at the first glance, that the translation should be "ab-"staining from." Under حشا we have another palpable errour of the press in Hunter, and a still more striking proof of this editor's inattention or ignorance than what is noticed before, in his copying it; in Hunter's we read "usha, s. m. a sufferer," and in the book before us exactly the same; though, a person, at all acquainted with the language from which the word is taken, would at first sight startle at the mistake, and recollect that حشا implies nothing of any resemblance to "sufferer," but that its meaning is "supper." Again, in

Hunter's we read "عظام *izam*, n. (pl. of عضم)" which is copied into the abridgment without any correction: and, though this errour is so glaring that a novice could not be misled by it, yet the continuance of it in the edition before us is a strong additional proof of the indiscrimination or carelessness with which the book has been prepared.

The incorrectnesses, indeed, of this abridgment, partly copied from the original, and partly introduced in passing the book through the press, are so singularly multitudinous, that we know not how to describe them so as to make them credible to the reader who has been accustomed to accuracy in dictionaries, without detailing such as actually occur to us in looking over a few consecutive pages of the book. Opening by hazard at page 20, we see اتت erroneously printed for اتيت: at page 21, we see مدعي represented by *mooddu, a*, without any thing to shew what the final letter of the original Arabic word is; and, this may be adduced as an instance of the defect of the novel system, this writer adopts, of denoting eastern words by Roman letters, in having no distinct character for the consonant ع: on page 22, اجازت and اجازت‌خواه are misplaced: on page 23, اجمين is erroneously written for اجمعين; اجور ujor, for اجور ujor; اجون ujon, for اجوں ujon: on page 25, uch-ch,ha, ich-ch,ha, ach-ch,hadun are each divided by a hyphen, which the editor at page vi of his preface has premised to be "used to point out the composition of words," but uch, ich, and ach are not distinct component parts of these words; on the same page, اچھشت is misplaced; and اچروتي uch,hrootee is erroneously written for اچھروتي uch,hruotee of Hunter; on page 26, uhad is erroneously printed for uhad; on the same page, under the head احرام we find "Mukka (Mecca)," which, if intended to be written according to the system of designating oriental words by roman letters adopted generally in the book, is incorrect, since it ought in such case to be Mukku: but, this word is here noticed chiefly with the view of shewing what confusion the use of this method of writing would introduce into literature. What Englishman whose eye has not been casually habituated to the method, and still more what foreigner universally, would not be confounded at the novel spectacle of *Mukku, Umeer, Ulee, Ulduburan, Qooran, Urub*, instead of *Mecca, Emir, Ali, Aldebaran, Koran, Arab*, to which he has been from his earliest years uniformly accustomed? On page 27, we find "ihiya," and "ihyanun," which a person at all acquainted with Arabic would at once see to be errours for ihya and uhyanun; اخبار ukhbar, (pl. of خبر) should be اخبار ukhbar, (pl. of خبر): on page 28, "akir-*ool*-umr" is erroneously printed for akhir-*ool*-umr; and, "udam-oollah," is an errour of ignorance for udamu-llah: on page 29, we are struck with astonishment at the introduction of a new character for ż, and still more so at a something unlike to anything we had before seen to represent the final ي *majhūl*; the first, though constantly used in this publication after a letter to which it cannot be joined, is of that form which should be attached to the preceding character; and, the indescribably awkward device for the ي not having the characteristick turn or feature of that letter, could not be recognised without the Roman character to shew what is intended by the mark. The Arabic types used in this impression are, we know, to be ascribed to the invention and execution of a gentleman, whose good taste and

ingenuity stand unequalled in such matters; and, we know not how the printer can excuse himself for allowing such deterioration and deformity to be introduced into the masterly works of another, which happen to be entrusted to him. On page 29, the same as last noted, we read "ادرسن udursun, udurshun," and "ادرس udriss, udrishyu;" but, the pronunciation of the letters in the former word cannot be "udurshun," nor can the reading of the latter word be in any way "udrishyu," the representation even of the latter word by "udriss" is incorrect. These and such like errours, in very many instances, this editor has fallen into, in consequence of running his pen through all the Sanskrit words of the original, without noticing, through mere ignorance or inexcusable and unaccountable inattention, that the reading in the Roman character, which Dr. Hunter has frequently given, and which is always retained in the abridgment, does not apply to the Arabic but to the Nagari letters, and often does not correspond with the former.

On looking hastily over ten pages, from 20 to 29, taken casually, we have noticed the inaccuracies pointed out in the preceding paragraph: and, happening accidentally to look at page 34, we observed, to our astonishment, that out of the sixteen words explained on the second column, no less than eleven are erroneously printed. From these specimens, the reader may form a conjecture of the errours and blunders in the whole abridgment, which extends to 784 pages. But the great deficiency of words in the collection forms a still far more momentous objection to the book. Some of the most common and useful verbs of the Hindustani language, strange to tell, exist not either in the original publication of Hunter or in the abridgment before us; the reader will in vain refer to those books for ٹھہرنا to be fixed, ٹھہرانا to fix or settle, ڈرنا to fear, کھیلنا to play, though these verbs are constantly occurring in use. Many of the numerals, too, are not to be found in these publications; as, اگارہ eleven, سولہ sixteen, سینتالیس forty seven, باسٹھ sixty two; but, پچاسي eighty five is erroneously translated "fifty-five:" and this is another cause of astonishment, that if the editor of the abridgment is really acquainted with the Hindustani, he could pass over such a glaring errour of the original work as this, supposing him even never to have inspected what he was printing, except in the mere correction of the press.

To exhibit thus in detail the words, both verbs and nouns, as well as those of other descriptions, which are wanting in this abridgment, would neither be tolerable to the reader nor suitable to ourselves; we have therefore, to give some general idea of them, compared the number of heads of words explained under the letter *alif* in this abridgment with the number of the heads of those explained under the same letter in Mr. Shakespear's publication; and, we find the latter to exceed the former in this particular by about five hundred, or something more than one fifth part. As the letter *alif* extends not over much more than one tenth part of the whole of the abridgment, Mr. Shakespear's dictionary must contain, if the like proportionate addition has been made under the other letters as under *alif*, between four and five thousand more words explained than are to be found in this abridgment, or in the original dictionary of Dr. Hunter: and, this addition, which the reading of good Hindustani authors has proved it necessary to make, is in

words standing at the heads of paragraphs, and is exclusive of very many phrases which are additionally introduced into various paragraphs under the leading words.

All the trouble, which the editor of this abridgment seems to have taken, was to draw his pen through such parts of the original as it might be inconvenient to print, and to see that the compositor rightly copied the rest. In the first place, he entirely discards the Nagari character, as he informs us at page v of the preface, because it is, as he says, "comparatively of little use to the generality of Hindoostanee scholars." Of the comparative utility of a knowledge of the Nagari and Arabic characters to the Hindustani scholar we here treat not, but, we think that every one who is desirous of any proficiency in the language will seek an acquaintance with both. The Nagari is the proper character of India: and, many Sanskrit words, which are introduced pure into the Hindustani, cannot be designated exactly by the Arabic letters; of this description are words ending in a short vowel, and words that have two or more consonants sounded together in one syllable: and, if the editor of the abridgment has himself ever read any Hindustani work in the Nagari character, he can hardly avoid being aware of the necessity there is in a dictionary to give, for such reasons, the Sanskrit words in their proper forms as well as in the Arabic characters. Besides, we see not, if there is any utility in knowing the Arabic roots which are retained in the abridgment, why it should not be equally advantageous to the learner to know the Sanskrit derivations. At the commencement of the abridgment, indeed, some few Sanskrit roots are attempted to be given in the strange and uncouth form of the Roman letters; but, of these few, some are clearly incorrect, and frequently the Sanskrit words cannot be ascertained from the heterogeneous and vague characters in which they are exhibited: thus, on page xvi, the root *pri*, to fill, is erroneously given as the origin of اپورب; and the next word on the same page, اپورگ is with the like ignorance and errour deduced from the root *vri*, to separate: in *pri* and *vri*, too, a novice would be at a loss to determine whether the second letter is intended for a Sanskrit vowel or a consonant. Under ابشیک where Hunter has given the Sanskrit original without, unfortunately for the abridger, a reading of the word in roman letters, this editor erroneously represents अभिषेक by "ub, hishik;" and, under اترنا where Hunter has in like manner given a Sanskrit word without the corresponding roman characters, according to his usual method, to guide the ignorant, we find in the abridgment उत्तीर्ण in a similar way incorrectly represented by "oottirn" instead of *oo*tteern. We have observed only three instances of the editor's trusting to himself to give of himself the pronunciation of Sanskrit words; and, in two of those three instances, though the Nagari characters are perhaps the most legible on the earth, this editor has erred. Afterwards, where a Sanskrit word is adduced in the original without the reading in roman letters, the editor of the abridgment omits it entirely; as, may be observed under the words ادھاسیسي and ادھکپالي though he had before been uniformly adopting such representations of Sanskrit words in roman characters as Hunter afforded: and, under the word کرنا, though he has copied the original so far

as "from the root," yet, since Hunter had not given a reading of the root in the roman as well as in the proper characters, this editor, after premising the words above mentioned, shuns describing it in any way. From these circumstances we have some how or other imagined, that one motive for the editor's discarding the Nagari character entirely, and perhaps the Hebrew also, may have been diffidence in his own sufficient acquaintance with those characters to guide the composition of them for the press. The authors of the original work evidently took great pains to introduce the Sanskrit and Hebrew words which corresponded to, or which served to illustrate the Hindustani words they had to explain; and, they could not have esteemed this part of the book so lightly as the editor of the abridgment seems to do, or they would not have paid so much attention to it: besides, we think that if the omission of this part was actually made for the sake of abridgment only, the editor would have shewn better judgment had he discarded the Arabic derivation even, and the poetical quotations, rather than to have neglected the very foundation of the dialect he pretends to explain by rejecting the Sanskrit.

But the Arabic "(Persian) character also, when not absolutely "necessary for finding a word in "the dictionary, or for exemplifying the Arabic inflections, has "been laid aside," as is premised at page v of the preface: and, on page vii of the preface, we are informed of the alterations which, for the sake of avoiding some little delay and expense, the editor has not hesitated to introduce into that very system of denoting oriental words by roman characters, for a deviation from which in some particulars he has just before been charging Mr. Shakespear with apostasy. From this omission of the Arabic character in many parts, combined with the want of marks or other devices in some cases to shew exactly what letters of the original the roman substitutes are intended to represent, it is impossible for one who is not already well acquainted with the language, to discover what words are actually intended. Thus, "ghuleez" under ابر is written as if غلیز was to be represented, when غلیظ is in fact the word designed; under اهل "zuoq" is written as if زوق was to be represented, when the proper word is ذوق: under باد "shoortu" is written as if شرته was intended, instead of شرطه: under باز "shutruj" occurs, from which it might be inferred that شترنج is intended, when in fact the proper word is شطرنج: under بد we find "batin," "tureeq," "teenut," "zun," "moozunnu," which according to the system adopted in the book represent باتن, تریق, تینت, زن, مزنه instead of the proper words باطن, طریق, طینت, ظن, مظنه: under بي come ba,is, "khutur," "khutru," "zubt," "rubt," "tuor," "lihaz," "nuzeer," which represent باعس, خطر, ضبط, ربت, تور, لحاز, نزیر instead of باعث, خطر, ضبط, ربت, طور, لحاظ, نظیر: and defects of this description are too numerous for us to think of submitting to the reader's notice more than a small part which occurs at the beginning of the book, and which may serve as a specimen of what is comprised in the rest.

We could proceed very much farther in exposing the defects and

detailing the errours of the abridgment, if we thought that more could be tolerable to the reader and necessary to convince him of its real inutility and worthlessness. The publication is merely such parts of a very defective original as the editor found it cheap and convenient to himself to print: and the very errours that he has carelessly or ignorantly suffered to take place in the impression are extremely numerous, and of themselves enough to render the book unfit as a dictionary for the use of learners. Some of the most common words of the Hindustani dialect are wanting in the collection; and so, defective is it generally, that a learner would not be enabled to proceed in the translating of any Hindustani author by reference to it. If the editor of this abridgment has ever used the original as a work of reference for reading Hindustani, he must have perceived that it was inadequate to the purpose; from what principle, then, can he have attempted to impose on the publick a curtailed, deformed, and greatly deteriorated edition of such an original, when a more complete work on the same subject is to be obtained? If he is really ignorant of the defects of the original, though we understand him to be a publick teacher of Hindustani, we believe ignorance even in this case to be his most creditable excuse; and the loss he is likely to sustain in his useless publication from the deficiency of purchasers, may teach him to be hereafter more cautious in ascertaining the validity of his pretensions to the countenance of the publick, ere he ventures before them. The very arguments he makes use of in his preface, to decry a more copious work on the like subject with his own edition, are as we have shown totally void of foundation: and, we cannot divine in what way or from what source he obtained that intelligence, upon receiving which he says, "I resolved to hazard the present publication;" since, it is wholly devoid of truth, and nothing ever occurred bearing the least resemblance to what he insinuates.

Our sole object in entering thus at length into a detail of the errours, inaccuracies and defects of this abridgment, is to put the publick, who are not generally acquainted with such matters, on their guard against relying on it. In the editor's own description of it, the first effect which he notices of the abridgment is to reduce the price from six guineas to three; but, that which is useless is dear at any rate: and, were the purchasers of such publications as the one before us generally as well qualified themselves to judge of them, as they are of works in the modern or ancient languages of Europe, no comment on our part would have been necessary to expose the uselessness, if we abstain from saying more, of this performance; and, nothing could have delayed for a moment the publick condemnation of it.

LIST *of* CORPS *which have been granted Honorary Distinctions for their Gallantry during the Operations of the late Army of the Deckan.*

Corps.	Distinction.	Date of Operation.	Corps.	Distinction.	Date of Operation.
1st Batt. Art.	Seetabuldee	27 Nov. 1817	Rifle Corps	Mahidpoor	21stDec. 1817
1 Bat. 1st N.I.	Do.	Do.	1st Bt. 3d Reg.	Do.	Do.
1 Bat. 20 N.I.	Do.	Do.	1st Bt. 16th do	Do.	Do.
Horse Art.	Mahidpoor	21stDec. 1817	2d Bt. 6th do	Do.	Do.
3d Rt. L. Cav.	Do.	Do.	1st Bt. 14th do	Do.	Do.
4th ditto	Do.	Do.	2d Bt. 14th do	Do.	Do.
8th ditto	Do.	Do.	1st Pioneers	Do.	Do.
2d Batt. Art.	Do.	Do.	1st Batt. Art.	Coryganm	1st Jan. 1818
M. E. Regt.	Do.	Do.			

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In the Commissioned Ranks of the Honourable Company's Army upon the Fort St. George Establishment, reports of which have been received at the Office of the Adjutant General, between the 1st of September 1817 and the 9th of January 1820.

Rank.	Names.	Corps.	Regiment or Batt.	Nature of Casualty.	Date of Casualty.
Lieut.	Charles Turner	Infantry	5th N.I.	Struck off	14Apr.12
Capt.Lieut.	Benjamin Bishop	Artillery	2d Bat.	Struck off	19Apr.14
Lieut.	Benjamin Pratt	Infantry	5th N.I.	Struck off in Europe	19July
Lieut.	George Searancke	do	6th do	Struck off in Europe	17Feb.15
Lieut.	Thomas M'Carthy	do	9th do	Struck off in Europe	28 do
Lieut.	James Bannatyne	do	19th do	Struck off	25Dec.
Lieut.	James M'Konochie	do	C.E.V.B.	Pensioned in Europe	3Jan.16
Lieut.	Edward Stopford	do	11th N.I.	Retired in Europe	26Feb.
Lt.col. & Col.	Sir R. Barclay, K.C.B	do	2d do	Retired in Europe	30May
Captain	Frind Cregoe	do	21st do	Retired in Europe	30 do
Lieut.	A. Burnett	do	10th do	Struck off	4Aug.
Lieut.	Alexander Bell	do	2d do	Pens. on Lord Clive's Fund	5 do
Lieut.	Henry Bulmer	do	16th do	Died at Plymouth	18Nov.
Cornet	James Goodrich	Cavalry	4thRegt.	Retired in Europe.	22Jan.17
Lieut.	John Innes	Infantry	4th N.I.	Died in Europe	28 do
Captain	George Jeffreys	do	18th do	Retired in Europe	9Feb.
Captain	Thomas Hodgson	do	22d do	Resigned in Europe	18Mar.
Lieut.	George Paterson	do	M. E. R.	Died in Europe	23 do
Lt.col.&Col.	Patrick Bruce	do	17th N.I.	Retired in Europe	14Apr.
Lieut.	Thomas Wakefield	do	12th do	Struck off in Europe	14 do
Lieut.	G. W. Shaw Skipp	do	17th do	Struck off in Europe	14 do
Captain	John Remmington	do	21st do	Died in Europe	22May
Lieut.	Francis Parmeter	do	12th do	Died in Europe	7June
Lieut.col.	Donald M'Donnell	Inv. est.		Retired in Europe	3July
Lieut.	Carlos Crowther	Infantry	22d N.I.	Pensioned on Military Fund	6Aug.
Lieut.	John Willows	do	25th do	Died at the Isle of France	21 do
Lieut.	Alexander Gleig	do	M. E. R.	Died at Camp Darwar	3Sept.
Captain	John Woodhouse	Cavalry	7thRegt.	Died at Camp Darwar	9 do
Lieut.	Edward Burgess	Infantry	1st N.I.	Retired in Europe	17 do
Lieut.col.	Francis Thompson	do	M. E. R.	Died at Mulliat	28 do
Colonel	Patrick Walker	Cavalry	8thRegt.	Died Camp near Bassim	12Oct.
Captain	Charles C. Johnston	Infantry	19th N.I.	Died at Secundrabad	14 do
Lt.gen.(Col.)	John Pater	Cavalry	Senior list	Died at the Presidency	18 do
Captain	J. S. Williams	Infantry	15th N.I.	Died at Berhampore	18 do
Lt.gen.(Col.)	Francis Torrens	do	18th do	Placed on the Senior List	19 do
Ensign	John Hoare	do	7th do	Transferred to Bengal Estab.	21 do
Lieut.	John Herring	do	3d do	Died Camp at Bassim	26 do
Lieut.	George F. Smith	Cavalry	2d Regt.	Died at Dachipilly	27 do
Lieut.	George Griffenhoofe	Infantry	18th N.I.	Died in Europe	27 do
Captain	W. Griffenhoofe	do	4th NVB	Died at Negapatam	28 do
Lieut.	Edward Holmes	do	4th N.I.	Died Camp Darwar	28 do
Major	Hugh O'Donnell	Cavalry	8thRegt.	Died Camp Hurdah	30 do
Lieut.	Robert Gray	Infantry	14th N.I.	Pens. on Mil.Fund in Europe	30 do
Captain	W. Vaughan	do	15th do	Killed on his way from Bombay to Poonah at Tullygaum	4Nov.
Lieut.	Charles Ferguson	do	3dN.V.B.	Died at Vizianagram	13 do
Surgeon	John Steddy	Med. est.		Died at Vizagapatam	14 do
Lieut.	William Reid	Infantry	20th N.I.	Died Camp near Nagpoor	18 do
Lieut.	B. Meredith	do	3d do	Died Camp at Ashtah	22 do
Captain	James Sadler	do	24th do	Killed Camp Nagpore	27 do
Lieut. & Adj.	George Grant	do	24th do	Killed Camp Nagpore	27 do
Assist.Surg.	H. D. Niven	Med. est.		Killed Camp Nagpore	27 do
Lieut.	Edward Clarke	Infantry	20th do	Killed Camp Nagpore	27 do
Lieut.col.	J. R. Vernon	do	22d do	Died at the Presidency	29 do
Cornet	R. A. Hudleston	Cavalry	4thRegt.	Died in the Straits of Soondah	
Major	E. P. Stevenson	Infantry	25th N.I.	Invalided	30Nov.
Lieut. & Adj.	W. Armstrong	do	2d do	Died at Berhampore	3Dec.
Assist.Surg.	Thomas Boardman	Pens.est.		Died at Arcot	4 do
Lieut.	George Trimmer	Infantry	21st N.I.	Died at Vizagapatam	4 do
Lieut.	J. J. De Paiba	do	2d do	Died at Berhampore	4 do
Ensign	George Jenkins	Engin.		Died Camp at Akowlah	4 do
Maj.gn.(col.)	Aldwell Taylor	Infantry	18th do	Died on passage to England	6 do
Lieut.	W. G. W. Noble	do	2d do	Died at Berhampore	8 do
Lieut.col.	George Keates	do	25th do	Died at Bangalore	9 do

Rank.	Names.	Corps.	Regiment or Batt.	Nature of Casualty.	Date of Casualty.
Lieut.	Henry W. Byrne	Infantry	2d N. I.	Died at Berhampore	13Dec.17
Assist.Surg.	Charles Stewart	Med. est.		Died Camp Hindiah	15 do
Capt.lieut.	James M'Cormick	Infantry	9th do	Died Camp near Itchapore	17 do
Lieut.	Charles Coleman	do	M. E. R.	Killed at Mahidpoor	21 do
Lieut.	W. J. D. Glen	do	3d N.I.	Killed at Mahidpoor	21 do
Lieut.	Thomas Hancorne	do	M. E. R.	Killed at Mahidpoor	22 do
Capt. & Maj.	Charles Addison	do	2d N.I.	Died Camp Seeta Buldee, Nagpore	24 do
Lieut.	R. Shanahan	do	15th do	Died of wounds received at Mahidpoor	2Jan.18
Lt. Firework.	William Chisholm	Artillery	1st Batt.	Killed at Korigaum	2 do
Assist.Surg.	William Baird	Med. est.		Died at Batavia	3 do
Lieut.	James Boyn	Cavalry	3d Regt.	Died at Seeroor	6 do
Lieut.	John Gibbings	Infantry	18th N.I.	Died of wounds received at Mahidpoor	9 do
Lieut.	Henry Gem	do	12th do	Died of wounds received ditto	19 do
Lieut.	A. P. Russell	do	2d do	Died on board the Minerva, Madras Roads	23 do
Cornet	George Garrard	Cavalry	Inv. est.	Died at Bombay	23 do
Captain	John Beaumont	Infantry	5th N.I.	Died at Mundium	24 do
Captain	James Forbes	do	7th do	Died Camp at Hindiah	28 do
Captain	Harry Wright	Cavalry	2d Regt.	Invalided	31 do
Lieut.	Edward Reilly	Infantry	7th N.I.	Died Camp at Hindiah	2Feb.
Lt.col. & Col.	Thomas Wilson	do	14th do	Died at Masulipatam	8 do
Lt. Firework.	Basil Ronald	Artillery		Resigned	11 do
Lieut.	Edward Busby	Infantry	10th do	Died Camp at Nagpoor	12 do
Captain	Henry S. Lee	do	21st do	Died at Vizagapatam	15 do
Lieut.col.	John Gennys	do	5th do	Died at Mangalore	23 do
Lieut.	Henry O. Butts	do	M. E. R.	Died in Camp	23 do
Lieut.	Robert Jenkins	do	1st N.I.	Died on passage to Europe	23 do
Captain	Harry Norton	do	19th do	Died of wounds received at Mahidpoor	1Mar.
Lieut.	Joseph Taylor	do	17th do	Died Camp at Chuchore	3 do
Assist.Surg.	John Edwards	Med. est.		Died at Chicacole	13 do
Maj.gn. &col.	Sir J.Chalmers, K.C.B.	Infantry	17th N.I.	Died on passage to Europe	30 do
Captain	Elias Collings	do	8th do	Died at Secundrabad	4Apr.
Lieut.	George Strachan	do	2d do	Died at Bombay	6 do
Lt.gen. & col.	David Smith	do	Senior list	Died in Europe	7 do
Lt.gen. & col.	Carey Lalande	do	19th N.I.	Placed on the Senior List	8 do
Lieut.	Alexander M'Leod	Inv. est.		Died at Vizagapatam	12 do
Captain	James Smith	Infantry	12th do	Invalided	13 do
Surgeon	James Gilmour	Med. est.		Retired	22 do
Lieut.	J. M. Shakespear	Cavalry	6th Regt.	Retired	29 do
Cornet	Henry Smith	do	6th do	Retired	29 do
Lieut.	Henry Sheen	Infantry	4th N.I.	Died at Aska	2May
Lieut.	Thomas Robinson	do	3d do	Died at Bellary	7 do
Captain	Hugh Scott	do	20th do	Died at Bombay	11 do
Assist.Surg.	Mathew Christie	Med. est.		Died at Cuddapah	12 do
Lieut.	John Stoddart	Infantry	3d do	Died Camp near Jaulnah	13 do
Lieut.	William H. Baddeley	do	21st do	Died at Secundrabad	15 do
Lieut.	Thomas Davis	Engin.		Killed Camp at Malligaum	18 do
Major	G. J. Goreham	Artillery	1st Batt.	Died at Camp at Chundah	20 do
Capt.	W. Pitchford	Inv. est.		Died at Trichinopoly	21 do
Lieut.	George Buttenshaw	Infantry	13th N. I.	Died Camp near Nagary	23 do
Lieut.	George Egan	do	13th do	Killed Camp at Malligaum	28 do
Major	G. R. A. Kelly	do	2d do	Died at the Presidency	29 do
Captain	W. Kennedy	do	17th do	Killed at Malligaum	29 do
Lieut.	John W. Nattes	Engin.		Killed at Malligaum	29 do
Lieut.	W. J. Wilkinson	Infantry	13th do	Killed at Malligaum	29 do
Lt.Bt.Capt.	John Scott	do	22d do	Died at Cannanore	2June
Captain	James Jobson	do	4th do	Died Camp near Berhampore	3 do
Lieut.	Henry Carter	Inv. est.		Died at Sankerrydroog	6 do
Lieut.	Charles Sheridan	do		Died at Madras	26 do
Lt.Firework.	John T. Kelly	Artillery	1st Batt.	Died Camp near Jaulnah	30 do
Lieut.	Robert Ferguson	Infantry	12th N.I.	Died Camp at Jaulnah	6July
Lieut.	Robert M'Glashan	do	16th do	Died Camp at Jaulnah	10 do
Lieut.	James W. Taylor	do	7th do	Resigned	20 do
Captain	Hugh Massey	do	9th do	Died at Bombay	25 do
Captain	Harry Wright	Inv. est.		Died at Madras	31 do
Lieut.	James S. Kinsey	Infantry	12th N.I.	Invalided	1Aug.
Lieut. & Adj.	Oswald Kinnia	do	15th do	Died Camp near Punderpore	5 do

Rank.	Names.	Corps.	Regiment or Batt.	Nature of Casualty.	Date of Casualty.
Lieut.	H. S. Gale	Infantry	M. E. R.	Died at Ajuntah	9Aug.18
Surgeon	George Alexander	Med. est.		Struck off, transferred to Prince of Wales Island	9 do
Capt.lieut.	John H. Wright	Infantry	19th N.I.	Invalided	11 do
Assist.Surg.	Thomas Brown	Med. est.		Died at Tanjore	21 do
Capt.lieut.	Archibald Munro	Cavalry	7thRegt.	Died Camp near Hoobly	31 do
Lieut.	John Riddell	Infantry	10th do	Died at Madras	1Sept.
Major	Henry Yarde	do	M. E. R.	Invalided	7 do
Lieut.	James T. Hodge	do	14th N.I.	Died at Secundrabad	13 do
Captain	Samuel Green	do	6th do	Died at Madras	14 do
Lieut.	Nicol Spence	do	14th do	Died at Secundrabad	18 do
Lieut.	Henry H. Gore	Artillery	2d Batt.	Died at St. Thomas' Mount	20 do
Maj.gn.(col.)	James Innes	Infantry	11th N.I.	Died at Madras	21 do
Lieut.	John Law Baker	do	8th do	Retired in Europe	23 do
Assist.Surg.	Walter Ogilvy	Med. est.		Died Camp at Nagpore	30 do
Lieut. & Adj.	Henry P. Hine	Infantry	12th do	Died Camp near Ellichpore	1Oct.
Lieut.col.	Mathew Stuart	do	13th do	Died Camp Kandeish	1 do
Lieut.	W. H. N. Younge	do	13th do	Died Camp near Ellichpore	2 do
Lieut.	G. W. Bowness	Cavalry	7thRegt.	Died at Cockrapilly	5 do
Lieut.col.	Joseph Storey	Infantry	20th N.I.	Died at Samulcottah	13 do
Lt. Firework.	T. G. Noble	Artillery	2d Batt.	Died at Soonara	13 do
Lt.col. & Col.	Sir A. Floyer, K.C B.	Cavalry	5thRegt.	Died at Secundrabad	17 do
Captain	George Dunmore	Infantry	22d N.I.	Died at Madras	20 do
Lt. & Qu.Ma.	Thomas Nelson	Artillery	1st Batt.	Died at Sea	24 do
Cornet	E. J. Bannerman	Cavalry	6thRegt.	Died Camp at Nagpoor	25 do
Lieut.	Henry Boulton	Infantry	16th N.I.	Died Camp at Mooltye	27 do
Lieut.	James Anderson	do	M. E. R.	Died Camp West Bank of Moosson River	29 do
Capt.lieut.	Edward Lyne	Cavalry	1st Regt.	Died Camp at Ellichpore	30 do
Major	W. G. Waugh	Infantry	M. E. R.	Invalided	30 do
Lieut.	Charles Short	do	12th N.I.	Invalided	31 do
Lieut.col.	Thomas Tichborne	Inv. est.		Died at Chicacole	2Nov.
Lieut.	Charles H. Eades	Infantry	5th do	Died Camp at Mooltye	3 do
Lieut.	A. D. Coull	Artillery	1st Batt.	Died at Masulipatam	5 do
Surgeon	Thomas Wylie	Med. est		Died at Badula in Ceylon	5 do
Lieut.	H. Buckworth	Infantry	14th N.I.	Died Camp near Soongie	9 do
Major	John Edmonds	do	16th do	Died at Nowaghur	10 do
Assist.Surg.	Samuel Christie	Med. est.		Died Camp Chowgaum	12 do
Lt. Firework.	Edward King	Artillery	2d Batt.	Died Camp at Pyspoor	12 do
Major	P. N. Cuffley	Infantry	16th N.I.	Died Camp at Mooltye	14 do
Lieut.	Alexander Tweedie	do	6th do	Died Camp near Ellichpore	19 do
Surgeon	J. H. Jones	Med. est.		Died at Mysore	24 do
Lieut.	George Moore	Infantry	4th do	Died at Cape of Good Hope	24 do
Cornet	E. P Gahagan	Cavalry	5thRegt	Died at Madras	4Dec.
Lieut.	David Donaldson	Infantry	19th N.I.	Died at Madras	10 do
Lieut.	Charles C. Nattes	Engin.		Died at Penang	21 do
Ensign	James R. Anderson	do		Died Camp Akoat	23 do
Ensign	E. F. Monro	Infantry	Not post.	Died at Bombay	29 do
Captain	James Hankin	Inv. est.		Died at Chicacole	18Jan.1
Lieut.	Samuel Crump	do		Died at Madras	20 do
Lt.col. & Col.	Andrew M'Cally	Infantry	3d N.I.	Died at Madras	26 do
Lieut. & Adj.	William Marshall	do	20th do	Died Camp near Yellmuchlie	31 do
Lt. Firework.	Thomas J. West	Artillery	2d Batt.	Died at Madras	1Feb.
Surgeon	Benjamin Heyne	Med. est.		Died at Madras	6 do
Surgeon	Alexander Boswell	do		Retired	17 do
Lieut.col.	Charles Heath	Infantry	13th N.I.	Died Camp near Ajunta	18 do
Ensign	E. B. Harington	do	4th do	Resigned	20 do
Lieut.	R. B. Dawes	do	15th do	Died Camp near Belgaum	21 do
Major	John Moodie	do	6th do	Died at Bombay	27 do
Lieut.col.	E. B. Bagshaw	do	25th do	Invalided	28 do
Lieut. & Adj.	John Smyth	do	7th do	Died at Pallamcottah	4Mar.
Lieut.	William Herring	do	15th do	Died camp near Pallamcottah	4 do
Captain	E. S. Patishall	do	15th do	Died camp near Pallamcottah	5 do
Ensign	S. D. Barton	do	1st do	Died Camp Nagpoor	12 do
Lieut.	George Walker	do	3d do	Died at Baggracottah	15 do
Cornet	Charles H. Bird	Cavalry	2d Regt.	Died Camp Nimbola	15 do
Lieut.	Henry Mathews	Infantry	19th N.I.	Died at Seringapatam	24 do
Major	Richard Davis	do	23d do	Invalided	31 do
Surgeon	James Foljambe	Med. est.		Invalided	31 do
Major	John MacBean	Infantry	13th N.I.	Died at Aurungabad	7Apr.
Surgeon	John Duncan	Med. est.		Died at Madras	10 do
Lieut.	Joseph Wood	Infantry	8th do	Died at Bangalore	14 do

Rank.	Names.	Corps.	Regiment or Batt.	Nature of Casualty.	Date of Casualty.
Lieut.	Henry Harrison	Infantry	2d N.I.	Died Camp near Amilnair	15Apr.19
Lieut.	Thomas Walters	do	9th do	Died Camp near Gudduck	23 do
Lieut.	Henry O'Hara	do	14th do	Died Camp near Gudduck	24 do
Major	James H. Baber	do	16th do	Invalided	30 do
Ensign	William H. Hodges	do	17th do	Died in Camp	4May
Lieut.	Samuel Hodder	do	16th do	Died at Chittledroog	6 do
Captain	H. J. Wilkinson	do	13th do	Died at Bellary	10 do
Ensign	Charles Elliott	do	3d do	Killed at Copaul Droog	13 do
Lieut.	John Grimshaw	do	4th do	Died camp near Copaul Droog	18 do
Major	H L. Harrington	do	24th do	Died at Bellary	23 do
Colonel	Charles Trotter	do	7th do	Died at Cottalum	11June
Lieut.	H. W. Hudson	do	18th do	Died Talmore, near Ingeram	15 do
Assist.Surg.	William Smith	Med. est.		Died at Masulipatam	17 do
Assist.Surg.	Isaac Stone	do		Died at Belgaum	19 do
Lieut.	Archibald Rankin	Infantry	22d do	Died at Negapatam	24 do
Captain	Alexander Anderson	do	9th do	Died in Camp at Itchapore	25 do
Assist.Surg.	James M'Cosh	Med. est.		Died at Hyderabad	25 do
Lieut.col.	E. B. Bagshaw	Inv. est.		Died at Madras	30 do
Lieut. & Adj.	Samuel Mausell	Infantry	19th do	Died at Cannanore	5July
Lieut.	Nicholas Syme	do	19th do	Died at Mundlasir	6 do
Lieut.col.	Montagu Cosby	Cavalry	8th Regt	Died at Poonah	14 do
Lieut.col.	John Cook Stokoe	Infantry	25th N.I.	Invalided	16 do
Lieut.	John D. Sutton	do	21st do	Died on his way to Jaulnah	22 do
Lieut.	Peter Snowden	do	25th do	Died at Bimlipatam	25 do
Lieut.col.	Henry Munt, C.B.	Cavalry	6th Regt.	Died at Nagpoor	25 do
Ensign	Thomas Wilkinson	Infantry	19th N.I.	Died Camp near Arcot	27 do
Lieut.	Campbell Kippen	do	19th do	Died at Cannanore	30 do
Surgeon	W. Fallowfield	Med. est.		Died at Madras	3Aug.
Major	E. P. Stevenson	Infantry	4th NVB	Died at Dindigul	5 do
Captain	Wm. Biss	do	24th N.I.	Died at Cotallum	8 do
Captain	J. C. Hurdis	do	19th do	Died at Cannanore	8 do
Surgeon	G. Anderson	Med. est.		Died at Madras	24 do
Major	D. Carstairs	Infantry	8th do	Died at Madras	29 do
Lieut. & Adj.	R. Brody	do	24th do	Died at Wallajahbad	31 do
Ensign	V. O. Davison	do	12th do	Died at Madras	2Sept.
Lieut.col.	J. C. Stokoe	do	4th NVB	Died at Madras	7 do
Captain	R. Simpson	do	16th N.I	Died at Madras	13 do
Lieut.	G. M. Smith	Cavalry	5th Regt.	Died at Madras	14 do
Major	P. G. Blain	Artillery	1st Batt.	Died at Ardlebad	18 do
Assist.Surg.	J. Shadforth	Med. est.		Died at Madras	6Oct.
Lieut.col.	James Iris	Infantry	14th N.I.	Died at Dorampory	16 do
Captain	T. Douglas	do	5th do	Died at Madras	21 do
Captain	R. Outlaw	Cavalry	3d Regt.	Died at Madras	25 do
Major	R. Parminter	Infantry	6th do	Died at Vizigapatam	16 do
Captain	J. T. Kettle	do	4th NVB	Died at San Kerrydury	21 do
Captain	W. T. Saunder	do	11th N.I.	Died at Sindwarrah	17 do
Lieut.	G. Roberts	do	12th do	Died at Jaulnah	13 do
Lieut.col.	C. Mandeville	do	6th do	Invalided	9 do
Surgeon	A. Connell	Med. est.		Died at Secundrabad	27 do
Lieut.	C. W. Survis	Cavalry	1st Regt.	Died Camp at Nagpore	27 do
Cornet	H. M. Buckman	do	2d do	Died at Bombay	22 do
Captain	McCraith	Infantry	22d do	Died Camp at Jaulnah	2Nov.
Lieut.	T. Hadaway	do	12th do	Died at Bellary	16 do
Lieut.	J. James	do	1st do	Died Camp at Nagpore	10 do
Bt capt.	J. Erskine	do	4th do	Died at Bombay	12 do
Surgeon	W. S. Mitchell	Med. est.		Died at the Presidency	24 do
Lieut.	A. Campbell	Infantry	5th Regt.	Died at Royacottah	19 do
Lieut.	W. A. M'Curdy	do	16th do	Died Camp at Nagpore	12 do
Major	J. H. Baber	do	3d NVB	Died at Madras	27 do
Lieut.	J. D. Parkin	do	1st Regt	Died Camp at Jaulnah	22 do
Lieut.	W. Haldane	do	24th do	Died at Wallajahbad	4Dec.
Lieut.	H. L. Harris	do	1st do	Died at Bolaurame	1 do
Captain	W. Haggrave	do	4th do	Died at Berhampore	28Nov.
Lieut.	J. Lockhart	Cavalry	2d do	Died at Jaulnah	2Dec.
Major	J. C. Francke	Artillery		Invalided	31Oct.
Major	J. D. Crompton	Infantry	18th Regt.	Invalided	9Dec.
Lieut.	W. E. Charleton	do	M.E. Reg.	Died at Mhow	19 do
Lieut.	W. Hilton	do	14th N.I.	Died at Bombay	23 do
Major	J. Grant	Cavalry	5th Regt	Died at Ellichpore	14 do
Lieut.	J. H. Kaye	do	1st do	Died at Mhow	6 do
Captain	Wright		4th NVB	Died at Trichinopoly	5Jan.

270 Casualties reported from the 1st Sept. 1817 to the 9th Jan. 1820, of which 220 were by Deaths, including killed.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL SOCIETY.

On Saturday, the 29th of January 1820, was held, at the Town-hall, the first *Annual General Meeting* of the *Calcutta School Society*, the hon. the Chief Justice in the chair. After the English Report of the first year's proceedings had been read by the chairman, and the Persian by Moonshee Umeen'ood deen (Company's vakeel) a member of the committee, the following resolutions were moved and seconded by European and native gentlemen present, and unanimously adopted:

That the report be adopted, and form the basis of a more extended one to be published by the committee.

That the official and non-official members of the committee be requested to accept the thanks of this meeting for their zealous discharge of their trust, and to continue their services for the ensuing year.

That the cordial thanks of this institution be conveyed to the committee of the Calcutta School-Book Society, for their liberal supply of useful school-books, which have been so instrumental towards the success of the Society's operations; as also to the superintending baboos of the four divisions of indigenous schools connected with the Society, for the zeal, assiduity, and ability they have displayed in their offices.

Thanks were likewise voted to the secretaries of the institution, on the motion of J. P. Larkins, Esq., and to the chairman on that of Baboo Radhacant Deb; after which the meeting dispersed.

The Musulmans present could take but little share in the general proceedings on the occasion, by reason of their ignorance of English; but the interest excited in their minds by the Persian report was testified by the anxiety of different individuals to carry home the manuscript copy, and the general satisfaction on an assurance being given that it would soon be printed for distribution.

The report stated, that the managing committee had, early in the past year, divided itself into three sub-committees, with their respective secretaries, according to the threefold distribution of the business and objects before it;—the first for the establishment and support of a limited number of *regular* schools, that is, schools into which, as being entirely under the controul and management of the Society, and wholly supported by it, there may be introduced a *regular*, uniform, and improved mode of tuition, as to matter, materials, and method. The second for the encouragement and improvement of the *indigenous schools*, that is, seminaries originated and supported by the natives themselves; the third for *English* and *higher branches of tuition.*

The proceedings of the Society in its second, or indigenous department, have been by far the most important and encouraging; and the splendid success which has already accompanied the prosecution of what is technically called the *indigenous system*, though half its resources and expedients have not yet been brought into action, fills the minds of the friends to native education and improvement with new and sanguine hopes.

The following abstract exhibits, in a condensed form, the number of indigenous schools, and of children educating in them, within the precincts of Calcutta; and the number entirely connected with the Society at the date of the last examination, in the beginning of January 1820.

Total number of indigenous schools in Calcutta 188, containing 4,146 children; of which were examined in January last, 34 schools, containing 2,661 scholars; received books, but did not give in examination, 22 schools, containing 46 children; entirely unconnected with the Society, 82 schools, containing 1,021 scholars.*

From this it will be seen that the schools immediately in connection with the Society average upwards of 30 each, while those who have not yet joined it contain only 12; so that although 84 schools, or less than one-half of those existing in Calcutta were examined, these schools contain 2,661 pupils, or nearly *two-thirds* of the total under instruction. If we add to this number the pupils in the 22 schools whose masters received books, but who from illness, or absence in the country, or other causes, did not attend on the day appointed for examination, it will be seen that more than 3,000 boys, or nearly *three-fourths* of the indigenous scholars in the city, are now under the influence of this Society, and are thus receiving advantages which no one not acquainted with the previous low state of

* A total of pupils so inconsiderable in a native population of not less than 750,000 souls, is an important fact in the moral statistics of this metropolis, and may well excite surprise; but the data have been carefully ascertained. Among the circumstances which principally account for it, may be mentioned the amazing number of adult sojourners, whose families remain in the villages, and the consequent low proportion of children. This, with other facts, may serve to shew the importance of promoting adult education in this metropolis of India, an object which it is thought the Society will vigorously pursue in this its second year.

education in these seminaries can fully appreciate.

Nor are the remaining schoolmasters in the city to be considered as permanently self-excluded from the benefit of the Society. The application which has been received from many since the last examinations, warranted the hope that their prejudices are rapidly giving way, and that little is wanted but persevering exertion in the present plan, to embrace them all within the pale of the indigenous system. Similar applications have been made by school masters outside the Mahratta ditch; but the committee, thinking it more prudent in the first instance to extend and consolidate the system within Calcutta, has reluctantly declined compliance for the present.

In estimating the importance of this department of the Society's labours, our attention should not be confined to the more obvious advantages arising from the improvement of the system of education of some thousands of children. The tendency it has to attach to the British interest the numerous Bengalee teachers within its influence, and the flower of the country, their pupils; and to bring within the reach of European intelligence, especially in Calcutta, the children of the richest and most respectable amongst the natives, who would never attend *gratuitous* seminaries, is too important in its future consequences to be overlooked. Nor is it to be forgotten, that the mechanism of the system, and particularly the examinations holden in the houses of principal Hindoos, produces a contact and communication of the most pleasing nature, between the natives and those European gentlemen who feel an interest in their moral and intellectual improvement.

The following is an abstract of the treasurer's and collector's account:

Received donations and annual subscriptions.....	Rs. 15,910	8	0
Ditto by the treasurer as interest of Company's paper....	599	0	0
Total received.....	16,509	8	0
Laid out in purchase of Company's paper.....	9,575	9	6
Expended on the objects of the Society.....	6,920	0	0
Total disbursements.....	16,495	9	6
Balance in cash.....	13	4	6

To which is to be added 10,000 rupees in Company's paper, belonging to the Society.

"The favourable balance (it is observed in the report) is considerable; but it would indeed be a matter of serious regret, were this to render the friends of the Society less vigorous in their exertions for its support. Your committee had in the first year of the Society to *devise* measures, rather than to *execute* them, on a large scale; but nothing will be wanting to *their successors* in future years, but funds and personal exertions, to carry the benefits of the Society to an indefinite extent. *Adult* and *female* education, the extension and improvement of the *indigenous system*, and the instruction of a *greater* number of clever boys in *English*, as well as providing some of them with the means of acquiring *scientific instruction*, are all objects of great importance to be vigorously pursued in *this metropolis* and its vicinity; while the neglected state of the vast population under British dominion, and the means of improving them afforded by the application particularly of the indigenous system, call loudly upon us to embrace every opportunity of extending our operations in the *country*.

"Your committee therefore indulge the hope, that a generous public will never allow the prosecution of these various branches of labour to be impeded by the cessation of that pecuniary support, which, in the present day, no benevolent object solicits in vain."

These observations, following the facts of the report, were so much felt by the chairman and other gentlemen present, that the subscription book was called for, and some handsome additional contributions put down.

There are many engines at work, and numerous institutions established for the intellectual and moral improvement of the vast population of British Asia. All will have their use; all deserve support. Perhaps the sympathetic mind will dwell with peculiar pleasure on those which may be denominated European Native, as existing by the support and under the management of natives as well as Europeans. This organization is found successfully to call on the former to give the aid of their contributions, their co-operation, and their gratuitous labour. The value of this aid sufficiently appears from the first and second reports of the Calcutta School-Book Society, already published; but will derive additional confirmation from the first report of the Calcutta School Society, shortly expected from the press. It is to be observed, however, with reference to the connection thus established between the natives and those who desire their improvement, that we are not to limit our view to what can be stated in figures, and estimated in amount, the quantity of money and of labour, if we would know and feel the genuine importance of these associations, and of the *mechanism* as distinguished from their operations nakedly considered, we must take into the account that drawing of affections, that gradual approximation of ideas, which are the infallible consequence of the union.—*Or. Star.*

NURSERY ESTABLISHMENT AT HOOGHLY.

The following information was obtained from the proprietor of this establishment, by a subscriber to the *Calcutta Journal;* who in a letter, dated *Calcutta, January* 17, 1820, communicates it to the Editor.

STRATA.—It appears that on digging a well or tank in the lower provinces of Bengal, the upper strata are chiefly drift sand (containing a considerable quantity of vegetable mould) on a stratum of clay.

SOIL.—The soil is composed as follows: One foot of surface loam, taken from an open elevated grass spot or common, with its turf or sward; one foot of surface loam from a ditch or tank, and one foot of rotten cow dung, are all mixed and turned over once a month, until the whole appears of one colour. All the elevated beds contain this composed soil, three or four feet deep; adding sand or clay, suitable to the plants intended to be reared therein.

PARTITIONS OF THE LAND.—The nursery grounds are laid out in squares of 150 to 300 feet, sloping from three to five inches from the centre: each square has elevated beds or borders, from 20 to 40 feet broad, inclosed in brick walls 18 inches high, or 18 inches broad. Planting is commenced from the N. W. quarters with indigenous trees, and extended to the S. W. or N. E.; 50 feet distance is allowed for spreading or full standards, and 30 feet for erect growing trees.

IRRIGATION.—To afford this with facility, the following erections are constructed: each square is inclosed with walls of the foregoing dimensions, forming the bed or border 20 to 40 feet broad; on the inside or further wall, is raised a pucka drain, which has small gutters at every six feet distance, to close at pleasure; each square contains one reservoir in its centre, and one in the angle of the bed-wall nearest to the tank; each tank has one or two double casting stands, which are filled by the usual mode of raising water in these provinces, eathern pipes ten inch diameter communicating with the reservoirs in each square.

SHADE.—The beds or borders (being chiefly intended for foreign fruit trees, trained in espaliers, and for the most valuable flowers and shrubs which require shade) have three rows of posts; the middle row stands 12 feet above the level of the bed, 20 feet wide, and the side posts three feet; they are secured with strong cross pieces, to these the fruit trees are trained, and on the slope formed by their fixture, is rested the awning or glass lights. Each middle post has two revolving sheaves at the top, and through those the ropes which raise the lights or awnings are passed.

CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS.

Upper Provinces, Dec. 8 1819.

Among the various branches of philosophy, to which you occasionally devote the columns of your Journal, I seldom meet with Chemistry, and as some of your numerous correspondents may have studied this delightful science, I wish you would prevail upon them to communicate any thing they may consider worthy of becoming generally known.

It is scarcely possible to go through a hundred experiments without observing many things which have not been before noticed, or are apparently anomalous to the general principles of the science; I say apparently, because I have no doubt but that those who are adepts in chemistry could satisfactorily account for most of them.

How acceptable this would be to the young chemist, to whom they are so many stumbling blocks, while to those more advanced, the publication of any experiments presenting results before unknown would also be valuable; *for as theory must ever be founded on experiment, it is only from a generalization of facts that we can ever possess a good theory: any other foundation will merely entitle it to the appellation of an hypothesis,* which, however beautiful in itself, can never advance our knowledge in any branch of science.

Should you consider the following remarks on the arseniate of potass worth publishing, you will oblige me by giving them a place in your journal.

In preparing the crystalized arseniate of potass, I followed the indirect process of Macquer, which has been adopted by the Dublin college; the following were the results.

Twelve drachms troy of the white oxide of arsenic were reduced to powder, and mixed with the same quantity of nitrate of potass, also pulverized; the whole was introduced into a glass retort, and gradually heated, until the production of nitrous gas and red nitrous acid had ceased entirely; boiling water was then poured on the residual matter, which was dissolved; but in so doing, part of the arsenious acid, which had volatilized in the upper part of the retort, was also unavoidably dissolved. The liquor was filtered, and after due evaporation set aside to crystallize, and as the mother water soon became turbid, it was poured off, and the crystals being washed, weighed three drachms and 20 grains: they were prismatic, about three-fourths of an inch

in length, and one-twentieth in thickness, very much resembling nitrate of potass.

The mother water, to which the washings of the first crystals were added, produced four drachms and 30 grains more, but by no means resembling the former, being very minute and confused, crossing each other in all directions.

A third group of crystals were afterwards obtained, weighing two drachms, but these were totally unlike either of the former, being nearly tabular.

The mother water being now become very thick, dirty, and depositing a copious sediment, it was evaporated to dryness, and a pulverent mass obtained, weighing 11 drachms, which was reserved for future experiment.

Feeling convinced in my own mind, that the difference observed in the crystals was chiefly owing to their being contaminated with various portions of arsenious acid, I introduced the whole, weighing nine drachms and 50 grains, into a crucible, first applying a gentle heat, then raising it until the salt fused and flowed like oil; a portion of arsenious acid was volatilized during the process; the crucible was kept at a bright red heat for about half an hour, and being left to cool gradually, the result was a beautifully white crystalline mass, weighing nine drachms, which, as it no longer reddened vegetable blues, appeared to be a pure neutral arseniate of potass.

Of the fifty grains lost, a considerable portion was arsenious acid, so that this salt may be presumed to contain a very small portion of water of crystallization.

Whether this latter part of the process is an improvement in a medical point of view, I leave to your medical readers to decide: but I should imagine, that a solution of fused salt which is very soluble, would be more uniform in its strength and composition.—*Letter to Ed. of Calcutta Journal, No.* 14.

The foregoing letter appears to be from the same writer whose article on "Scarcities and Dearths in India" we have placed at the beginning of our present number. Of the value of his "Chemical Experiments" we are incompetent judges: but in the portion of the letter distinguished by *Italics*, we can perceive that same correctness in his general views of philosophy and science which we saw reason to approve of in his former communication.

WOOTZ.

In proposing a series of experiments on the alloys of iron and steel, with various other metals, the object in view was twofold; first, to ascertain whether any alloy could be artificially formed, better for the purpose of making cutting instruments than steel in its purest state; and, secondly, whether any such alloys would, under similar circumstances, prove less susceptible of oxidation;—new metallic combinations for reflecting mirrors were also a collateral object of research.

Such a series of experiments were not commenced without anticipating considerable difficulties; but the facilities afforded us in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, where they were made, have obviated many of them. The subject was new, and opened into a large and interesting field. Almost an infinity of different metallic combinations may be made according to the nature and relative proportions of the metals capable of being alloyed. It never has been shown by experiment, whether pure iron, when combined with a minute portion of carbon, constitutes the very best material for making edge tools; or whether any additional ingredient, such as the earths, or their bases, or any other metallic matter, may not be advantageously combined with the steel; and, if so, what the materials are, and what the proportion required to form the best alloy for this much desired and most important purpose. This is confessedly a subject of difficulty, requiring both time and patient investigation, and it will perhaps be admitted as some apology for the very limited progress as yet made.

In analysing wootz, or Indian steel, only a minute portion of the earths alumine and silex is detected, these earths (or their bases) giving to the wootz its peculiar character. Being satisfied as to the constituent parts of this excellent steel, it was proposed to attempt making such a combination, and, with this view, various experiments were made. Many of them were fruitless: the successful method was the following. Pure steel in small pieces, and in some instances good iron, being mixed with charcoal powder, were heated intensely for a long time; in this way they formed carburets, which possessed a very dark metallic grey colour, something in appearance like the black ore of tellurium, and highly crystalline. When broken, the facets of small buttons, not weighing more than 500 grains, were frequently above the eighth of an inch in width. The results of several experiments on its composition, which appeared very uniform, gave 94·36 iron, +5·64 carbon. This being broken and rubbed to powder in a mortar, was mixed with pure alumine, and the whole intensely heated in a close crucible for a considerable time. On being removed from the furnace, and opened, an alloy was obtained of a white colour, a close granular texture, and very brittle: this, when

analysed, gave 6·4 per cent. alumine, and a portion of carbon not accurately estimated. 700 of good steel, with 40 of the alumine alloy, were fused together, and formed a very good button, perfectly malleable; this, on being forged into a little bar, and the surface polished, gave, on the application of dilute sulphuric acid, the beautiful damask which will presently be noticed as belonging peculiarly to wootz. A second experiment was made with 500 grains of the same steel, and 67 of the alumine alloy, and this also proved good; it forged well, and gave the damask. This specimen has all the appreciable characters of the best Bombay wootz.

We have ascertained, by direct experiment, that the wootz, although repeatedly fused, retains the peculiar property of presenting a damasked surface, when forged, polished, and acted upon by dilute acid. This appearance is apparently produced by a dissection of the crystals by the acid; for though by the hammering the crystals have been bent about, yet their forms may be readily traced through the curves which the twisting and hammering have produced. From this uniform appearance on the surface of wootz, it is highly probable, that the much-admired sabres of Damascus are made from this steel; and, if this be admitted, there can be little reason to doubt, that the damask itself is merely an exhibition of crystallization. That on wootz it cannot be the effect of the mechanical mixture of two substances, as iron and steel, unequally acted upon by acid, is shown by the circumstance of its admitting re-fusion without losing this property. It is certainly true, that a damasked surface may be produced by welding together wires of iron and steel; but if these welded specimens are fused, the damask does not again appear. Supposing that the damasked surface is dependant on the development of a crystalline structure, then the superiority of wootz in showing the effect may fairly be considered as dependant on its power of crystallizing, when solidifying, in a more marked manner, and in more decided forms than the common steel. This can only be accounted for by some difference in the composition of the two bodies; and as it has been stated that only the earths in small quantities can be detected, it is reasonable to infer, that the bases of these earths being combined with the iron and carbon render the mass more crystallizable, and that the structure drawn out by the hammer, and confused (though not destroyed), does actually occasion the damask. It is highly probable, that the wootz is steel accidentally combined with the metal of the earths; and the irregularity observed in different cakes, and even in the same cake, is in accordance with this opinion. The earths may be in the ore, or they may be derived from the crucible in which the fusion is made.

In making the alumine alloy for the imitation of wootz, we had occasion to observe the artificial formation of plumbago. Some of the carburet of iron before mentioned having been pounded and mixed with fresh charcoal, and then fused, was found to have been converted into perfect plumbago. This had not taken place throughout the whole mass; the metal had soon melted and run to the bottom; but having been continued in the furnace for a considerable time, the surface of the button had received an additional portion of charcoal, and had become plumbago. It was soft, sectile, bright, stained paper, and had every other character of that body: it was indeed in no way distinguishable from it. The internal part of these plumbago buttons was a crystalline carburet; a portion of it having been powdered, and fused several times with charcoal, at last refused to melt, and on the uncombined charcoal being burnt away by a low heat, it was found that the whole of the steel had been converted into plumbago: this powder we attempted to fuse, but were not successful.

It will appear by the following experiment, that we had formed artificial wootz, at a time when this certainly was not the object of research. In an attempt to reduce titanium, and combine it with steel, a portion of menachanite was heated with charcoal, and a fused button obtained. A part of this button was next fused with some good steel; the proportions were 96 steel, four menachanite buttons. An alloy was formed, which worked well under the hammer; and the little bar obtained was evidently different from, and certainly superior to steel. This was attributed to the presence of titanium, but none could be found in it; nor indeed was any found even in the menachanite button itself. The product was iron and carbon, combined with the earths or their bases, and was in fact excellent wootz. A beautiful damask was produced on this specimen by the action of dilute acid. Since this, many attempts have been made to reduce the oxide of titanium; it has been heated intensely with charcoal, oil, &c., but hitherto all have failed; the oxide has been changed into a black powder, but not fused. When some of the oxide was mixed with steel filings, and a little charcoal added, on being intensely heated the steel fused, and ran into a fine globule which was covered by a dark-coloured transparent glass, adhering to the sides of the crucible. The steel contained no titanium; the glass proved to be oxide of titanium, with a little oxide of iron. These experiments have led us to doubt whether tita-

nium has ever been reduced to the metallic state. From the effects of the heat upon the crucibles, which became soft, and almost fluid, sometimes in fifteen minutes, we had in fact no reason to suppose the degree of heat inferior to any before obtained by a furnace:—that used in these last experiments was a blast furnace, supplied by a constant and powerful stream of air; the fuel good Staffordshire coke, with a little charcoal; both Hessian and Cornish crucibles were used, one being carefully luted into another, and even three have been united, but they could not be made to stand the intense heat.—*From a paper in the Philosophical Magazine, No.* 267, *entitled* "Experiments on the Alloys of Steel, made with a view to its improvement: by J. Stodart, Esq. and M. Faraday, Chem. Assistant at the Royal Institution."

METEORIC IRON FROM SIBERIA.

Meteoric iron is by analysis always found to contain nickel. The proportions are various, in the specimens that have been chemically examined. The iron from the Arctic regions was found to contain three per cent. only of nickel, while that from Siberia gave nearly 10 per cent. With the alalysis of this last we are favoured by J. G. Children, Esq., and having permission from that gentleman, we most willingly insert the account of his very accurate process.

Thirty-seven grains of Siberian meteoric iron gave 48·27 grains of peroxide of iron, and 4·52 grains of oxide of nickel. Supposing the equivalent number for nickel to be 28, these quantities are equal to

Iron	33·69
Nickel ..	3·56
	37·25

Supposing the quantities to be correctly

Iron	33·5
Nickel ..	3·5
	37·

The proportions per cent. are

Iron	90·54
Nickel ..	9·46
	100·00

A second experiment, on 47 grains, gave 61 grains of peroxide of iron = 42·57 iron. The ammoniacal solution of nickel was lost by an accident; reckoning from the iron, the quantities per cent. are

Iron	90·57
Nickel ..	9·42
	99·99

A third experiment, on 56 grains, gave 73·06 grains of peroxide of iron = 50·99 iron, and 5·4 of oxide of nickel = 4·51 nickel, or per cent.

Iron	91·00
Nickel ..	8·01
Loss	0·99
	100·00

The mean of the three gives 8·96 per cent. of *nickel*.

The meteoric iron was dissolved in aqua regia, and the iron thrown down by pure ammonia, well washed, and heated red.

In the first experiment the ammoniacal solution was evaporated to dryness, the ammonia driven off by heat, and the oxide of nickel re-dissolved in nitric acid, and precipitated by pure potassa, the mixture being boiled a few seconds.

In the third experiment the nickel was thrown down from the ammoniacal solution at once by pure potassa. The first method is best, for a minute portion of oxide of nickel escaped precipitation in the last experiment, to which the loss is probably to be attributed.

All the precipitates were heated to redness.—*From the same Paper.*

NAPHTHA.

From the experiments which I have related in the *Annals of Philosophy*, xv. 307, compared with those of De Saussure, on the naphtha of Amiano, there is reason I think to conclude that the naphtha obtained artificially from coal by repeated distillations is precisely similar in its properties to the naphtha which rises spontaneously from the earth in Persia and other parts of the world, supposing both to be brought to the greatest possible state of purity. The following table exhibits the specific gravity of the different specimens of naphtha, both artificial and natural, which I had an opportunity of examining.

	Sp. Gr. at 60°
Pit coal naphtha (rectified 13 times)	0·850
Ditto perfectly colourless	0·817
Persian naphtha not rectified.....	0·753
Naphtha of Amiano rectified.....	0·758

Naphtha, according to my trials, begins to boil at 320°, and it may be heated up to the temperature of 352°; so that its boiling point is about five degrees higher than that of oil of turpentine.

I found the specific gravity of the vapour of naphtha 2·263 at the temperature of about 55°. Saussure, who made his experiments at the temperature of 72·5°, found the specific gravity 2·833. I do not known whether to ascribe this difference to errors in our experiments, or whether it is not rather owing to the specific gravity increasing with the temperature, as happens to a great extent with the vapour of water and of alcohol.

supposing these vapours in contact with the liquid from which they were evolved.

By analyzing naphtha by means of peroxide of copper, I found it composed of

13 atoms cardon	= 9·75
14 atoms hydrogen	= 1·75
	11·50

So that an integrant particle of it weighs 11·5.—*Annals of Philosophy, No.* 92.

LAKE OURMIA.

Dr. Marcet has given us the analysis of the water of the Lake Ourmia, in Persia, situated not far from the region of Mount Ararat. A small quantity of the water from this lake was sent by the late unfortunate traveller Brown to Mr. Smithson Tennant. This portion was subjected to analysis by Dr. Marcet. Its specific gravity was 1·16507 : 500 grs. of it being subjected to analysis, yielded the following saline contents :

Common salt	85·00
Muriate of magnesia.....	10·08
Sulphate of soda	40·26
	135·34

The waters of this lake then contain more salt than any other mineral water hitherto examined except the waters of the Dead Sea.—*Ibid, referring to vol.* 14, *p.* 150 *of the same Journal.*

AMBERGRIS.

It is well known that this substance is found floating on the sea chiefly within the tropics. Naturalists are not yet agreed about its origin. Swediaur, in a paper published long ago in the Philosophical Transactions, endeavoured to prove that it was the indurated excrements of the physeter macrocephalus; and this opinion has been pretty generally adopted. Two new opinions respecting the origin of this substance have been lately started founded upon its chemical nature. Bouillon Lagrange, who analyzed ambergris some years ago, found a substance in it which he considered as similar, if not the same, with the adipocire of Fourcroy. This circumstance has induced M. Virey to advance the opinion, that ambergris is formed by the putrefaction of animal bodies at the bottom of the sea. (Jour. de Pharm. v. 386.) But he has not produced any evidence whatever in support of his opinion better than conjecture.

MM. Pelletier and Caventou have lately subjected the adipocirous matter of ambergris to a chemical examination, and found it exceedingly similar to a substance found in biliary calculi, to which Chevreul, who subjected it to an accurate examination, gave the name of *cholesterine*. This circumstance has led these gentlemen to conclude, that ambergris is probably a biliary concretion of the species of whale in whose intestines Swediaur produced evidence that it had been found. This opinion appears to me by far the most probable of any hitherto advanced, unless the great size of the masses of ambergris occasionally found (amounting to several hundred weights) be not considered as inconsistent with such a notion.

Pelletier and Caventou have distinguished the adipocirous matter of ambergris by the name of *ambreine*. It may be obtained by digesting ambergris in hot alcohol of the specific gravity 0·827. The alcohol on cooling deposits the ambreine in very bulky and irregular crystals, which still retain a very considerable portion of alcohol. Thus obtained, it possesses the following properties :

It is of a brilliant white colour, has an agreeable odour, of which it is deprived by repeated solutions and crystallizations. It is destitute of taste, and does not act upon vegetable blues. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol and ether, and in much greater quantity in these liquids when hot than when cold. It becomes soft when heated to the temperature of 77°, and melts at the temperature of 86°. When exposed to a temperature exceeding 212°, it flies off in a state of white smoke, while a portion of it is decomposed.

It does not seem capable of combining with an alkali, or of being converted into a soap. When heated with nitric acid, it becomes green and then yellow, while nitrous gas is exhaled. By this absorption of oxygen, it is converted into an acid, to which Pelletier and Caventou have given the name of *ambreic acid.*

Pure ambreic acid is yellow while in a considerable mass, but when spread thin it is nearly white. It has a peculiar smell. It reddens vegetable blues. When heated, it does not melt even at the temperature of 212°, and when heated till it undergoes decomposition no ammonia is given off. It dissolves readily in alcohol and ether. It is likewise soluble, but only in a very small degree, in water, though hot water dissolves more of it than cold water. The solution of this acid may be saturated with potash. When the alkali is added rather in excess, no precipitate appears, even when the liquor is concentrated by evaporation; but if the alkali be added only in sufficient quantity to saturate the acid, white flocky precipitate falls, which is a superambreate of potash. Ambreate of potash forms a yellow precipitate when mixed with solutions of the following salts;

Muriate of lime, Acetate of lead,
Muriate of barytes, Corrosive sublimate,
Sulphate of copper, Muriate of tin,
Sulphate of iron, Muriate of gold.
Nitrate of silver,

The gold in the last precipitate is not re-

duced till after an interval of some hours. (Jour. de Pharm. v. 49.)—*Annals of Philosophy.—No.* 92.

FLORÆ.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Thunberg has lately investigated several genera found there, and figured some of them, enumerating three new species of rhamnus, seven of solanum, 33 of lobelia, one each of the genera schœnus, alopecurus, dactylis, and ehrhartia.—*Ibid. p.* 129.

RUSSIA.

The Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Moscow, lately imported, contains many observations and descriptions of several hitherto undiscovered plants found in the Russian empire. The dissertation of Mr. Stevens contains a monograph of the genus fedia; of this genus he enumerates 13 species, divided into five sections; also, a new species of iris, I. paradoxa; a new genus of the family of scirpideæ, viz. bulbostylis, to contain scirpus ovatus and s. palustris: observations on the several species of corispermum, of which he describes five: on veronica; on lycopus amethystinus, which he denies to be a separate genus; and on the valerianeæ.—*Ibid.*

INDIA.

Mr. Colebrook has given a description of several select Indian plants, of which the following are the principal points: Sabia, a new genus, whose characters are, petals five, lanceolate, persistent, inferior; stamens five, straight; drupe superior, kidney-shape, one-seeded; style one; embryo direct, spiral; perisperm none; of one species, s. lanceolata, he gives a figure.—Strychnos axillaris, a new species with the leaves ovate, pointed; tendrils axillary, thickened; berry oval, one-seeded.—Dischidia Bengalensis; leaves oblong, ancipital.—Tylophora exilis; panicles terminating in umbellets; corolline segments oval, obtuse; leaves subcordate, acute, smooth, becoming firm and fleshy.—Macrolobium bijugum; flowers triandrous, six sterile filaments, leaves two-paired.—Pygæum acuminatum of Gærtner; flowers icosandrous, monogynous; calyx inferior six-toothed; petals six; drupe dry, transversely oblong; embryo inverse; perisperm none. (Linn. T. xii.)—*Ibid.*

JAVA.

A most magnificent and singular flower has been discovered in Java, rising immediately out of the ground, without any leaves at the time of flowering. The flower is between two and three feet in circumference, flat like a soup plate; the lower part or base is covered with excrescences and filaments; the limb is six-cut, the lobes blunt, irregular, reddish marbled. A specimen of the flower, but which arrived in a very bad state, and of two young flowers, unopened, and appearing like cabbages, have been received in this country; the latter have been dissected, and drawings made of them by Mr. Bauer, which drawings, and the remains of the specimens, are deposited in the library of the munificent patron of natural history, Sir Joseph Banks, whose recent death we have, in common with every other naturalist throughout the world, reason to deplore.—*Ibid.*

SUMATRA.

June 30.—A paper, by Mr. Brown, on a new genus of plants called *Rafflesia*, was read at the Linnean Society.

The plant from which this genus is established was discovered in Sumatra in 1818, by the late Dr. Joseph Arnold, who accompanied Sir Stamford Raffles in his first journey into the interior of the island.

This plant has lately excited the curiosity of botanists, from the extraordinary dimensions of its flower, which is equally remarkable in structure.

The flower springs directly from a horizontal root. The bud is covered with many round imbricate dark-brown floral leaves, or bracteæ, and has very much the appearance of a cabbage, which it also nearly equals in size.

The expanded flower was ascertained by measurement to be full three feet in diameter; the tube it was supposed would hold 12 pints, and the weight of the flower was reckoned to be about 15 lbs.

As the proper floral envelope is simple, it is, though coloured, regarded rather as calyx than corolla. Its substance is fleshy, and of a thickness proportioned to its size; the tube is short, the faux is produced into an entire annular corona, and the limb is deeply divided into five equal rounded spreading segments.

The few flowers yet examined proved to be male.

The antheræ are numerous, sessile, nearly spherical, cellular, and bursting by a single pore at top. They are disposed in a simple series under the projecting margin of the apex of a fleshy column which occupies the centre of the flower, is included in the tube, and whose disc is furnished with numerous slightly curved hornlike processes.

The author of the paper, in treating of the affinities of this singular plant, compares it chiefly with *asareæ* (or *aristolochiæ*), and *passifloreæ*, but does not pretend to determine absolutely to which of these two families it is most nearly related.

He is inclined to consider it as being parasitical on the root to which it is attached; he does not, however, speak with confidence even on this point, for the satisfactory determination of which the

examination of additional specimens in various stages appears to be necessary.—*Annals of Philosophy, No.* 93.

JAPAN.

The Corchorus Japonicus of Thunberg, called by Linnæus, Rubus Japonicus, is made by De Candolle into a genus of *rosaceæ*, under the name of Kerria; so called from Kerr the gardener, who brought it and many other plants from China.—*Ibid, No.* 92.

ANATOMY OF THE DUGONG.

Royal Society.—June 29. At a meeting of the Society was read a short paper, entitled, "Further Particulars respecting the Anatomy of the Dugong," by Sir E. Home. This paper was intended as a supplement to Sir Stamford Raffles' account of that animal,* and contained a few additional remarks.—*Ibid.*

INSECTS OF NEW HOLLAND.

Mr. Kirby has published two papers in the Transactions of the Linnean Society; the one entitled a "Century of Insects," the other "Description of several new Insects discovered in New Holland by R. Brown, Esq." in which several new genera and species are described.—*Ibid.*

* For this account, see page 163 of our present volume.

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IN THE PRESS.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

CHINESE VERSIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES.

From the Rev. Mr. Milne I have letters of October the 8th, informing me that on the 12th of November he should finish his translation of the book of Job, which is the last of those books of the Old Testament selected for his share of the work. The several parts translated by him are—

Deuteronomy—Joshua—Judges—I. Samuel—II. Samuel—I. Kings—II. Kings—I. Chronicles—II. Chronicles—Ezra—Nehemiah—Esther—Job.

The remaining twenty-six books of the Old Testament have been translated by me, and were this day brought to a conclusion. Thus we possess in *Chinese a complete version of all the canonical books* of Sacred Scripture.

The qualities at which I have aimed in my translations are, fidelity, perspicuity, and simplicity; and when the difficulty of the task, the circumstances in which the translation has been placed, and the few helps afforded for a first attempt, are considered, I am sure that every candid man, and the Committee of the Bible Society, will not lay stress on trivial objections.

It will be our study to revise the whole, alone and together; and to collate every part with each other, in order to render names of places and persons uniform; and we shall avail ourselves of any criticisms that may reach us from any quarter; and may that gracious Providence, which has preserved our lives to complete the translation, yet spare us to revise and print the whole! The light of Revelation will, by the mercy of God, illumine this dark and idolatrous land, in the appointed season.

The printing of the edition of the New Testament, before decided on, is proceeding gradually at Malacca; and it will be necessary to print the edition of the whole Bible, which I now project, at the same place.—*(From a letter by Dr. Morrison to the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society; dated Canton, Nov.* 25, 1819.)

I was duly favoured with your obliging letter, communicating the news of the munificent donation of the British and Foreign Bible Society to us, on account of the Chinese Scriptures, for which we

beg you to offer them our sincere and cordial thanks. This generous donation has contributed exceedingly to encourage us; and I have now the satisfaction of intreating you to present to the Committee the following additional parts of the Scriptures in that language:—

The Hagiographa, or poetical books—which volume contains Job, the Psalms, the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles. On printing off the Pentateuch, it appeared best to leave the historical books, which are the easiest part of the Old Testament, and proceed immediately to this volume, important as its contents are in every point of view, and particularly on account of the sublime devotion which it breathes.

The book of Isaiah: this book also demanded our closest attention, both on account of its difficulty, and its forming almost an epitome of the gospel in the words of prophecy. In going through the press, the translation, although it was the second, and made at the distance of three years from the first, underwent the most rigorous revision; in revising which, we in numerous instances availed ourselves of the labours of Bishop Lowth. This being finished, as Jeremiah and Ezekiel appeared to be particularly easy, we passed on to

The book of Daniel, and the twelve minor prophets, which we have now the pleasure of sending you complete. In this volume, which has also undergone a double translation, at the distance of three years from each other, we availed ourselves chiefly of Archbishop Newcome, rather than of Bishop Horsley and others, on account of his being a less adventurous writer, and differing less from the text embodied in the English Version. In consulting all these, however, we have endeavoured to keep in view a middle course: while, in some cases, the original text, followed by the venerable authors of our English Version, has been greatly elucidated by the labours of later critics, in some other instances their conjectural emendations are evidently intended by critics themselves to be submitted for final decision to the judgment of the learned and the judicious; and while the former class of criticisms may be often adopted, the latter class should be followed by a translator with the greatest caution; as his object is to lay before a Heathen nation a decisive rule for faith and practice, not to submit to them points of conjectural criticism. To keep somewhat within the boundary marked by the labours of modern critics, therefore, seems to us by far the safest; as further emendations can be easily adopted in future editions, as the learned in general may gradually decide on each suspected passage.

The remainder of the Old Testament, as it is so much easier than what has been already brought through the press, will of course occasion little delay, the whole lying by us in manuscript. To a second edition of the Scriptures, indeed, we have already begun to turn our attention; beginning with the New Testament, and proceeding to the Pentateuch. That this ought to embrace the thought and labour of years, we are sufficiently taught by the length of time required to bring our English Version to its present state of maturity—no less a period than seventy years, from Tindal to King James. Nor is this unreasonable; if, according to the poet, nine years may be well spent in imparting accuracy of thought and expression to a human composition, when the author can vary the thought at will to suit the expression, how much more must this be finally necessary to perfect accuracy of expression when the thoughts are Divine and unalterable! On this ground, therefore, in a language so extensive in its circulation as the Chinese, two versions, perfectly independent of each other, do not appear to us a waste of labour, though each were to employ the whole of the life of many individuals.—*From a letter by Dr. Marshman, under date of Serampore, Jan* 21, 1820.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Description of the United Brethren's Settlement and Land on the Witte Revier.

It appears that the Mission on the Witte Revier, at the settlement now called Enon, was resumed in October last. The following description of the settlement and its vicinity is extracted from an account, by the Rev. H. P. Hallbeck, of the particulars of that resumption.

From the Sunday's River to the Great Fish River, a chain of mountains runs from the south-west to the north-west, its average distance from the sea-coast being about one day's journey. This chain, being of considerable breadth, is covered partly with impenetrable bushes, partly with long grass, growing most luxuriantly, and of the kind called sour. Though the outline of the mountains appears pretty even, they are intersected with a great number of kloofs or glens. The whole range is called the Zuurberg, or Sour Mountains. On account of its situation, joining the borders of Caffraria toward the east, and running far into the colony toward the west, its natural facilities served the Caffres for haunts, from whence they made predatory incursions into the colony; for, though not belonging to them, they considered the Zuurberg

their head quarters. Many Caffre captains had even fixed their kraals in these mountains; and in that part of it, and on the adjacent hills which now belong to our settlement, there are many ruins of forsaken Caffre kraals visible, in which formerly large parties of them had their settled dwellings.

Among the few rivulets having their source in the Zuurberg, which in general is very poor in springs, the Witte Revier, or White River, is one. It is so called from the white or leaden colour of its waters. Its source is but a few hours' ride from our place, and to the north of the glens filled with timber trees. This river (which like many other African streams, though dignified by the name of river, is only a brook), after running in a serpentine course through many narrow glens, and stretching away to the east, takes a turn to the west, not far from the farm of the younger Mr. Scheper, and proceeds in that direction through a narrow valley between the Zuurberg and the lower hills, till turning suddenly to the south, near the border of the land purchased from Mr. Scheper senior, it falls into the Sunday's River, about an hour's ride from our settlement. No brook of any consequence joins the Witte Revier in its short course: two only, of the periodical kind, increase its waters in the rainy season. It frequently happens that the bed of the river is quite dry; but as it forms a good many tanks or pools, some of which are from eight to twelve hundred feet long, and from 70 to 80 wide and eight feet deep, there is never a total want of water; and in the driest season whole herds of elephants find enough in them to quench their thirst. The river does not afford sufficient means for irrigation, being from its source to its outlet inclosed within high banks, and not having fall enough. It has a very meandering course, and must be forded no less than ten times on our own land. We gave names to each of the fords or drifts, according to their character or situation.

In the rainy season the river sometimes rises above its banks, overflowing some of the low parts of the valley. This had happened shortly before my arrival; and many traces of the devastation made by the force of the stream were still visible. I was also informed that it is a long time before it begins again to flow, after the rainy season has set in; which perhaps is owing both to its want of fall, and to the large pools or tanks, which being half empty, must fill again before there can be any stream of water. Thus last year while the water flowed at the farm of the younger Mr. Scheper, it was seven weeks before it flowed at the settlement.

The good quality of the water and the rich pasture in this valley, was an inducement to some of the colonists to make here several cattle-penns, before any farmers had settled in the neighbouring country. A few farms, which in former times had been established in the most distant parts of the Zuurberg, were forsaken on account of the depredations committed by the Caffres; and when Brother Latrobe and his company first entered in this place in 1816, there were only the two farms of the Messrs. Scheper, father and son, at the head and tail of the glen, beside a small hut at the fountain. The father's farm was purchased on the arrival of the Missionaries last year.

Beside the narrow grassy plain, which however in some places, and especially at the turn of the river, is overgrown with bushes, and may be from 500 to 600 paces broad, the two parcels of land belonging to us consist of hills and mountains, covered with bushes, chiefly mimosæ. Two dells, of a shape nearly oval, were gardens made by the Caffres.

On entering the valley from Uitenhagen, the eminences on both sides, called the Elephant and Buffalo Hills, are not high; but farther in the hills increase in height, especially about the Olive and Honig Kloofs. Beyond these the higher mountains rise boldly in romantic shapes, covered with forest trees and bushes, to about 1,500 feet from the level of the river. No landscape painter can wish for better subjects than some of these situations afford.

Under the Elephants' Hill to the right, and between it and the Leguans' Tank, stands a majestic grove of yellow-wood trees, whose wide-spreading branches are reflected by the water. This will be a great ornament to the new settlement. The trunk of one of these trees measures 21 feet in circumference, and its branches cast a refreshing shade of 80 feet in diameter.

Turning towards the east in the upper valley, the hills to the right rest upon high perpendicular rocks of a deep red colour, forming a singular contrast to the circumjacent woods, bushes, and grassy slopes. The hills to the left, which properly belong to the Zuurberg, are higher; but begin to rise more gently, except in some places where they are exceedingly steep. The upper range of mountains, in their descent into the Witte Revier Valley, are intersected by a great many kloofs. On their sides and summits are found large open parcels of ground, covered with long grass. To one of the lower hills we gave the name of Hornig's-Hill.

That part of the valley of the Witte Revier which belongs to the land purchased from Mr. Scheper senior we called Schmitt's Valley; and that in the land given to us by government, Latrobe's

Valley, in remembrance of his visit to and choice of this place for a Missionary Settlement in 1816, during his official visit to the Brethren's Missions in South Africa.

Our settlement on the Witte Revier is inclosed on all sides, except to the east, where Mr. Jacob Scheper junior lives, by unoccupied land, on which no farms can well be settled for want of water. To us this affords some advantage, as those dry lands furnish a great quantity of pasturage, of which, though they lie beyond our boundary, we may make what use we please. The road from the Slagboom to the Murdering Place (Mordplatz) lies through a fine valley full of the richest grass, and affording the best pasture for our cattle. A large tract of land lying south, between the settlement and the Sunday's River, is of the same description.

The weather in this district appears to be nearly the reverse of what it is in the upper country. In winter, when it rains much towards the Cape, the weather here is generally dry: but in summer heavy thunder-storms visit this region. Here, therefore, they may sow and reap twice a year, which cannot be done in the upper country. The heat is in general greater here than at Guadenthal or Groeneckloof: I was told that the candles frequently melt in the candlesticks, so as to fall down on the table. This however I am willing to ascribe to the lowness of the huts; yet the heat is such as to make any labour in the middle of the day very oppressive to an European; and as the eagerness of our Missionaries was so great, that they would not give themselves sufficient time for rest, the Brethren Schmitt, Schultz, and Hornig have suffered from it: otherwise the climate seems healthy. It is a remarkable circumstance, that of those diseases to which horned cattle are so much subject in the upper country, not one is known here; but in the months of April, May, and June, it often happens than an epidemical distemper prevails among horses, which is ascribed to a species of insect found about that time among the sweet grass. To save them from its effects, the people send their horses to feed on the sour grass growing on the Zwarberg.

The soil in the upper part of the valley is in general more stony than in the lower part purchased from Mr. Scheper, but in both it is very fruitful; which not only the abundance and richness of the grass, but the speedy growth of all kinds of trees, as orange, lemon, and other trees, and garden-fruit, sufficiently proves. The most fruitful part of the valley is, to all appearance, that upon which the Brethren are now building their houses, the ground being more loamy and not so loose as in other places. This may be the reason why the Leguane' Tank never grows dry as others do; aided perhaps by some invisible spring. The valley, however, with all its excellent soil, is not calculated for very extensive agricultural purposes, as the water cannot be brought upon it in sufficient quantity; and if that is not done the seed is soon burnt up by the heat of the sun. Even the grass, which in general grows so thick and luxuriantly, is sometimes turned into the driest hay before it can be cut. In this state the cattle relish it much; though it does not fatten them so soon as when it is green. I apprehend, therefore, that the rearing of cattle will remain the chief occupation of our Hottentots on the Witte Revier.

As to wood, both for building, fuel, and other purposes, the Witte Revier possesses so great an abundance that there need be no fear of want. One might rather wish that means might be found to clear the land of a great quantity of bushes and brushwood, as even that all-devouring element, fire, seems to make but little impression upon the impenetrable thicket.

Mr. Halbeck enumerates some of the most useful timber and other trees; and then adds:

Were I a botanist, I might form a very long catalogue of curious plants, which the uninstructed rather wishes to root out than to preserve. One, in particular, is a troublesome intruder, called by the Dutch, Wacht-een-beetje, "Stop a little." It is a low bush, bearing curved thorns, which seize the clothes or skin of the passenger, and force him to stop and carefully to disengage himself, if he would not have his legs or his apparel grievously lacerated. Even the cattle avoid and stop for it.

Different kinds of parasitical plants, entwining the trees and bushes, likewise Cactus, or Indian-fig, with other succulent plants, are found here in vast variety. I noticed a curious species of wild dates, the fruit growing above the ground like a cabbage-turnip (kohlrabe), but so large that a strong man is hardly able to carry it. Of this fruit the Hottentots formerly made flour. I saw only one specimen of this remarkable plant; but was told that in a certain glen, into which I did not penetrate, it grows in great plenty.

It may be supposed, that in a country like that through which the Witte Revier flows, a great number of wild beasts find sufficient cover. They are, however, by no means such dangerous neighbours as is generally imagined. The most remarkable, and perhaps the most numerous, are elephants: they come, during the night, to the rivers and tanks in large herds, but in the day-time remain in the bushes, where they find their proper food, con-

sisting chiefly of the branches and leaves of the thora-bush. There is, perhaps, no part of the colony where these creatures exist in greater numbers: in all places, even on the summits of the highest hills, their tracts and works are visible. They do not always remain in the neighbourhood of the Witte Revier, but wander into other parts of the Zuurberg, and the banks of the Sunday's river: for whole months together not one is seen in this neighbourhood: as the inhabitants of the valley increase, the elephants will probably leave it, as they have left the country about the Chamtoos Revier. That enemy of the elephant, the rhinoceros, is likewise seen about the Witte Revier; but not so frequently as its formidable antagonist. Lions are more rare, being afraid of elephants; the latter having so little respect for the king of the forest, that with one blow of his trunk he stretches him lifeless on the ground. Buffaloes are met with in great numbers, working their way through the thickest bushes with the same ease as elephants, and thus preparing roads and haunts for the caffres. The cattle are in most danger from wild dogs, which hunt in packs of 30 and 40 together; and from tigers and wolves: and poultry is continually liable to be seized by tiger-cats, meergooses, and other creatures of the weasel kind. Wild-boars are common, and will sometimes attack men; and if attacked by dogs, tear the best of them in pieces. Besides elephants, the animals most destructive to fields and gardens are porcupines, earth hogs, and jerboas. Baboons, and a number of smaller apes and monkeys, are not so troublesome: they haunt and play about among the high yellow-wood trees, and find sufficient provender in the woods.

There is here no want of game. Of the antelope kind are the bushbock, rehbock, duykey, the little bluebock, and several others. Many Hottentot families live upon venison; and as long as I was at the Witte Revier it was our common meat. Hares are likewise numerous.

Of birds there are wild turkies, guinea-fowls, pheasants, and a large grey bird, here called Attadas, in the night roosting on the branches of the yellow-wood trees, wild ducks, and others. While the large crown-bird, as large as an eagle, sails silently through the air, the woods resound with the hammering noise of woodpeckers, the screams of great parrots and variegated louris, and the croaking of white and black ravens, and crows with white necks: but not one singing bird regales the ear. The monotonous and unmelodious whistle of a few finches and beautiful passeres, serves only to call in a variety of ravenous birds to make them their prey.

In the tank near the new buildings, which we called Leguans' Tank, I saw, besides many leguans (large lizards), a number of fishes. They are said to have a bad flavour; and, as they will not take a bait, must be caught with nets. They are about eight inches long, with round bodies, and have not yet a name. Gold and silver fishes are seen playing in the Witte Revier.

There are fewer serpents here than in other parts of the colony: only two or three species have been discovered. Of frogs and toads there is abundance: some of the latter are very large. I saw only two species of butterflies differing from those at Gnadenthal; but several kinds of beetles, which were new to me.

In the bed of the river, as well as upon the hills, several beautiful pebbles have been found, chiefly agates and cornelians, but none of a large size. About ten minutes' walk from the new settlement is a quarry of good stone, and the ground near it is excellent brick-earth. At two hours' distance there is a supply of good lime-stone; but no attempt has as yet been made to burn lime.

Thus much of the situation and character of the country.

I proceed to make a few remarks on the spot chosen for the settlement, and the plan to be adopted. The buildings are erected on the west side of the Leguans' tank. The houses of the missionaries are to be placed at the upper or north end; and the Hottentot village below them, toward the south. Between them and the water there is a low ground. Near the river it is nine or ten feet above the bank, but slopes from it inland, then suddenly rises again nine or ten feet, and forms a beautiful plain to the foot of the Buffalo hills. The low ground, and a piece of land along the Buffalo hills, are destined for gardens, and the most elevated parts for buildings. Brother Schmitt had formed a plan for the settlement on the old spot, which we now thought proper to alter; placing the houses closer together, that, in case of any unexpected attack in future, it might be easier to guard against surprise, by surrounding the buildings with palisades. The piece of ground to be inclosed will be one hundred feet in breadth, the length to be determined according to circumstances, and with a view to a probable increase. The south side, therefore, is defended only by a fence of thorn-bushes, which may be easily removed.

The dwellings now erected are what are here called Hartebeest houses. Four low posts are fixed in the ground, and beams laid horizontally upon them, fastened either by being let into grooves, or tied with thongs; the space between the beams and the ground is filled up by a wall, built with bushes and fagots, and plastered over with clay both within and without. A thatched roof is then put upon it. Such a house, if well con-

structed, will last twenty years and longer; and many of the farmers in the eastern part of the colony have no other dwellings. The smithy is covered with a flat roof, which serves as a look-out; from which also the entrance from the east may be defended, as that from the west and north, from a kind of bastion in the north-west angle. We hope that these precautions will never be necessary, but against elephants and wildbeasts. The smithy is placed toward the east front, as the wind generally blows from the north-west. Thus there will not be so much danger of any sparks, proceeding from the chimney, falling upon the thatched roofs.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Tenth Report of the American Board of Missions, gives the characters of the natives, missionaries, and settlers, embarked in this Misson. Of the young natives it is said;

It is well known that there are several youths from the Sandwich Islands, under especial patronage and instruction in this Christian land. It was, indeed, the desire for their instruction, that they might not only enjoy the blessings of Christianity themselves, but also be instrumental in communicating them to their friends and countrymen—which gave birth to our Foreign Mission School: and the expectation has been cherished by many thousands, that, as soon as suitably qualified, these youths would be sent back to their native islands; and that missionaries of our own country would be also sent, with a view to the introduction and establishment of the Gospel there, with all its civilizing and saving influences.

Obookiah, whose heart was filled with the holy design, in whom a particular interest was extensively felt, and on whom no ordinary hopes were placed, is not to return to Owhyhee. God had provided some better thing for him. But, though dead, he yet speaketh; and in a tone, and with an emphasis, not to be unheeded. His Memoirs, like those of Mrs. Newell, are pleading the cause, which was dearest to his heart, with powerful effect.

His mantle too is with his brethren. Three of them—giving satisfactory evidence of piety, of well-established Christian principles and habits, of promising abilities for usefulness, and of a sincere and ardent desire of being employed in the great work of evangelizing their countrymen—are thought to be so far advanced in knowledge and other qualifications, as to render it advisable to gratify their desire as soon as convenient: and a fourth, the son of Tamoree, one of the kings of the Islands, is impatient of delay; and though not, like the others, exhibiting evidence of a truly religious character, yet possessing vigorous faculties, having made good proficiency in his studies, and being impressed with a conviction of the importance of Christianity to himself and to his countrymen, the hope is entertained that he will be a friend to the Mission and a blessing to his nation.

ARRIVAL OF TWO NEW ZEALAND CHIEFS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Kendall, one of the first settlers in the Bay of Islands, in New Zealand, accompanied by Shunghee and Whykato, two native chiefs, sailed from the Bay, on the 2d of March, on board the "New Zealander," Captain Monro. They arrived in the Thames, after a lingering passage, by way of Cape Horn, on the 8th of August.

Mr. Marsden had arrived at New Zealand, on his third visit to the islands, on board His Majesty's ship Dromedary. We intimated in our last that he was about to proceed on his voyage.

Mr. Kendall having resided several years among the New Zealanders, and collected copious materials for fixing the language and preparing elementary books therein, it was thought advisable that he should avail himself of the advantages which might be afforded to him in this country, for proceeding on sure principles in the important work of embodying the language of these large and populous islands. Arrangements having been accordingly made with professor Lee, Mr. Kendall and his companions have proceeded to Cambridge, Mr. Lee having very kindly undertaken to render his assistance, during the leisure of the present University vacation.

Mr. Kendall's acquaintance with the language and manners of the natives, and with the various circumstances of the Mission established among them, will also enable him to put the Committee fully into possession of such facts as will best guide their judgment and decision.

Of the two chiefs who have accompanied Mr. Kendall, the name of Shunghee is familiar to all who have taken an interest in this Mission. He is one of the principal chiefs at New Zealand; and is one of the heads of a powerful tribe, which possesses a large quantity of land at and near the Bay of Islands. We mentioned in our last, his sale to the Society of 13,000 acres. He is of a manly aspect, very much resembling the bust carved by himself, of which an engraving was given in our volume for 1816. His age is about forty-five; his mother, who

is now living and very old, having told Mr. Kendall that he was born soon after Captain Cook visited the Bay of Islands. Shunghee and his tribe have always been friendly to the settlers: his name has been often mentioned in the communications of Mr. Marsden and the Missionaries. He understands somewhat of English, but does not speak it, as he has lived very much with his own people, and his intercourse with the settlers has been chiefly in his native tongue. The late Duaterra was the son of Shunghee's sister.

Whykato is one of the chiefs of Ranghee Hoo, at the Bay of Islands. His age is about twenty-six. He has an open and manly countenance. He understands English tolerably well, and can make himself understood therein, having had more intercourse with our countrymen than Shunghee. Whykato and the late Duaterra married two sisters.

Tooi and Teeterree are of different tribes from these chiefs, and now reside with their respective tribes.

The views and wishes with which Shunghee and Whykato have visited England will be best conveyed by themselves, as Mr. Kendall wrote them down from their mouths, without any prompting on his part:—

They wish to see King George—the multitude of his people—what they are doing—and the goodness of the land. Their desire is, to stay in England one month, and then to return. They wish for at least one hundred people to go with them. They are in want of a party to dig the ground, in search of iron—an additional number of blacksmiths—an additional number of carpenters, and an additional number of preachers, who will try to speak in the New Zealand tongue, in order that they may understand them. They wish also twenty soldiers, to protect their own countrymen, the settlers; and three officers, to keep the soldiers in order. The settlers are to take cattle over with them. There is plenty of spare land at New Zealand, which will be readily granted to the settlers. These are the words of Shunghee and Whykato.

At present, these interesting strangers have little notion of our holy religion.—*From the Missionary Reg. for Aug.* 1820.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH INDIA.

COURTS MARTIAL.

General Orders, Feb. 14th, 1820.—At a general court martial, held at camp, near Maulgaum, in the month of September 1819, private Patrick Gilling, of his Majesty's 67th regt. was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, *viz.* 1st. "For selling or offering for sale, on or about the 23d of August 1819, a carpet which had been stolen from a washerman in the bazar of the 67th regt. and which was the property of paymaster Pilford of the same corps." 2d. "For offering for sale, on the 30th of August, several brass and copper vessels, which had been stolen from the bazar of his Majesty's 67th regt." 3d. "For absenting himself without leave from his regiment on the 30th of August, and going to the camp of the auxiliary horse, for the purpose of selling stolen goods." 4th. "For escaping, or attempting to escape, from a guard of the auxiliary horse, on the 30th August; when a prisoner."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Opinion and Sentence.—"The court, having duly and maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he, private Patrick Gilling, of his Majesty's 67th regt. is guilty of the whole and every part of the charge exhibited against him, and does by virtue of the articles of war sentence the said prisoner private Patrick Gilling to be transported for life as a felon to the British colony of New South Wales."

Revised Sentence.—"The court having carefully weighed and deliberately considered their former opinion, together with the remarks of the commander of the forces, find cause to annul their former sentence, and, after due deliberation, do, by virtue of the articles of war, sentence the prisoner private Patrick Gilling to be placed in solitary confinement in the gaol of Bombay, or such other place as the commanding officer of the forces may think fit, for the period of eighteen calendar months."

The above sentence was disapproved by his Exc. Lieut.gen. Sir Charles Colville, commander-in-chief at Bombay, for the reasons hereunder stated, *viz.*

"The commander-in-chief is under the necessity of disapproving the above sentence, and which, having been passed upon a revision of the court's original one, by order of Maj.gen. Ballie, it is out of his Excellency's power further to prosecute the trial, and the prisoner Patrick

Gilling is consequently to be released from confinement forthwith, and to return to his duty.

"The immediate cause of disapproval of the above sentence is its illegality, arising, in the first place, from the oversight of the person who drew out the first and second charges, and who, by the omission of the phrase 'knowing them to be stolen,' after the specification of the articles sold, took from the act its criminality civil or military.

"The guilt of the prisoner, on part of the third, and the whole of the fourth charge, is satisfactorily proved; but the court, in awarding the punishment specified in the sentence, have (unluckily for the ends of justice) blended these charges with those on which he cannot be legally convicted, and the punishment must, therefore, be entirely remitted.

"Finally, the commander-in-chief is obliged to express his disapprobation of a sentence which deprives government of the services of a soldier for so long a period as 18 months.

"The punishment of solitary confinement was humanely introduced into the Mutiny Act as a caution to young offenders, and can be seldom applicable to the committers of theft of more advanced periods of life.

"In this case, however, his Exc. most readily enters into the humanity of the motives of the court martial, which spared corporal punishment to private Patrick Gilling.

"He regrets that the written opinion of the Judge Advgen. which should have accompanied the order from Maj.gen. Baillie, through the Brig.maj. to the King's troops, for the revision of the sentence of the court, was by some mistake or accident withheld, as it contained explanations which would most probably have led to a more correct decision of the first and second charges.

"The most noble the commander-in-chief directs, that the foregoing order be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India."

Feb. 15th.—At a general court martial held at camp, near Mallgaum, in the month of October 1819, Lieut. Thos. Jas. Adair, of his Majesty's 67th regt. was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, *viz.*

"For unofficer-like and ungentlemanlike conduct on the evening of Sept. 29th, 1819, at the officers' mess of his Majesty's 67th regt., in repeatedly making use of the following expressions, in presence of several officers of the corps, at the mess table after dinner, *viz.* 'There is a coward in the tent,' or words to that effect, such conduct being subversive of good order and discipline, also in violation of the articles of war, and tending to subvert the harmony of the mess."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Opinion and Sentence.—"The court having maturely weighed and considered every thing that has appeared before it in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of having made use of the words stated in the charge, *viz.* 'There is a coward in this tent,' such conduct being irregular and improper, and tending to subvert the harmony of the mess, but acquit him of every other part thereof. The court having found the prisoner, Lieut. Adair, guilty of so much of the charge as above stated, which being in violation of the articles of war, does by virtue thereof sentence the prisoner, Lieut. Thos. Jas. Adair, of his Majesty's 67th regt., to be reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the commander-in-chief may deem fit."

Which sentence was confirmed by his Exc. Lieut.gen. the hon. Sir C. Colville, Commander-in-chief at Bombay, and upon which occasion his Exc. deemed it expedient to make the following observations:

"His Exc. regrets that an officer, who appears to have established for himself such a good character in his regiment hitherto, should have laid himself open to so severe an accusation as the present one. He trusts that the feeling Lieut. Adair must have undergone in the course of this investigation, will be a sure prevention against his falling into error for the future, and the sentence of the court martial being fulfilled by this reprimand, he is to be released from his arrest, and to return to his duty."

The most noble the Commander-in-chief directs, that the foregoing order be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

By order of the most noble the Commander-in-chief.

THOS. M'MAHON, Col. A.G.

CALCUTTA.

INSPECTIONS OF PROVINCIAL BATTALIONS.

Fort William, 5th February 1820.—It having been brought to the notice of the most noble the Governor-gen. in council, that the general orders, bearing date the 25th August 1803, enjoining half yearly inspections of provincial battalions, under this presidency, have not been strictly attended to, and his lordship in council considering military inspections essential to the efficiency of corps of every denomination, though employed on duties more immediately connected with the civil departments of the public service,

is pleased to direct that those of provincial and other police battalions, be in future conducted under the following arrangement:—

Corps.	*Inspecting Officers.*
Calcutta native militia, Moorshedabad, Burdwan, Sylhet, Chittagong, and Dacca provincial battalions.	The general officer commanding the presidency division of the army.
Patna and Purneah provincial battalions.	The general officer commanding at Dinapore.
Benares provincial battalion.	The general officer commanding at Benares.
Cawnpore and Furruckabad provincial battalion.	The general officer commanding at Cawnpore.
Bareily provincial battalion.	The officer commanding in Rohilcund.
Saharunpore provincial battalion.	The general officer commanding at Meerut.
Agra Najeeb battalion.	The officer commanding Agra and Muttra frontier.
Delhi Najeeb battalion.	The officer commanding at Delhi.

As circumstances may, however, occasionally arise, to render the absence of general officers at a distance from their local stations inconvenient to the public service, the inspector of provincial battalions so situated will, on such occasions, be conducted by field officers, specially deputed by them for that purpose.

Inspecting officers will make it their particular duty to institute the fullest enquiry into the details and state of efficiency and discipline of corps respectively; the nature and extent of their several duties; the state of their records, orderly books, pay, clothing, and other accounts; the condition of their equipments and establishments, including every point which may be considered necessary for the information and consideration of government.

These inspections will take place as soon after the 1st of May and 1st of November of each year as practicable; and the reports be forwarded direct by inspecting officers to the secretary to government in the military department.

W. Casement, *Lt. Col. Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 1.—Mr. Jas. Jameson, clerk to the committee for controlling the expenditure of stationery.

Mr. W. B. Martin, junior member of the board of commissioners in Behar and Benares.

Mr. C. F. Fergusson, collector of Bareilly.

Mr. W. J. Sage, ditto Bhaugulpore.

Mr. H. W. Money, ditto Shahabad.

Mr. W. J. Harding, ditto Allyghur.

Mr. C. Tucker, ditto of the northern division of Bundlecund.

Mr. W. H. Bell, ditto Dinagepore.

Mr. J. P. Ward, ditto Jessore.

Mr. W. Petrie, deputy collector of government customs and town duties at Ghazeepore.

Mr. G. T. Collins, collector of Sylhet.

Mr. J. Carter, ditto of Goruckpore.

Mr. R. H. Boddam, ditto of Beerbhoom.

Mr. A. F. Lind, sub-secretary to the board of revenue.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 17.—Supernumerary Assist.surg. Sievwright, of H. M.'s service, having arrived in Bengal, is posted to do duty with the 67th regt.

18.—The appointment of assist.surg. C. B. Francis by the officer commanding at Calpee, to the medical charge of the detachment in that garrison, from the 1st inst., is confirmed.

The appointment by Col. Shuldham, commanding 2d batt. 20th regt. N. I., of Lieut. Crooke to act as adj. to that corps, vice Alston, proceeded to Europe on furlough, is confirmed as a temporary measure.

Assist.surg. de Joncourt will proceed by water to Benares, where he is to do duty under the superintending surgeon, until otherwise disposed of. He will join and afford medical aid to Lieut. Gordon's detachment, instead of Assist.surg. Curling, who is permitted at his own request to repair by dawk to Benares, for the purpose of joining without delay the corps to which he stands appointed.

21.—Capt. Gladwin is removed from the 1st to the 2d batt. 13th regt. N. I., and Capt. Phipps from the latter to the former corps.

March 24.—Lieut. Jas. Place, of H. M.'s 65th foot, to be aid-de-camp to Maj.gen. Lionel Smith, C.B. To take effect from the 17th March.

27.—Until the pleasure of the Prince Regent be made known:—17th light drag. Brevet Lieut.col. N. Wilson, to be lieut.col. by purchase, vice Oswald Werge, who retires 25th March 1820.

Brevet Major Geo. Sale to be major by purchase, vice N. Wilson, promoted, ditto.

Lieut. W. H. Robinson, to be captain of a troop, by purchase, vice Geo. Sale, promoted, ditto.

FURLOUGHS.

Jan. 21.—Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. W. Lowder, of the 13th N.I., to Europe, on account of his private affairs.

25.—The undermentioned officers having respectively furnished medical certificates, the leave of absence formerly granted to them for the benefit of their health is extended, on the same account, as follows:

Lieut.col. H. Imlach, military and. gen. for a period of four months, from 4th Dec. last, the date of the expiration of the leave granted him by G. O. of Jan. 2, 1819.

Lieut.col. W. D. Knox, of 8th Lt. Cav., for eight months, beyond the period specified in G. O. of Oct. 16, 1819.

Major Vaughan, town major of Fort William, for six months, from Sept. 27 last, the date of the expiration of the the leave granted to him in G. O. of Nov. 7, 1818.

Capt. Morrieson, assist.qr.mast.gen. for six months, from Sept. 27, 1819, the period when the leave granted to him in G. O. of Oct. 28, 1818, expired.

Surg. Chas. Robinson, of 30th N.I., for six months, in addition to the period specified in G. O. of Dec. 11, 1818.

Feb. 9.—Maj.gen. Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, K.C.B. of his Majesty's forces, on the staff of the army under this presidency, having forwarded a medical certificate, the leave of absence granted to him in G. O. of Dec. 5 and 14, 1818, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health, is extended for three months from the expiration of the period therein specified.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

We regret to find that the cholera is again extending its ravages at Calcutta and the neighbourhood with marked severity. We believe that, among the European inhabitants, many attacks of a less dreadful nature have been lately magnified into visitations of this savage malady, although some have no doubt occurred; but among the natives the symptoms are not to be mistaken: and we are sorry to think that at no preceding period have they displayed more severity or proceeded more rapidly to a fatal termination. The following statement, abstracted from the police reports, will shew the rapidity with which the disease is at present advancing.

During the month of Feb. the number of native deaths by cholera, in Calcutta, amounted to sixty-eight. During the first week of the present month the number was thirty-one; during the second week, thirty-five; during the following five days forty-six, and during the week immediately preceding yesterday, the following were the daily returns, *viz.*

Date.	Days.	No. of Deaths. Hindoo.	Mah.	Total.
20th.	Monday	25.	6.	31
21st.	Tuesday	20.	6.	26
22d	Wednesday	22.	11.	33
23d	Thursday	31.	7.	38
24th.	Friday	24.	9.	33
25th.	Saturday	24.	4.	28
26th.	Sunday	45.	18.	63

Thus the deaths increase very rapidly; and while we observe that on the 1st Feb. none were reported, and on the 1st March only two, it is melancholy to think that on Sunday last, the 26th inst., they should have amounted to 63, and that the mortality of only seven days should have risen to 252.—*Bengal Hurk., March* 28.

From the following report of deaths from the cholera morbus in Calcutta, between the 8th and 14th inst. inclusive, we fear our readers will find no confirmation of assurances which have been published respecting the diminution of the disorder. We sincerely hope that our next report will be more favourable.

Total number of deaths from cholera morbus, town of Calcutta, April 1820:

Date.	Days.	No. of Deaths. Hindoo.	Mah.	Total.
8th.	Saturday	31.	14.	45
9th.	Sunday	32.	9.	41
10th.	Monday	41.	10.	51
11th.	Tuesday	22.	9.	31
12th.	Wednesday	20.	9.	29
13th.	Thursday	23.	7.	30
14th.	Friday	35.	11.	46

Calcutta Paper of April.

BHUJAH SING.

Rohilkund, March 28, 1820.—The notorious rebel, Bhujah Sing, who has for upwards of eighteen years infested the jungles on the north-east frontier of the Barelly and Shahjuhanpoor district, commenced his yearly depredations in the beginning of this month, by carrying off the zemindars of three villages, for the purpose of compelling them to ransom their persons. The troops on this frontier were divided into small parties, none exceeding 30 men, but as the force of these marauders was variously estimated from one to three hundred men, a reinforcement of a risala from the 1st Rohilla horse at Barelly, and a party of Sepoys under Lieut. Chitty, from Shahjuhanpoor, were immediately ordered out to strengthen the outpost, and the necessary arrangements were made to repress these predatory incursions.

On the evening of the 15th of March, Lieut. Chitty received intelligence that Bhujah Sing was encamped in a thick jungle on the banks of the Chooka Nullah, and at 2 A. M. on the morning of the 16th, marched to attack him with the force under his immediate command, consisting of about 40 Sepoys and 20 Suwars.

The enemy had taken the precaution

to post four picquets of 18 men each, to prevent a surprise, one of which was extended a considerable distance on the road leading to his encampment; but Lieut. Chitty being apprized of this, was enabled, by the darkness of the morning, to move round them unobserved, and having extended his men for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the enemy (the thickness of the jungle not permitting them to act in a body), a smart independent firing commenced, which was continued for about half an hour, as the rebels retreated along the banks of the nullah, when, their ammunition being expended, they precipitately fled and were pursued for nearly two hours, until not a man remained in sight.

The Naib Risaldar, who commanded the Suwars, being killed at the commencement of the action, and the extreme intricacy of the jungle rendering the horses an incumbrance, one of the enemy's picquets was daring enough to attack their rear, but after sustaining a loss of five killed was compelled to retreat.

The loss of the enemy amounted to 19 killed, among which was a brother of Bhujah Sing, and that chief was himself wounded, with eight or ten of his men.

Our loss was trifling, being only one Naib Risaldar killed, and two Sepoys and three Suwars wounded.

The jungle abounds with tigers, elephants, and wild animals of various kinds: the former not unfrequently drive in the sentries at night.—*Cal. Journ., April* 10.

CANAL.

The magnificent canal constructed by Ali Merdan Khan, in the reign of Juhangeer, extending from the river Jumna, nearly opposite Kurnal to Delhi, a distance of upwards of one hundred miles, had during the period of a century conferred the blessings of fertility on the territories through which it passed. This stupendous work was suffered to fall into ruin after the invasion of Nadir Shah, and it remained choked up and useless, till the vast importance of its restoration attracted the attention of the British government. An estimate of the expense of clearing its whole course was prepared by Lieut. Macartney, and the practicability of effecting this great purpose, and of rendering the work permanently efficient, was abundantly ascertained. The reputation of reviving a boon of such extraordinary magnitude to the country and towns in a line parallel with the west bank of the Jumna, from Kurnal to Delhi, belongs to the administration of Lord Hastings.

The advantages contemplated by the restoration of this canal are manifold. To agriculture, the means of irrigation, and consequently of productive cultivation, must be eminently beneficial; and it is justly expected that the police of the country will also be greatly improved, for as long as the canal was choked up, many of the pergunnahs in its course could not be cultivated for want of water, and the inhabitants were necessarily diverted from settled habits of industry and exertion, and from those agricultural pursuits which fix the peasant, and attach him to his home. They were therefore compelled to seek for subsistence by other means, and generally became vagrant and desperate adventurers, gaining a precarious livelihood by plunder and devastation.

In 1817, Capt. R. Blane, of the engineers, was appointed by government to superintend the cleaning and repairs of this canal, at an estimated cost of about 350,000 rupees, and the work has been performed with such expedition and success, that on the 22d of January last the waters of the Jumna were turned into it, and passed Bowana, 16 miles from Delhi, on the 11th of February. The arrival of the water was every where hailed with demonstrations of the greatest delight, and the tardiness of its progress is to be attributed to the immediate and extensive use made of it in irrigating the adjoining lands in its course.

The channel within the walls of Delhi is not yet quite finished.—*Gov. Gazette, April* 13.

REFRACTORY ZEMINDAR, &c.

Joinpoor, Feb. 15.—We have been entertained for some time past by the brazen throat of war; in other words, a cannonade in the kingdom of Oude has assailed our ears for nearly three weeks. Last month, for about ten days, in consequence of a zemindar, named Priteepal Singh, having refused to pay an increase of malgoozaree, demanded by the farmer of revenue, and supporting that refusal by force, his majesty's Aumil took his troops against Priteepal's fort, and was supported by a British force. Priteepal at last went over to the British commandants, with two troopers, but finding that his fort was to be destroyed, is said to have gone off and plundered two villages the same night.

The other cannonade comes from the fort called Deyrah, where Madhoo Sing, a rajkoomar, refuses to pay an increase of 10,000 rupees, demanded by Dingahee Lall, the farmer of revenue, for Pergunnah Akbeerpoor; Lieut. Dennis is said to be before the fort, under Capt. Aubert, with part of the 19th Native Infantry. From the sound, we imagine they have mortars with them. A night sally was made on the Aumil's camp, in a most gallant style, during which Dingahee Lall, the farmer of revenue, was wounded with a spear in the arm. Fourteen of

our Sipahees are said to have been killed and wounded already, and a large proportion of the Oude troops and the besieged have fallen also.—*Calcutta Journal.*

PLUNDERERS IN BURDWAN.

We are informed that a gang of plunderers have for some time infested the district of Burdwan, committing frequent atrocities in that quarter and in the district of Hooghly. It appears that they have often added murder to their deeds of rapine, and have not scrupled to carry on their attacks on defenceless passengers in the face of day. Last week, as a woman was travellingin a dooly, about noon, in the vicinity of Jahanabad, living in the district of Hooghly, and attended by her brother-in-law, some of these ruffians attacked the party and murdered the four bearers with the brother-in-law. While they were disposing of the bodies to guard against detection, previous to gathering up the spoil, the woman contrived to make her escape, and having taken refuge with some fishermen in the vicinity, her dismal narrative soon excited an alarm around: the inhabitants collected in numbers, and the murderers were forthwith discovered and secured.—*Calc. Times, as quoted by Bombay Courier of April 22.*

SAUGOR ISLAND.

A special meeting of the Saugor Island Society is advertised to be held on the 16th instant, to take into consideration the proposition of an opulent native, on the appropriation of part of the land about to be brought into a state of cultivation. It appears that Baboo Ram Mohun Mullik is desirous of devoting one lack of rupees to charitable and religious purposes, and the favourite scheme which has attracted his attention is the endowment of the temple of Copal Deb, on the south-east side of Saugor Island. In order to accomplish this purpose, he solicites the grant, rent-free, of 5,000 biggahs of land, the produce of which is to form a fund for the maintenance of Brahmins in the charge of the temple. He proposes to build a new and handsome edifice, to be dedicated to Copal Deb, and also a pucka ghaut on the margin of the sea, for the benefit and convenience of the pilgrims who may resort thither. He will point out what buildings he wishes to have erected, and leaves it to the committee of the Society to procure estimates of expense, and to superintend their completion. Ram Mohun Mullik, however, reserves to himself the appointment of the Brahmins, Gomashtas, &c. in the first instance, but subjects the whole to the inspection of the committee, to satisfy them that the establishment is of a public nature, and not for private benefit. Should any part of the lack of rupees remain, after establishing and consecrating the temple in question, Ram Mohun Mullik wishes it to be expended in making a road from Diamond Harbour towards Culpee, and through Saugor Island to the temple. It is expected that no tax in any shape shall be levied from the pilgrims who may visit the shrine of Copal Deb.

On a question of this nature, in a community of christians, there appears to be no difficulty in deciding; for the proposal implies nothing less than an active interference on the part of the Society in forming a new establishment of idolatrous worship! a new shrine of Braminical superstition!

It is to be observed, that Ram Mohun Mullik proposes, in failure of his first suggestion, to purchase the portion of land mentioned, on such terms as the Society may think fair. The object, however, is still the same.—*Gov. Gaz. April 6.*

SHIP DESTROYED BY FIRE.

February 8.—Yesterday morning about eight o'clock, a ship, called the Carrim Bux, laying off the Burrah Bazar Ghaut, and belonging to natives, although sailing under English colours, was observed to be on fire. The gentlemen who first repaired to her, in order to render her assistance, found nobody on board, but the fire had gained such strength below, that no expectation of extinguishing it, so as to save the ship, could be entertained. Measures were therefore taken immediately to transport her to some situation where she might be consumed without the chance of injuring any other vessel. Some difficulties occurred in doing so, as she was moored with an iron cable clinched to the main mast. This was, however, at last cut, and the Bankshall boats, which had by that time gathered round her, succeeded in towing her towards Howrah, where she was secured off Mr. Smith's yard, so as to remove the apprehension of any danger that might have been experienced by other vessels in her vicinity.

We have not been able to ascertain the origin of the fire, nor can we hazard our opinion whether it arose from accident or design; however we have pleasure in stating, that the conduct of the marine department on the occasion, from the master-attendant downwards, including all whose duty it was more particularly to render assistance, was in the highest degree meritorious; and although it did not come under our own observation, we are warranted in reporting from the observation of others, that the exertions and activity of the master-attendant and of the harbour-master were eminently conspi-

cacs, and rendered the service a matter of easy execution, which might have been otherwise attended with no small difficulty and danger. Capt. Coltie was equally active on the occasion, and the exertions of the gentlemen belonging to the ship-building establishments at Howrah entitle them to the greatest credit. Too much praise indeed cannot be bestowed on those who, by the promptitude and judgment with which they directed their efforts, averted the destruction that threatened the ships at the upper moorings, and confined the conflagration to the vessel which it had already overpowered, before its existence was generally known in the vicinity.—*Hurkaru.*

COMMERCIAL, &c.

Gorruckpore.—Extract of a letter, dated Feb. 11, 1820. Rice still continues dear, and also gram; in fact, all articles of diet. Gram sells at the rate of only 11 seers per rupee, whilst a twelvemonth ago 26 seers were procurable for a like sum. I fancy the price must be on the increase in Calcutta, as numerous boats laden with rice, &c. are coming up for the upper provinces.

Benares.—Extract of a letter, under date the 15th inst. Grain is cheap, and likely to be more so, as in a few days the harvest will commence; the fields about here look most luxuriantly. The frost did no material damage; what little there was was very partial, and only injured the hurrur and koosom in a slight degree. —(*Calcutta Mirror, Feb.* 23.)

Opium is rather more enquired after, and Patna may be stated at an advance of 10 rupees on our quotation of last week. The following is a statement of the export of this article from the 1st Jan. to the 31st ult. inclusive.

	Chests.
Penang	243
Java	400
Sumatra	65
China	172
Macao	1,286
Other places	41
Total	2,207

(*Calcutta Paper, April* 13.)

BIRTHS.

Jan. 8. Mrs. J. Sumners, of a son.

11. At Cawnpore, the lady of the Rev. H. L. Williams, chaplain of Cawnpore, of a daughter.

25. The lady of Elijah Impey, Esq. of a son.

29. The lady of Capt. W. Swinton, of a daughter.

March 13. At Muttra, the lady of Lieut. and Adjt. Wm. Burlton, 4th Light Cav. of a son.

22. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Vansandaut, 2d bat. 8th regt. of a daughter.

—. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Shipp, of his Majesty's 87th foot, of a son.

23. Mrs. Mark Jones, of a daughter.

24. At Midnapore, the lady of Lieut. Paterson, of a daughter.

25. Mrs. Dormieux, of a daughter.

—. Mrs. James Jacobs, of a son.

29. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. A. P. Watson, commanding there, of a daughter.

—. At Furruckabad, the lady of Wm. Tulloh Robertson, Esq. civil service, of a daughter.

30. Mrs. G. S. Dick, of a daughter.

April 1. Mrs. J. W. Millier, of a son.

2. At Serampore, Mrs. Charles Waller, late of Nautpore, of a daughter.

8. The lady of Major R. G. Stirling, Bengal Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

9. The lady of Thomas Gillanders, Esq. of a son.

16. The lady of J. Angus, Esq. of a son.

17. Mrs. F. L. Barber, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 15. Mr. H. Phillips to Miss Louisa D'Silva.

March 1. At Cuddalore, W. D. Davis, Esq. of the Madras civil service, to Mrs. Pender, eldest daughter of P. Boyd, Esq.

21. Doctor Halliday to Mrs. Eliot.

31. At Berhampore, Capt. Geo. Mathews, of H. M. 59th foot, to Miss Mary Hannah, eldest daughter of Lieut. Williams, of the same corps.

April 4. At Cawnpore, Arthur Nicholas Forde, Esq. collector of Etawah, to Miss Susan Selina Blundell.

—. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Thos. Good, private of H. M. 17th regt. to Miss Amelia Taylor.

9. Mr. Henry James Chalke, post-master at Diamond Harbour, to Mrs. Sophia Caroline Smith.

11. James Munro Macnabb, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Jane Maria Campbell.

DEATHS.

Jan. 26. At Berhampore, the infant son of Lieut. Wolfe, H. M. 55th regt.

March 13. At Allahabad, occasioned by a malignant indisposition of a short period, Miss Grace Robertson, second daughter of the late Dr. James Robertson, superintending surgeon of Dinapore.

14. At the Convent of Bandel, the Rev. Fre Manoel de S. Joakim.

17. At Lucknow, the wife of Mr. Thos. Friskney Hare, of that place, aged 46 years and 7 months.

20. At Barrackpore, the Rev. Fre Joao de Sta. Catherina, sincerely regretted.

24. Mr. Richard Hunter.

25. At an advanced age, Soloman Hamilton, Esq. barrister at law.

27. Mrs. Catherine Harden, aged 54.

April 1. Mr. John Macintyre, of the country service.

—. Master James Scott, Bathgate, infant son of James Bathgate, Esq. surgeon.

5. The lady of Robt. Campbell, Esq.

7. Mrs. Eliz. Bullock, aged 75 years.

8. At Puttahaut, after a short illness, Mrs H. Andrew, aged sixteen years, the wife of Mr. J. Andrew, third writer at the Luckipore Factory.

—. Suddenly, at the house of Mr. G. S. Dick, of an apoplectic fit, Miss Mary Dick, aged 56 years, sister of Col. G. Dick.

11. The infant son of Joseph Watts, Esq.

12. At Calcutta, in the 27th year of his age, James Steuart, Esq., a Lieut. in the Royal Navy. He was the seventh son of David Steuart, Esq. of Gretna Hall, Dumfriesshire, and younger brother of Mr. J. R. Steuart, merchant of the presidency of Bombay, and of Capt. T. D. Steuart of the 1st regt. of Bengal Cavalry. This gallant and estimable young man had just received his appointment to the command of the Exmouth C. S. when he was suddenly cut off from his family and fair expectations by an attack of spasmodic cholera, after a short illness of only 12 hours. Though his career was thus early closed, he had had many opportunities of serving his country, and of signalizing himself in that profession to which he had devoted himself from his earliest youth. In H. M. sloop the Weazle, in which he was subsequently promoted to the rank of acting lieut., he had for several years a constant succession of hazardous duties to perform; particularly when that vessel, single-handed, attacked and drove on shore, near Traw in Dalmatia, an important convoy, together with the gun-boats which protected it, on which occasion she was exposed, during 13 hours, to an incessant fire within musket-shot of the shore, upwards of one-third of her crew being either kiled or wounded: Mr. Steuart was then one of the only three officers who were left on the quarter-deck. In the Weazle also, accompanied by the Victorious, he had the good fortune to assist in the capture, after an obstinate resistance, of the Rivoli, French 74, supported by three sloops of war, all of which last were engaged by the Weazle: one sunk, and the two others put to flight. On this ship being sent home and paid off, Mr. Steuart was appointed a Lieut. to the Tremendous, and assisted at the capitulation of Naples, where he remained in the command of one of the forts of the city until the departure of his ship, on board of which Queen Caroline Murat was conveyed, with her family, to Trieste. The Tremendous having also been paid off, in consequence of the peace, Mr. Steuart was finally nominated to the Hebrus, when an opportunity was, for the last time, afforded him of supporting the honour of his country's flag at the memorable battle of Algiers. Although distinction in his profession was the object of his highest ambition, his modesty forbade him ever to allude to the affairs in which he hadbeen engaged. All that he had done he regarded as nothing, and considered only of what he had to do. Little conversant with the etiquette of society, his penetration enabled him, nevertheless, to form an estimate of men and manners that rarely ailed, while the vivacity and originality of his remarks, the frankness of his disposition, and his total want of selfishness, endeared him to all his friends: to his family his loss is irreparable.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

April 22.—Mr. P. H. Strombom, Register of the Zillah Court at Vizagapatam.

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Presidency of Fort St. George, from 1st January to 30th June, 1819.

1. By collectors of revenue in their capacity of district magistrates and superintendents of police.

Number of persons apprehended by this and their native servants		14,362
Acquitted and released	7,741	
Convicted and punished	3,145	
Sent to the criminal judge	3,476	
		14,362

2. By the civil judges in their capacity of criminal judges.

Number of persons received from the magistrates		3,476
Acquitted and released	2,111	
Convicted and punished	792	
Committed for trial	913	
		3,816
N. B.—Cases received before the 1st January, cause the difference		340

3. By the court of circuit

Committed for trial by the criminal judge		913
Acquitted and released	284	
Convicted and punished	441	
Referred to the Foujdare Adalut	160	885

4. By the Foujdaree Adaulut

Referred from courts of circuit		16
Acquitted and released	54	
Convicted and punished	66	
		12

Sentences.

Death.....40 all for murders.
Transportations 9
Imprisonment 21

DEPARTURE OF MAJ. GEN. BELL.

Gen. Orders: Fort St. George, 17th Jan. 1820.—Maj.gen. Robert Bell, commandant of artillery, having received permission to return to Europe, agreeably to his request, the rt. hon. the Governor in council is pleased to express, in gen. orders, his just sense of regret for the loss of the Maj.gen's. valuable services, with the distinguished corps under his command; and will have great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of the hon. the Court of Directors his approved and useful services on various occasions during a long course of duty in India, extending to 41 years.—The Governor in council avails himself of this opportunity of recording the testimony of his respect and regard for the public merits and private virtues of Maj. gen. Bell.

By order of the rt. hon. the Governor in council.—(Signed) E. WOOD, chief secretary.

On the 22d Jan. Maj.gen. Bell embarked on the Abberton, under the salute due to his rank, and we have been favoured with an official copy of that officer's farewell order to the corps of artillery, which we publish with much pleasure.

Artillery head quarters, Saint Thomas's Mount, 22d Jan. 1820.—The period of Maj.gen. Bell's departure for England having arrived, he has much sincere gratification in offering his assurances of high consideration and regard to the corps of artillery. The valuable services of the coast artillery, on every occasion where they have been employed, are strongly marked on the records of government, and by the several commanders in chief.

The Maj.gen. has had the honour to belong to this excellent corps for upwards of 41 years, of which period it has been his good fortune to have been at its head as commandant of artillery for 15 years. The example of harmony, cordiality, and confidence displayed by the officers during that period, and the social intercourse which has prevailed throughout, is to Maj.gen. Bell a most grateful recollection. The commandant of artillery has ever had the most satisfactory aid and support from the artillery staff, in conducting the extensive and important duties of the artillery, brigade and cantonment offices, the ordnance and laboratory department. Maj. gen. Bell takes this farewell occasion to offer his most unfeigned good wishes for the continued high character of the corps of artillery.

INSTALLATION OF THE NABOB.

The 3d instant having been appointed for the installation of his highness the Prince Azum Jah Buhadoor, as Nuwab of the Carnatic, the troops in garrison were paraded at an early hour, and with the horse artillery from St. Thomas's Mount, formed a street leading to Chapauk palace. Shortly after 8 o'clock, the rt. hon. the Governor, accompanied by the hon. the Chief Justice, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, the members of the council, the hon. Sir. E. Stanley, and other functionaries of the government, proceeded to Chepauk, escorted by the body guard, and was received by the Nuwab, Azum Jah, in the grand saloon of the palace. His highness was here invested, by the rt. hon. the Governor with the various insignia of his elevated station. He was then conducted to the foot of the musnud, where the rt. hon. the Governor addressed his highness in substance as follows:—"It is with infinite satisfaction I have the honour to congratulate your highness upon your ascending the musnud, in the direct line of hereditary succession to your late father, of blessed memory. By virtue of the treaty concluded on the 31st of July 1801, between the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah and the Hon. East India Company, a princely income was secured to your much lamented parent, together with the enjoyment of certain privileges and immunities attached to his elevated rank. Under the sanction of the most noble the Gov. gen., and your acknowledgment of the validity of the treaty, its stipulations are now declared to be equally binding upon your highness as they were upon the late nabob and the British government. Be pleased to accept the assurances of my ardent wish that you may long continue to enjoy, in health and happiness, these confirmed rights and honours of the nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic. Upon this solemn occasion, I beg leave to express the sentiments of profound respect and sincere attachment with which I shall ever be devoted to your highness and to your illustrious family; whether the remainder of my life shall be spent in the further discharge of public duties, or in private retirement."

To which the Nuwab replied, in Persian, to the following effect:—"Having, through the blessing of God, been this day placed by your Excellency on the musnud of the Carnatic, in succession to my late father, of happy memory, I beg that you will accept my warmest and most sincere thanks for your Excellency's kind congratulations on the occasion. I accept with pleasure the stipulations of the treaty concluded between the Hon. Company and my late father, on the 31st of July 1801, confirming me in the rank and dignities enjoyed by my ancestors, as Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic: and I beg that you will do me the favour to convey to the most noble the Governor gen. my grateful acknowledgments for his uniform kindness and attention towards myself and my family; and at the same time as-

sure his lordship, that I shall never cease to entertain a due sense of the generosity and magnanimity of the British government. To you, Sir, personally, my obligations are unbounded, no less for the continued support and numerous acts of friendship shewn by your Exc. to my father, from the first moment you entered upon the government of this presidency to the day of his decease, than for your kind exertions in my behalf, and the anxiety which you have invariably displayed to meet my wishes. My beloved father, the late Nabob, was ever warmly attached to your Exc., and since his death your conduct towards myself and his other children has been such, as to lessen the magnitude of the loss which we should otherwise have more severely felt. That you may therefore, whether in public or private life, long continue in the enjoyment of every blessing which Providence can bestow, is the sincere and anxious prayer of myself and my family."

His highness was now formally placed on the musnud of his ancestors, by the rt. hon. the Governor, and took his seat as Nuwab Soubahdar of the Carnatic, under royal salutes, in succession, from the fort and the battery in Chapauk gardens. The troops under arms fired three vollies and a salvo. After complimenting the Nuwab on the occasion, the rt. hon. the Governor withdrew to the right of the musnud; and nuzurs were presented to his highness by the assembled Khans and principal Surdars of the Subahdars. The ceremony being concluded, the rt. hon. the Governor returned with the other members of the government to his residence.—*Gov. Gaz. Feb.* 10.

J. DE FRIES AND CO.

We understand that at the meeting of the creditors of Messrs. J. De Fries and Co. held on the 20th inst. pursuant to public notice, at the Trust Office, in Black Town, a very considerable number of the creditors assembled at the hour appointed.

The trustees presented a general statement of the affairs of the house, with schedules of the various property or assets committed to their charge, together with their proceedings, which were entirely approved and confirmed by the meeting.

On a proposition duly made and seconded, the unanimous thanks of the meeting were voted to the trustees, for the zeal and attention evinced by them towards the interests of those concerned, and they were warmly solicited to continue in charge of the office they had kindly undertaken for the public good.

Mr. Moorat, however, having expressed a desire to retire from the trust, on account of his private avocations, and Major Gen. Lang and Mr. Edward Gordon having assented to the solicitations of the meeting, Mr. John S. Hall was unanimously elected, in conjunction with the above-named gentlemen, the permanent trustees for conducting the affairs of the late firm.

We are also informed, that it is the intention of the trustees to circulate, for the information of the parties concerned, the minutes of the meeting of the creditors held on Thursday last.—*Madras Gaz. April* 22, 1820.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Feb. 29.—The northerly winds have this year commenced to leave us unusually early, and for many days lately it has blown fresh from the southward, with all the unpleasant accompaniments usually observable about the middle of March, on the setting in of what are generally denominated "long shore winds." Yesterday, however, the wind again shifted to the north-east quarter, but the heat is quite unseasonable.

That dreadful scourge the spasmodic cholera, which we believe has never entirely left us, has become more active in Madras and its vicinity since the change of weather, and many cases of the epidemic, principally amongst the native population, have lately occurred.

March 4.—We are concerned to find that attacks of cholera have increased in frequency during the last ten days, and that many of the natives, amongst whom it seems to be confined, have fell victims to its baneful influence.—*Madras Papers.*

LAUNCH.

Feb. 17.—The launch of a fine brig, the Stonham, took place on Monday afternoon at Royapooram, amidst the acclamations of a great concourse of spectators, assembled to witness a scene so novel at Madras; she went off in good style, and got into deep water without impediment. This, which we understand is the property of Coopoo Chitty, merchant of Madras, is the second vessel of any burthen that has of late years been launched from the beach of Madras.

VIOLENT GALE, WITH LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The weather so unusual at this time of the year, noticed in our last gazette, continued during the whole of Wednesday; and before midnight the wind had increased to a strong gale, which continued until 9 o'clock on the following morning, accompanied by heavy rain: the gusts of wind were at times extremely violent. During the gale, the wind veered round by N. W. west and to S. W. before it broke up, taking a contrary direction to the usual course of the monsoon gales, which generally veer round by the east to the southward. The barometer had gra-

dually fallen during the two days previous to that of the gale; but was not so low at 8 P. M. on Wednesday as to indicate any thing serious; it however fell to the usual gale of wind point at this place, and continued nearly stationary until about 8 A. M. when it began to rise, and continued doing so the whole of the day. Upwards of six inches of rain fell, the major part in the night.

Owing to the threatening appearance of the weather, the ships and larger vessels had stood out to sea on Wednesday evening; these have all returned, with the exception of the ship General Palmer, at anchor to the northward, unable to come down on account of the strong southerly winds, and the brig Enterprize. The ship Anne and Amelia passed through the roads on Thursday, with her foretop-mast and mizen-mast gone, and her bowsprit sprung, occasioned by getting foul of the General Palmer; the latter is stated to have escaped with very trifling damage. The smaller craft in the roads, we are concerned to find, suffered severely by this unexpected visitation, and many lives and much property we fear have been lost. We have before us the names of four vessels which foundered, and of five that were driven on shore: a man is stated to have been picked up off St. Thomé, from a plank, by some fishermen; he was in a most exhausted state, and the only survivor of ten unfortunate persons who had originally belonged to one of the vessels that had gone down. The following are the names of the vessels reported yesterday as having foundered or gone on shore. No. 86, brig Jayamungely, Syrang Rappie, run on shore at Pulicat. 109, sloop Narismonarpesaud, M. Naidoo, run on shore. 146, brig Jayamalah, M. Rajah, run on shore near Trevamboore. 157, Dooney Kistana Velasum, D. Ramasawmy, run on shore near St. Thomé. 182, Dhoney Theroonagvalley, Chinnapilly, run on shore near Tripalacany.—Foundered: Nos. 103, Snow Poorooshetamum, S. Venkataramoondoo. 111, Snow Stree Ramoodoo, P. Naidoo. 137, Snow Stree Ramasweraragavendrapersaud, CosalaCaumunnah. 134, Sloop Stree Anjanailoo, Amaradania.

It would appear that some of the ships have suffered in the loss of sails and boats.—*Madras Gov. Gazette, April* 4.

The General Palmer has returned to the roads; and although the Ann and Amelia received so much damage in consequence of falling on board this ship, she it would appear sustained no injury whatever.

Rumours of disastrous effects which had resulted to the northward from the late gale, prevailed in the beginning of the week: these unhappily have been realized, as accounts have been received at the presidency that the ship Shah Allum, Capt. Tyrer, and three native vessels had foundered in Escapilly roads during the gale; and that the whole of the Europeans and Lascars belonging to the former, with the exception of the second officer who was on shore, were missing, and it is feared had perished. The ship Palmers, Capt. Kemp, was at anchor off Kistnapatam at the commencement of the gale, and was driven on shore; happily the crew of this ship were saved. The ship Byramgore is stated to have been dismasted. The gale is said to have extended far south, as well as to the northward; and we fear the parts of the coast already mentioned are not the only places where it has occasioned the loss of lives and property.—(*Ibid, April* 6.)

We have been obligingly favoured by Capt. Dolge with the following account of circumstances connected with the late severe gale in the bay, which corrects our statement of yesterday in some particulars, and confirms it in others, besides adding generally to our information regarding the melancholy scenes under notice.

The gale commenced at Kistnapatam about 11 A. M., of the 30th March, blowing strong from the N. E. at first, and afterwards veering to E. and S. E. increasing at the same time in violence. The Shah Byramgore and Palmers were the only ships laying there, and it will be seen from the bearings of the Armegon and Snallenga shoals from their anchorage, that they had not the chance at any time of being able to put to sea, until the gale had nearly expended itself; they were obliged, therefore, to trust to their ground tackle, and endeavour to ride it out. In this the Shah Byramgore was successful, having been only obliged to cut away her main top-mast with an anchor and cable. She was, however, in considerable danger, having drifted into five fathoms water, where the sea made a fair breach over her, and the surf broke with tremendous violence, at least two miles outside of her. The Palmers was less fortunate, being driven on shore about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and thrown upon the beach into four feet water. Her masts were cut away when she took the ground, but the damage she has sustained is so great that no expectation can be entertained of her being got off. A quantity of treasure, however, which was on board, was transhipped after the gale to the Byramgore, together with the greater part of her cargo, and the whole has been accordingly brought on to Calcutta; Capt. Kemp and his crew, have also come passengers on the Byramgore to Calcutta.

On the same day the Shah Allum was driven on shore at Escapilly, and went to pieces immediately after she struck. Capt.

Tyrer, with his crew, were observed by the people on shore, struggling in the surf, but it is melancholy to think that none of them were fortunate enough to escape. Only her second officer and four men were on shore at the time, measuring salt, and thus escaped the fate of their shipmates.

The only ship that rode out the gale at Madras was the Edward Strettel, all the others having left the roads and put to sea. The Ann and Amelia after the gale returned to Kisnapatam on the 2d inst., with the loss of her top-masts, mizen-mast, and bowsprit. The others, it is stated, had been able to regain Madras.

On shore the violence of the gale was experienced very severely, all the salt pans in the Nellore district having been destroyed and the salt washed away. Numbers of country vessels were also dismasted or lost, as is customary when the coast is visited by gales of such desperate severity.

Since writing the above we have been kindly favoured with the following account, drawn up by Capt. Kemp of the Palmers, of the

LOSS OF THE PALMERS AND SHAH ALLUM, AT KISNAPATAM AND ESCAPILLY, MARCH 30.

On the 29th the weather became gloomy, light airs from the E. S. E. to E. N. E. and a rolling swell from the same quarter. At noon the mercury in the marine barometer had fallen from 29, 86, to 29, 60, which, with other appearances, indicated a gale, and we were anxious to get to sea, but the wind being directly on shore rendered it impossible.

The chain cable having been wore out to 90 fathoms to clear the hold for salt, I ordered it to be hove into 50 fathoms, to enable us to let go our sheet should it be requisite. At three A. M. on the 30th, the marine barometer had fallen to 29, 40; so unusual a fall in so short a time in these latitudes plainly showed what was coming. Sent down the top-gallant-masts, and struck our top-masts, the mercury then falling and bearing a concave surface. Let go our other anchor with the sheet cable, and wore to 100 fathoms of chain, and as much of the sheet as we could give her. At six the gale was on, and a tremendous sea that broke a mile without us: the Byramgore on our weather bow, with two anchors a-head, and her top-masts cut away. At seven she parted her small bower, and drove close to us. At the same time we parted our sheet, but the chain held fast. The gale was now furious, and both ships riding in the midst of one continued break, the Byramgore still driving on us, till within about 10 yards. Immediate destruction seemed to threaten both ships and crews, for nothing could have saved either had we struck each other.

A terrible surge lifted the Byramgore terrifically grand above us, and we fully expected it would have closed the scene. The people set up a cry of "Alla, Alla, Alla!" for the scene was truly awful; providentially the recoil carried her off, and we had no alternative but the Palmers slipping, and taking the chance of the shore, which, from the surf breaking at such a distance, gave it a frightful appearance. At this juncture a heavy sea broke upon us, on which the Palmers rose, but with such force that the anchor broke, and effected what we had intended. She was now adrift, and driving fast on to shore.

Clear of the one danger, our attention was directed to the approaching one. In the midst of a dreadful surf, the consideration was, whether it would be better to lay her broadside to the shore or end on. The probability was, that by adopting the former she might go higher up, but there was danger of her sooner bilging. The latter was adopted, and the remaining chain that was out kept her head checked to the surf.

We now were waiting with painful anxiety the event of the first blow; for our fears were that she might strike in too much water, and far off the shore. About nine o'clock a heavy surf launched her into a quarter two fathoms. She struck, knocked up her rudder, all the lockers abaft, and shivered the mizen-mast from the hold to the poop in splinters. This wreck was cleared away, and she kept surging on, five feet water in the hold. She began to lay over to port. I ordered the main-mast to be cut away, and she rightened. She was in eight feet water abaft. We made signs to those on shore to send a catamaran to carry a rope out, but in vain. Our cutter made an attempt, but the first surf turned her bottom up; one man was drowned, the others were thrown on the beach. We made a raft, and sent it with a rope to the shore, but the person who was veering it away let go the end of the rope, and it drove on the beach.

As the ship was well aground abaft, although striking hard, there appeared but little danger, and we waited the gale abating. At 12 p. m. our fears were excited by another danger: the wind lulled, and came round to the west, and blew with tremendous fury. We were now under apprehension that as the surf lifted her she would be blown off into deep water, without rudder or anchors and cable, and there go down. I ordered the fore-mast to be cut away; it was no sooner relieved from a few of its shrouds than a furious blast carried it with one

crash over the bows. Towards morning the weather became moderate; the water in the hold was above the stern ballast, but her stern was only in four feet water, so that we could have walked from her, had the surf been moderate. We launched our cutter, and put what was valuable on board into horse buckets, and lashed them to the cutter's thwarts, and sent her through the surf. On the 1st April we sent to Codopatam for some small boats, and landed what could be got at, and shipped it on the Byramgore. To Capt. Dolge we are much indebted for his kindness in waiting till we were ready to depart, and for the kind reception and attention we met with during our passage.

The Palmers was certainly the finest and strongest built ship of her class that Calcutta ever produced, when it is considered that she drew upwards of 13 feet water, 100 tons of stone ballast in her main hold, 40 tons of salt, guns, and water filled, and was thrown up into four feet water on the beach. She must have had more than a common share of strength to have resisted the force with which she struck and not gone to pieces.

The Shah Allum had left us four days before the gale for Escapilly. It appears from what account we had, that she parted from her anchors, and endeavoured to wear, but drove on to the shore, and the first blow went to pieces. Capt. Tyrer and all the crew (four excepted) perished.

The Ann and Amelia came into Kistnapatam roads on the 2d April, lost three anchors in Madras roads, top-mast, bowsprit, and mizen-mast. The General Palmer had drifted on board of her, and they supposed had received much damage. —*Calcutta Paper, April* 13.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that for above 20 years no rain was known to have fallen at the presidency in the month of March. By the late fall the rivers were nearly as high as they had been at any time during the last monsoon.—*Madras Gov. Gaz. April* 4.

Another heavy fall of rain took place on Monday night, accompanied by much thunder and lightning, but with little wind. Appearances in the evening were very threatening at one time, and apprehensions were entertained that a second gale might take place. In noticing the long interval during which no rain had fallen so early in the season, we alluded to a period previous to the year 1811; in that a heavy fall took place in March. There was also some rain in the same month of the year 1813.—*Ibid. April* 6.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 29. The lady of Lieut. D. Chambers, of H. M. 89th regt. of a son.

March 23. At Ragapore, near Ellore, 3 o'clock, P.M. the lady of Lieut. H. Newman, 2d bat. 20th regt. N.I. of a son.

—. At Poonamallee, the lady of Capt. Young, 89th regt. of a son.

April 7. At Chittledroog, the lady of Capt. Miller, of the 1st bat. 89th regt. N.I. of a daughter.

13. At Trichinopoly, the lady of C. M. Lushington, Esq. of a son.

—. Mrs. Mary Couthing, of a still-born child.

22. At Pondicherry, Mrs. M. C. Penman, of a daughter.

24. At St. Thomé, Mrs. G. E. Askin, of a son.

27. Mrs. Harrington, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

April 25. Mr. D. Keer, to Miss Mary Carter, from Mrs. Murray's seminary.

DEATHS.

March 12. At Royapooram, Mr. Thos. Lopes Marcar.

23. At Ragapore, near Ellore, 4 o'clock, P.M. the lady of Lieut. H. Newman, 2d bat. 20th regt. N.I. and only daughter of Major R. West, 1st bat. 13th N.I. She has left a disconsolate husband and infant to deplore their irreparable loss.

26. At Cuillon, after an illness of six days, Ensign C. A. Thursby, H. M. 89th regt. a young man of the greatest promise, who, by his many amiable and excellent qualities was so endeared to every officer in the corps, that his irreparable loss will be long and severely felt; his body was attended to the grave by Maj.gen. Sewell, Col. Rainsford, and the whole of the officers of the cantonment, who all seemed to participate in the general feeling of sorrow that the death of this amiable young man has excited.

—. At St. Thomé, Charles, only son of Capt. Tolfrey, 1st regt. N.I. aged ten months.

April 7. At same place, of a decline, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Barrett.

10. After a short and severe illness of 24 hours, Mrs. Eliz. French, aged 51 years, relict of the late Serj. C. French, of this establishment.

16. Mrs. Mary Couthing, wife of Mr. G. Couthing, aged 32 years. The loss of this amiable woman is sincerely deplored by her disconsolate husband, nine children (of whom eight are females), and family, and a large circle of attached friends, who knew and appreciated the good qualities of her affectionate heart, and whose mild and unassuming deportment attached her to those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

17. Mr. Gaspar Leal, aged 68 years. The loss of this worthy gentleman is most sincerely regretted by his relations and friends, who knew and valued the good efficacy of his affectionate heart. He was kind to his friends, charitable towards the poor, and respected by all who knew him.

24. At Vepery, Mr. Thos. Hurst, aged 59 years, after a lingering illness, which

be bore with pious resignation. He was a man of unassuming manners, and his conduct, during a residence in India of more than thirty years, had secured to him the respect and esteem of a large portion of this settlement. His loss is deeply felt by his family, and deplored by all who knew his worth.

25. After a severe illness of eight hours, Mr. M. C. Mayne, aged 27 years and seven months, serj maj. of the garrison of Fort St. George, deeply regretted by his numerous relations and friends.

BOMBAY.

PAY AND BATTA OF ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

Referring to the general order dated the 1st Jan. last, the hon. the Gov. in council has fixed the rates of pay and batta to the subadars and other ranks of artillery as follow, which are to have effect from the 1st Jan. last, *viz.*

	Pay.	Batta.
Subadar, 1st class	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 7 2
Ditto, .. 2d do.....	31 2	7 2
Ditto, .. 3d do.....	24 2	7 2
Jemadar, ...	17 2	3 2
Havaldar, ...	10 2	2 2
Naique, ...	8 3	2 2
Lascars, ...	7 0	2 2

The hon. the Gov. in council directs, that when engineer officers may hereafter claim full batta, they shall transmit a certificate of their having been employed in superintending works at more stations than one, or a declaration to that effect, added to the certificate published in the general order of the 14th June last.—*General Orders: Bombay Castle, April* 13, 1820.

POSTAGE OF SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

A new postage act, applicable to India, passed 12th July last, not having made any provision for the conveyance of soldiers' letters, the postmast.gen. at this presidency has consented to receive, as heretofore, a penny per letter, to remain in deposit, until instructions for his further guidance can be received from England. Commanding officers of European corps are strictly enjoined to have the letters of soldiers under their orders made up in one packet, and transmitted to the postmast.gen. so as to reach the presidency on the 1st June, and the 1st of every alternate month, with a check amounting to the sum of a penny per letter, which will be returned if it is hereafter ascertained that government does not intend to continue that tax. In order to prevent the families and friends of soldiers in this country being exposed to delay or expense in receiving letters, a separate bag, containing soldiers' letters, will be directed to the post mast.gen. London, with an explanatory communication.—*Ib. Ib. April* 22, 1820.

BANGY TAPPAUL BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONAH.

Government Advertisement.—1. Notice is hereby given, that for the purpose of lessening the weight of the regular dawk, and of affording convenience to the public at large, a bangy tappaul will be established on the road between Bombay and Poonah.—2. The bangy will be dispatched three times a week, and the days of dispatch will be Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. The first bangy will therefore start on Monday, the 15th inst.—3. Parcels for transmission by bangy, from the presidency, will be received and registered at the general post-office, and those from Poonah at the post-office at that station.—4. No parcel the weight of which exceeds ten pounds, or size the cube of one foot, will be received for transmission by the bangy.—5. All parcels containing newspapers, pamphlets, accounts, law papers, &c. if left open at one end, and having the name of the person who forwards them superscribed on the envelope, will be received for transmission at the rate of three annas for every ten tola weight.—6. The bangy postage will be charged as follows, *viz.* For all parcels to and from Poonah (not containing papers or writings of any kind) under four pounds, eight annas; and for each pound exceeding that weight, three annas.—7. Parcels for the bangy, must be delivered at the general post-office before the hour of twelve in the forenoon of the day on which the bangies are dispatched, and the bangies will be dispatched at two o'clock in the afternoon.—8. Every precaution will be adopted for the security of parcels transmitted by bangy, and it is not apprehended that they will be exposed to any considerable risk; but it is proper at the same time to notify that the post-office is not responsible for their security.—Published by order of the hon. the Gov. in council,

C. Law, Postmast.gen.

Bombay, Gen. Post-Office, May 12, 1820.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 13.—Assist.surg. Powell, of the revenue survey department in Guzerat, to act as garrison surgeon of Broach.

20.—Sub-assist.surg. Bly transferred from the Teignmouth to the medical duties of the Mercury cruiser.

24.—The following appointments to take place in consequence of Lieut. and Adj. Thos. Roe's return to England on sick certificate: Lieut. P. D. Ottey, to be adj. to the 2d batt. 6th regt. N. I. Lieut. J. Clarke, 2d batt. 11th regt. N. I. to act

as adj. to the 2d batt. 1st or grenadier regt. until further orders; date of appoint. 15th April, 1820. Capt. J. T. Ellis, 9th regt. N. I. is appointed sub-assist.com. at Baroda, vice Capt. Whitehill, dec.; and Lieut. J. Reynolds, gren. regt. N. I. to succeed Capt. Ellis, as acting sub-assist.com. in Cutch.

25.—The rank of Lieut. J. H. M. Martin, regt. artil. who was promoted to 2d and 1st lieut. in general orders of the 8th Jan. last, having been made on incorrect data, occasioned by Lieut. Martin having left England before Lieut. Stanton, a sen. cadet, the following alteration is ordered to take place to prevent the latter officer being superseded by the former: J. H. M. Martin to take rank as 2d lieut. 5th July 1819, as 1st lieut. 6th July 1819.

29.—Dewa Hooka, 2d batt. 8th regt. N. I. to be subadar major, vice Noor Mahomed, dec.; 19th Nov. 1819.

May 10.—Lieut. A. T. Reid, 2d batt. 6th regt. N. I. to be interpreter in Hindoostanee, and qr.mast. to that batt. from the 5th inst. Surg. Strachan to be garr. surg. of Broach, and the civil duties of the station. Mr. F. H. Billamore, cadet of inf. for this presidency, is admitted on the establishment from the 9th inst. and promoted to ensign; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

FURLOUGHS.

April 15.—Capt. Jas. Sheriff, of the H. C. regt. E. I. to England, on the sick certificate, for three years.

— Lieut. Thos. Roe, 6th regt. N. I. ditto.

— Lieut. F. Hunter, 1st regt. Madras light cav. ditto.

19.—Lieut. C. F. Elderton, 2d regt. N.I. to Madras for six months.

29.—Lieut. J. Addison, 1st batt. 9th regt. N. I. to England on sick certificate for three years.

May 8.—Ensign H. W. Dashwood, of engineers, to sea on sick certificate for six months.

10.—Capt. S. W. Gibson, horse art. to England, on sick certificate for three years.

KOSAHS.

The following account of the movements of Col. Barclay's division of troops in the northern Guzerat has been handed to us by an esteemed friend, and we have much pleasure in recording it; gallantry and discipline were never more conspicuous.

Camp Veereeow, April 6th.—I now have to inform you of a most unexpected engagement and complete defeat of the Kosahs, by a party of cavalry and light infantry, under the personal command of Col. Barclay, who, I am sorry to say, has received a bad contusion in his leg from a ball.

We left Saub, and returned by rather quick marches into the Nugger Parkur district, and on the 2d inst. the colonel set off with 120 cavalry and 150 infantry, on an excursion, which had for its object the gaining some knowledge of the country. Some accounts of the Kosahs being at the distance of 13 coss off had been conveyed to the colonel, but, from his having been so often deceived, much credit was not put in them; when he had got about seven coss from this place, he however received a confirmed report of a large party being encamped at some distance; this came to him in the evening, but a severe thunder storm, attended with heavy rain, prevented his starting from his then halting place until midnight.

The storm and delay proved fortunate, for the ground retaining its moisture, the feet mark of some horses were traced, which brought them in sight of the Kosah's camp about break of day. The infantry were first ordered to attack them, when the Kosahs quickly fell in and prepared to receive them. The infantry had no sooner fired a volley than the enemy advanced, with the most determined resolution, sword in hand, and nothing but the superiority of the musquet and bayonet over the arms of their opponents enabled our men to repulse them. After some skirmishing, the Kosahs, with much coolness, mounted their tatoos and horses to retreat; our cavalry now came up at a charge, which was no sooner perceived by the enemy, than they again threw themselves from their steeds, and with great intrepidity, and without any appearance of the mad desperation of the Arabs, came forward with their swords and shields to meet our troops. So skilful and cool were they, that but little impression could be made on them, and the pistol was had recourse to; in a short time 120 of the enemy lay dead on the field, and but a very few escaped. Never, perhaps, was more valour shown by any description of men than by those Kosahs: one of them was seen defending himself against three troopers, and telling them that three to one was not fair: he was obliged to be shot. Several of the principal chiefs have been killed, and by this fortunate and well fought engagement it is supposed that this tribe cannot appear in any force for many months to come.—*Bom. Gaz. as quoted by Bom. Cour. April* 29.

PINDARRIES.

We have letters from the interior, which state that a few straggling parties of Pindarries continue to prowl about in Candeish and Berar. Their motions are well watched. A correspondent of the 21st ult. writes thus:—"A few days ago, Sheik Dullah attacked Lieut. Fraser, of

the Nagpore Rajah's service, and killed a horseman of his escort. Young F. took up an excellent position, and opened such a well directed fire on the rascals, that they made off after leaving five of their number dead on the field. The marauders, however, got clear off with three horses belonging to our party."—*Madras Cour. April* 11.

Umruttee.—We have been troubled with a troop of plundering horse belonging to a predatory chief called Shaik Dulla, who has long been the terror of the Berar villagers. However, he got such a warm reception from a gentleman travelling up to Nagpore, lately, that will make him cautious how he interferes with a European again; he had five of his party killed and three wounded. The officer attacked defended himself most gallantly with four horsemen of the Nizam's reformed horse against 60 of Shaik Dulla's party, commanded by the chief in person.—*Bom. Gaz. as quoted by Bom. Cour. April* 22.

The following account has been kindly handed to us; the officer alluded to, who has so gallantly distinguished himself in this affair, is, we believe, Br. Capt. Harkness.

"My dear S.—H. has given the wily Pindarrie Shaik Dullah a very successful surprise, and he is now, in consequence, wandering about the hills with only one follower, half clothed, without arms, and in a most forlorn condition; anxious to give himself up, but fearful of venturing near any of our parties in case of being taken prisoner. I send you the best account I have received of the business. He had procured information of the Shaik when he was upwards of seventy miles distant from him, by having induced the Goands, the inhabitants of that part of the country, and who had been very much in the interest of the Shaik, to forsake him. These he employed as spies, and the Pindarrie was so far deceived as to believe that he was at least thirty miles farther from him than he was. R—'s detachment having joined him a day or two before, he marched at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th ult. and by three o'clock the next morning got within one hundred yards of his hutty, without the Shaik or any of his people being aware of his approach. It seems that the position which the Shaik had taken was, as usual, a most advantageous one; in a small village, surrounded with high hills, and overgrown with long grass, or rather reeds, six and seven feet high, twelve miles distant from any habitation, and the spot so wild and unfrequented that the Goands themselves were but little acquainted with it. Chokies had been placed on the top of the hills, in every direction excepting that in which the party advanced, and, as the prisoners afterward acknowledged, they considered themselves so secure in that quarter as not to think one necessary. Immediately they saw their danger they took to their heels, Dullah among the rest, leaving their horses, arms, provisions, and every kind of property behind them. Dullah himself was so hard pressed, that he escaped with only a cloth about him, leaving his talisman, turband, and the clothes he had that evening put off. The grass, which at first somewhat favoured the advance, was in the end the means of the Shaik making his escape: a man was immediately lost to view on entering it.

"Twelve of his followers were killed, among whom were most of his intimates; and about the same number wounded and taken prisoners. His adopted son, a child about seven years old, was found in the course of the morning unhurt. Young as he is, fortune it would seem has already considered him an object worthy of her sport. He was stolen from his parents by Bringaries, sewed up in a gunny, and for some days had passed as so much rice, when Dullah, on one of his plundering excursions, falling in with them, liberated the child and adopted him as his son. He has now again changed masters, and as he is, I understand, a very fine child, it is to be hoped that his lot may still continue to improve."—*Ib. Ib. April* 29.

MILITARY NOTICES, &c.

Guzerat, March 10, 1820.—I beg leave to send to you for publication the *Route of his Majesty's 67th Regiment from Oogein to Baroda, in Guzerat;* the names of the places may not be correctly spelt, as I did not see them in the native character; the distances were measured by perambulator.

Oogein to	M.	F.
Doomadh	16	3
Dopauppoor	11	6
Jaisoor	12	1
Geroude	12	0
Bhaimankairu	10	5
Bossoor	11	6
Bheel Jungle. Tandah	12	4
Bheel Jungle. Bhaug	13	0
Bheel Jungle. Kookhsee	10	0
Bheel Jungle. Chikly	11	2
Bheel Jungle. Rajawat	9	0
Bheel Jungle. Chundpoor	10	0
Bheel Jungle. Loonwath	10	1
Bheel Jungle. Oodepoor	8	3
Bheel Jungle. Tazgurh	8	3
Bheel Jungle. Alladpoorah	15	4
Bheel Jungle. Sankrah	12	2
Thookah	7	2
Bussoor	10	4
Baroda, or Broderah	12	6

Have the goodness to ask your friends for the routes *via* Kutchroda and Rutlam,

and *via* Dhoongurpoor to Baroda, which will oblige, Sir, your obedient servant,

ANTICULA.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

The hon. Company's ship Ernaad is under orders to proceed to the Gulf with a detachment of the 1st bat. 2d N. I., and *to bring* back the flank companies of the 1st bat. of the 3d. We understand that orders have been given for the garrison to *remove from* Ras-ul-Khyma, and to go to Kishm.—*Bomb. Cour. April* 29.

We understand that the country ship Charlotte, Capt. Stevenson, has been taken up to convey H. M. 65th regiment to Mandevie, to sail in the course of next week.—*Ib. May* 13.

ARRIVAL OF SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

His Exc. Sir T. Munro arrived yesterday by the Company's ship Thomas Coutts, and landed a little before sunset under the salutes and honors due to his rank. He was received on landing by the hon. the Governor, the hon. the Recorder, Maj. gen. Sir W. G. Keir with the staffs, &c. Lady Colville and Lady Cooper attended to welcome Lady Munro.—*Ib. May* 13.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

We are sorry to learn, from the following extract of a private letter, that the epidemic disease, so long and fatally prevalent throughout India, is again extending its ravages.

Camp Mullegaum, 20th April 1820.—"I regret to add that the cholera morbus has visited our camp a few days ago, and that in addition to Qr.master Heanessy's death, I have to lament that of a fine young man, Lieut. Leckey of the 67th, who fell a victim to this dreadful malady in less than 24 hours' illness, and this evening he is to be interred. The natives of the town of Mullegaum are dying fast, but I am happy to add that the disease has somewhat abated, and trust in a few days we shall get rid of it. The station of Jaulnah we are informed is also inflicted with this dreadful distemper."—*Bomb. Courier, April* 29.

We are extremely sorry to state that the epidemic disease, which has so long been prevalent with more or less violence throughout the whole peninsula of India, has again broken out in this island, and, until its progress was in some degree arrested by the exertions of the profession, and the re-establishment by government of stations in various parts of the island, where medical aid is promptly and gratuitously afforded, with greater violence than last year. The number of fatal cases has been very considerable, nearly 20 in the hundred. The following are the stations at which assistance is to be applied for, and we must again press the necessity of the application being made on the very first symptoms of this disease.

In the fort, at the dispensary opposite the Portuguese church.

At Colaba, Mr. Hathway's house, lunatic asylum.

In the native town, the following stations:—1. Choukee, at the fish market near Washerman's-tank.—2. Ramchunder Bhaskerjee's house, at the corner of Ageary street on the Chowputy road.—3. Guneshwara, at Rugoba Joshi's house.—4. Green market, at the choukee.—5. Mobadevi choukee.—6. Opposite outside police office, at Parsee's house.—7. Kamati village, at the musjid.—8. Choukee, on the cross road leading from Duncan road to Parell road.—9. At the corner shop, turning from Parell road towards the jail.—10. Nagacha para, at the Borah's musjid.—11. Rogey street, at the musjid.—12. Churuk-street, at Enoos doctor's house.—13. Hajee Ibraheem Jeetekur street, at Golamee Beereewal's house.—14. Musjid Bunder, at the musjid.—15. Chich Bunder, at the choukee opposite Mr. Tadman's bakery.

Mazagon, at Francis Henry's house in the fish bazar.

Matarpackari, at Pedro de Silva's house near the cross.

Dr. Taylor's house, Nesbit Lane.

Malabar Point, Bungalow.

The house of Thomas Buchanan, Esq. Camala.

Mahadew Pukhari, Wurlee, at the Patel's house.

The following melancholy statement is a copy of the police reports made of casualties by this scourge.

Died of Cholera Morbus from May 1 *to* 11, 1820.

May.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1	11	6	0	17
2	16	16	2	34
3	18	14	2	34
4	16	8	6	30
5	36	17	3	56
6	46	30	5	81
7	33	13	6	52
8	14	26	11	51
9	35	14	5	54
10	17	19	12	48
11	12	9	3	24
	254	172	55	481

The disease prevails most in Dungaree and the Camatty village.—*Ib. May* 13.

WEATHER—EARTHQUAKE.

Wednesday last was as close and sultry a day at the presidency as we ever remember to have experienced at this season; there was some thunder and lightning in the evening, attended with a shower of rain. On Thursday the wind blew freshly from the northward and eastward, and during the night several heavy showers of

rain fell: a very unusual circumstance in the month of May.

Letters from Bhoojh and Anjar mention that a slight shock of an earthquake had been again felt at those places on the 17th ult.—*Ib. May* 13.

COMMERCIAL, &c.

Letters from the southern parts of Guzerat mention, that the cotton plants have been so much injured by the cold weather in the middle of last month, that the gatherings of this season will be the most scanty ever recollected.—*Bomb. Gaz. Mar.* 1.

The free traders, with the exception of the Ann, have all sailed: none with complete cargoes, if we except the Mulgrave Castle, and many of them absolutely empty; in fact, so complete a failure of the cotton crop is not recollected by the oldest inhabitant of this place. In 1791 the failure was partial, we believe, in consequence of a famine that pervaded the whole of Guzerat, and a considerable quantity of cotton was brought overland from Berar at a vast expense.—*Ib. May* 10.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, &c.

The ships ordered to be built at this port for H. M. service are now building as follow:

Ganges	84
Asia	84
Bombay	84
Manilla	46
Madegascar	46

The building of ships for H.M.'s service at Cochin has succeeded beyond expectation; the two 24-gun ships are in a state of forwardness, and a schooner nearly ready for launching.—*Bomb. Guz. Mar.* 1.

The Hon. Company's cruizer, Prince of Wales, from the Red Sea, anchored in the harbour on Monday last; our readers will recollect that this vessel sailed hence on the 10th Dec. last, having Mr. Newnham, Dr. Coates, Major Hall, and Mr. Bogie as passengers, who we are happy to state were landed at Kossir, and were preparing to leave that place on the 17th Jan. on their route towards Alexandria. By this opportunity Capt. Sadlier has returned from his mission to Ibrahim Pacha. We hope soon to be favoured with some account of his journey, which cannot fail to be most interesting, as his route has been over ground never trodden by European feet.—*Bomb. Cour. May* 13.

By this last named conveyance came passengers, a seaman of the name of Powell, and some others of the crew of a schooner (the Swallow) belonging to Madras, which after having been plundered by a dow in a small bay called Dumbock, near the entrance of the Red Sea, was eventually wrecked at that place. The captain and crew found their way to Juddah, and those that came in the Prince of Wales were found at Maculla; they are the bearers of a letter from the captain (whose name is Rudland) addressed to the master attendant of any British port.

It appears that this vessel left Colombo some time in Jan. last, bound to the Coromandel coast with a cargo of beetle-nut; that she had been swept by the strong westerly currents far to the westward of their account, and that they made the coast of Africa when they were looking out for the coast of Coromandel. This is all that we can at present offer concerning this affair; but as the seaman is now undergoing an examination before the magistrates, we may be enabled in our next to state the matter more fully.

Some pirates, we are informed, have sat down very composedly at Socotra.—*Bombay Gaz.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 29. Oronocto, Strickland, from London 27th Sept 1819, Cape 17th Jan. and Mauritius 15th March.—*Passengers*: Messrs. C. H. Wells, T. R. Gordon, G. Boyd, cadets.

30. Earl of Balcarras, Jameson, from London 27th Dec. 1819.—*Passengers*: Capt. and Mrs. Warden, Bengal est.; Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Bombay est.; Mrs. Pringle and two Misses Pringle; Capt. C. Parr, B. E.; Capt. Moorhouse; Lieuts. Cassan and Lynd; Ensigns Weed and Brown, H. M. 67th; Lieut. Stewart, 47th; Mr. H. J. Dent and Mr. Alex. Bell, writers; Mr. Hadow, free merchant; Mr. James Walker, assist.surg.; Capt. Andrew Crawford, country service; Messrs. Hughes, Down, Bell, Kinsey, and Pringle, cadets; Mr. Jas. Lyon, free mariner, and Mr. Geo. Bethune; Mr. Mat. Boyd, proceeding to Ceylon.

May 1. Thames, Le Blanc, from London, Downs 28 Dec. 1819.—*Passengers*: Lieut.col. Cheyne and Lieut. Dundas, H.M. 47th regt.; Dr. Leslie, Capt. Irving, Mr. R. Mills and Mrs. Leslie; Misses Crosby, Hunter, Stevens, Hughes and Carter; Messrs. Hawkes, Le Blanc, Hogg, Payne, Cooke, Briggs and King, cadets.

8. H. C. cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieut. G. Robson, from Mocha 28th March, touched at Maculla.

—. Ship Fazel Karim, Keys, from the Gulph of Persia Bussorah; 1st April, touched at Bushire and Muscat.

12. H. C. ship Thomas Coutts, Marjoribanks, from England 4th Jan. Spoke H. M. ship Leander on the 19th March, off the Cape of Good Hope, with Adm. Blackwood on board.—*Passengers*: Lady Munro; His Exc.; Maj.gen. Sir T. Munro, K.C.B., Maj. C. H. Powell and Lieut. C. O. Aveline, of the Madras est.; Messrs. C. J. Wheler and Wm. Simpson, writers; Messrs Geo. Wm. Gillio, Geo. Macan, Wm. Macan, R. Mignan and Geo. Du Vernett, cadets; Mr. Robt. F. Riddell, of Bombay; Messrs

Hugh Rose and Geo. Hervey, volunteers Bombay Marine.

Departures.

April 23. Mulgrave Castle, Ralph, to London.

—. Lonach, Driscoll, to ditto.—*Passengers*: Col. C. T. Milnes, C. B. of H. M. 65th regt.; Lieuts. Hunter and Graves; Mrs. Col. Kempe and child; Mrs. Boyce and child; Mr. and Mrs. Graham.

30. Orient, Reynolds, to London.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Molesworth, Mrs. Gibson; Miss Shirreff; Capts. Hardy and Breton, of the artillery; Capts. Sykes and Shirreff; Lieut. Hansard, of the Madras est.; Lieut. Bailey, of the cavalry; Lieut. Roe, Capt. J. K. Durant, C. S.; Miss Jane Barr; Master H. Barr; T. B. Seward, gunner of artillery.

May 2. Traveller, Hutchinson, to London.—*Passenger*: Mr. Evans.

4. Jamima, M. Danby, to London.—*Passengers*: Lieut. Lister, H. M. 47th regt.; Mrs. Hunt.

7. Oromocto, free trader, Strickland, to Liverpool.

—. Sarah, free trader, Thacker, to Isle of France and London.—*Passengers*: for England, Lieut.-col. Werge, H. M. 17th drag.; Capt. Clutterbuck, and regt.; Ensign Donithorne, H.M. 65th regt.; Mrs. and Master Donithorne; Mrs. Ferns; Lieut. and Mrs. Addison. For Isle of France, Mr. J. Forbes, Mr. Reid, Mrs. Norris, Mr. Jas. Leich and Mr. Clark.

—. Glenelg, Gover, to Bengal.—*Passengers*: Mr. and Mrs. Law and three children; Miss Stevens and Miss Hunter.

8. Ship Hope, Denham, to Madras and Bengal.

—. Ship Faz Rahman, Boles, to Calcutta.

—. Brig Dotterel, Hanwell, to Mocha.

—. Brig Hibernia, Atkinson, to Kamschatka.

—. Ship Hannah, Heathorn, to Madras and Bengal.

10. Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Nizmoodeen, to Mandavee.

11. Ship Bombay Castle, Hutchinson, to Persian Gulph.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 12. At Aurungabad, the lady of Capt. C. J. Doveton, of the Bengal army, of a daughter.

March 17. In camp near Mallygaum, the lady of Capt. Long, adj. 2d. batt. 5th regt. N. I. and in charge of the commissariat Candeish, of a son and heir.

April 11. At Surat, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Fyvie, of a daughter.

— At Tannah, the lady of S. Marriott, Esq. of a daughter.

15. The lady of James H. Crawford, Esq. of a daughter.

— At the cantonments at Chowké, near Malwan, the lady of Capt. G. Hutchison, of the Bombay military est. of a son.

27. At Surat, Mrs. Nimmo, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 23. By the Rev. Mr. Wade, A.M. senior chaplain, Thos. Crawford, Esq. R. N. commanding the Angelic, of this port, to Miss Anne Caroline Newton, the only surviving daughter of Mr. D. Newton.

April 15. At Surat, by the Rev. T. Carr, W. A. Jones, Esq. of the Hon. Company's civil service, to Miss M. D. Carter, only daughter of the late Maj. Carter, of the Bombay artil.

DEATHS.

April 1. At Goa, of the small pox, aged 44 years, the Rev. J. A. De Gama, of the very respectable and ancient house of that name, and eldest brother of Mr. De Gama, of Bombay. This excellent divine united the most exalted piety, established upon the basis of a highly refined education, with manners the most amiable, engaging, and endearing, so that his loss to a very extensive circle of highly respectable friends will long be a source of melancholy regret; whilst to the large congregation which his impressive and persuasive eloquence kept in the path of their God, his loss is irreparable. His aged mother is inconsolable.

As Tully, eloquent, distinct, and clear;
Humane and pious, as divine Xavier.
Since Vasco first on Asia's shores abode,
Few like De Gama taught the ways of God.

13. At Poonah, Lieut. Chas. Wright, of the B. European regt.

15. Of the cholera morbus, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. Arabella Jackson, widow of the late Rev. R. C. Jackson, one of the chaplains of this establishment. Mrs. Jackson, though only two years and a half in India, had so endeared herself to a small and select circle of friends, that her death will be long remembered as one of the most painful events of their lives.

22. At Surat, Mr. J. Ter Martiroos, aged 50 years.

23. Chas. Bingham, Esq. formerly a major in H. M. 17th regt. of foot.

28. At Bombay, Thomas, youngest son of the Rev. T. Carr, chaplain of Surat, aged 20 months.

— At Wurnoo Tank, near Arreseer in Wagur, of the cholera morbus, Capt. J. M'Murdo, resident in Cutch. In the death of this officer, the public service has sustained a severe loss. From a very early period of his service, Capt. M'Murdo was always actively employed, either in the military or civil line; and, in the various situations in which he was placed, he never lost an opportunity of acquiring all the information in his power, not only as connected with his immediate duties, but as relating to India in general, and to the character of its inhabitants. He rose entirely by his own merit and exertions to the respectable situation he held at his

death, and frequently received the approbation of his government for his conduct in the most important affairs. If he was conspicuous as a public servant, he was no less amiable in all the relations of life: as a son and a brother, his affection was without bounds. Simple and unassuming in his manners, open in his disposition, always cheerful and contented, he was ever active in promoting the happiness of those around him, and the equanimity of his temper communicated a charm to his little private circle that those who composed it can never forget; kind and obliging to every person, liberal and charitable in his opinions, a harsh expression never passed his lips, unless it was to mark his indignation of someting dishonourable, selfish, or mean. He was the ready friend of the distressed, a father to those under his authority, and ever accessible to the complaints of the meanest of the people. To his zeal in prosecuting a tour, which he had determined upon though at the time in a bad state of health, his death is in some degree to be attributed. In a barren wild, with only one friend near him to console his last moments with his presence, and to close his eyes, he met his death with the same equanimity with which he lived. Long will his memory be cherished in the country which contains his ashes, and longest by those who knew him best.

April 30. At Surat, of cholera morbus, Mrs. R. Boudie, the daughter of the late Mr. Julian Bordeaux.

May 6. In Bombay, of a spasmodic affection of the heart, Mahomed Ali Khan, a respectable Mahomedan merchant of the Shiah persuasion, whose urbanity and gentlemanlike conduct had endeared him to a large circle of friends, European as well as native. By the poor of all persuasions his loss will be long and seriously felt, as his alms, given at stated periods, were the chief support of many a poor family. Mahomed Ali Khan was a Persian by birth, and, in compliance with the tenets of his faith, his body is to be embalmed, and sent for interment to Kerbela.

8. Of cholera, Mr. John Warriner, foreman to Mr. Mitchell, coach-maker, aged 32 years.

12. Mr. R. F. Hereford.

CEYLON.

PEARL FISHERY.

On the 27th ult. the hon. the Lieut. gov., attended by Mr. Granville, returned to Colombo from Aripo, after being present at the late inspection of the pearl banks.

We are informed that after a very toilsome and accurate examination, made by Lieut.col Hamilton, the superintendent, the Modragam Paar was the only bank found to yield oysters in a proper state of maturity. Orders have in consequence been given to fish this bank without delay, which it is estimated will yield about two lacs and a half of oysters. The fishery is made on behalf of government, and the oysters are to be disposed of on the beach in lots, or otherwise, as circumstances may render expedient.—*Ceylon Gaz. April* 1.

WEATHER.

The S. W. monsoon set in with some violence on the 27th ult., with heavy rain and squalls from the southward and westward. The shipping in the offing have ridden out several gales.—*Ib. April* 1.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTICES, &c.

The ships London, Ann and Amelia, and Borodino, from Cork, with troops on board, being part of H. M. 16th regt. arrived at Galle on the 15th ult.—*Madras Paper, March* 11.

In the course of the week the transports Borodino, London, and Lady Hamilton, came to an anchor in these roads, having on board the greatest part of H. M. 16th regt. These ships left Cork on the 10th of Sept. and the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th Dec.

Passengers.—Per Borodino: Mrs. Carter, Capts. Turner and Carter, Lieuts. O'Hara and Clancy, Ensign M'Manus, and Assist. staff-surg. Davies.—London, Mrs. Audain and Mrs. Rowen, Brevet maj. Audain, Capt. Straker, Lieut. Orr, Ensigns Grant, Carr and Brand; hospital assist. Birmingham.—Lady Hamilton, Mrs. Vandeleur, and Mrs. Bates; Major Vandeleur; Capts. Maltby and Clements, Lieuts. Bates and Rigney, and Assist. surg. Bulkeley.

The transport Defence, having on board Col. Tolly, C. B. and the head quarters of the regt., was left at the Cape, on account of the colonel's bad state of health; her detention, however, will not be long, as the ship was to proceed on her voyage to Colombo in a week afterwards, without Col. Tolly, if he was not sufficiently recovered to embark.—*Ceyl. Gaz. Feb.* 26.

H. M. ship Carron sailed from Trincomalie on Friday last, and the Dauntless is expected to leave Colombo for the same port on or about the 9th inst.; the hon. the Lieut. gov. intends to visit Trincomalie by this opportunity, and to return to Colombo through Kandy.—*Ib. April* 1.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

By the Lady Castlereagh we have obtained the following particulars of intelligence from Rangoon.

When she left that port, the Mahommed Shaw, Laird, was loading for Calcutta, and expected to sail about six days after. The Wellington, Maxwell, was passed in the river. The Four Sisters, Daniels, was completely loaded for Madras, and was to take her departure two days after the Lady Castlereagh.

Capt. W. Roy, of this port, had launched on the 15th of Jan. a fine new ship of 300 tons burthen, naming her the Perthshire, and had loaded her with rice for the Isle of France; she left Rangoon for sea about the same time with the Lady Castlereagh, but on her passage down the river unfortunately got aground, and appeared to have received material damage.

The gov. of Rangoon had been summoned to Ava, and commenced his journey about the 10th of March. The reason of his being required to repair to the capital was not known, but reports prevailed that the present king of Ava had determined on making war with the Siamese, and was raising troops to invade their territories. His majesty was expected to come down to Rangoon, where he might more conveniently superintend the management of hostilies.

Grain was cheap at Rangoon, the price of rice being about a rupee per bag; teak was plentiful and cheap, shinbeen planks quoting from 10 to 14 ticals per pair.

Notwithstanding the depressed state of shipping concerns in India, three new keels had been laid down for ships, to be built under the superintendence of Mr. Turner, their burthen to be from 300 to 500 tons.—*Calcutta Paper, April* 19.

MALACCA.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

We are sorry to learn that the cholera morbus has committed great ravages at Malacca. Its fatal consequences were first experienced there about the end of November, and many persons became its victims. The disorder is stated to have been treated in the manner adopted while it was prevalent in this quarter, and in some instances it was overcome; but the mortality appears to have been great, with reference to the population of Malacca.—*Calcutta Paper, Feb.* 20.

PENANG.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 19. Mrs. Anchant, of a son.
21. Mrs. Horne, of a son.

JAVA.—SUMATRA.

We have been informed, by a gentleman who has recently arrived at Calcutta from Batavia, that the failure of the expedition against Palembang has greatly embarrassed and disappointed the Netherlands' authorities in Java. The government has avowed its determination to make another attempt to chastise the Sultan: but we understand that neither the state of the treasury, nor the number of disposable troops which have survived the last effort, will admit of the formation of such an armament as experience has proved will be necessary. We have also been informed that the fiscal arrangements established at Batavia, and the little encouragement given to the cultivators, particularly of coffee, have contributed to diminish the supplies of the colonial exchequer. The high price of many articles the produce of the country, and the heavy duties levied on them when exported, have almost annihilated foreign commerce, and we understand that American vessels that proceeded to Batavia with dollars for the purpose of trading, departed without taking in any cargo. The cultivators who supplied the government with coffee, &c. on contracts for stated prices have not benefited by the state of the market, and many of them have changed their former mode of life, and turned their industry into other channels. The Malay portion of the population of Java is represented to be greatly discontented with its present masters, and to be ready to join in any efforts that may effect a change. Our new settlement of Singapore is, we understand, little spoken of at Batavia; but we collect that it is nevertheless an object of political jealousy.—*Ind. Gaz. April* 10.

MANILLA.

The accounts from Manilla state that two millions and a half of dollars, in silver and copper, had been received there from South America, and that trade was brisk.—*Madras Paper, March* 11.

Manilla is said to be threatened by the Chili government, a frigate having been dispatched by Lord Cochrane to cruize in that quarter. His lordship is said to have "given up the whole of the numerous valuable prizes he had captured to the Chili government, in aid of the cause of independence."—*Calcutta Paper, April* 6.

CHINA.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, &c.

Our letters from the new settlement of Singapore, received by the Fame, extend to the beginning of December. They mention the increase and prosperity of the population in favourable terms. The Streatham and Pitt had sailed from Singapore, in prosecution of their voyage to China. A letter from Canton states, that the appearance of the American frigate in

the China seas had exited considerable apprehension; the imperial government had directed her movements to be watched, and it is said that immediately after her arrival she had entered forbidden waters. At the date of our correspondent's letter, it was believed that the American interests had not been improved with the Chinese government by the arrival of the frigate. Letters had also been received by the members of the British factory, which intimated the probability of the measure to which we have formerly alluded: namely, that private British ships would be placed on the same footing with Americans in the ports of China, with liberty to carry the produce of that country to any part of the world, the United Kingdom excepted.—*Cal. Paper, Feb.* 20.

The Congress frigate, belonging to the United States, was at China when the Fame sailed. The same honours do not appear to have been paid to the American flag, by the Chinese government, as to the British; but it seems there is a disposition to demand them. The Congress is said to be expected here before she returns to America. The object of her visit to the Indian seas is of course unknown.—*Ib. Feb.* 24.

COMMERCIAL, &c.

The accounts from China are by no means satisfactory. Cottons were much depressed in price by the arrival of Bengal ships, and of Americans with India cotton, added to which the crops in the western provinces had not been most abundant.

A temporary dispute had arisen with the Hong merchants, but which was likely to be settled in a few days.—*Bomb. Gaz. Mar.* 1.

MAURITIUS.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

(*Concluded from p.* 305.)

Opium will allay irritation, sooth pain, remove spasms, check excessive evacuations, and rather increase and excite the circulation of the blood. This would seem to be what we want: a cure, I think, cannot be expected without it; the dose may be from three to five grains, or from sixty to one hundred drops of laudanum; if vomited, it should be repeated without delay, mixing the opium with a little syrup, and sucking it in by degrees.

Enemas of opium in larger quantities (grs. x.); or an equal quantity of tinct. opii in four ounces of cangee or mucilage; the remedies to be repeated according to the effects and the violence of the symptoms, without regard to quantity. The use of opium to be followed by a mild laxative, to remove any torpor from it; but care to be taken, not to give the laxative too early, so as to prevent any irritation that can cause a relapse. The purgatives may be neutral salts, jalap, crem. tartar, rhubarb, magnesia, castor oil; or calomel may be joined with the opium. Among the anti-spasmodics the warm bath is of great use; but as it is apt to cause asphyxia, and to increase the oppression on the heart, its use requires caution. While in the bath, the vapour of ammonia to be applied to the nostrils; alcohol and stimulating aromatics to be added to the bath.

Fomentations and frictions, with hot spirits or oils, to be used in the intervals of the bath, or when it cannot be used. Wine and spirits, diluted with warm water, with or without aromatics, may be exhibited; but in cases where the nervous sensations of burning pain in the stomach, &c. (as in pyrosis) is severe, spirits may increase the symptoms: camphor may then be used, the effects of which are similar to those of alcohol, while its action on the nerves produces quite a different sensation. The same may be observed of æther sulph.; and ol. menth., pt. while ammonia may be classed with the alcohol.

These are the principal means during the first set of symptoms, and are to be varied with different constitutions. But as, unfortunately, we do not often see patients till the circulation seems to have ceased &c., it is then our business to commence with the anti-spasmodics, and then to use the remedies which have direct influence on the action of the heart: such as sinapisms of mustard, garlick, capsicum, &c. to the stomach, which are quicker in their operation than blisters; frictions with hot spirits, oils, wrapping in warm blankets, dusted with ginger and pepper, &c. Galvinism and electricity may be had recourse to, with a probability of good effects.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obt. humble servant,

W. A. Burke, J. H. C. M. D.

Report of the Committee of British Medical Officers stationed in Port Louis.

The committee request to observe, that the first case of the disease of which they have received any account appeared on the 6th Sept. last, under the care of Mr. Trebuchet, and that the first occurring in the practice of the civil hospital was observed on the 19th. inst.

The symptoms in the two cases alluded to perfectly corresponded with those of the numerous instances of the disease which have since occurred: those more particularly characteristic of the disease, are, sudden and excessive prostration of strength, with sinking of the pulse; extreme coldness of the surface of the body, which is covered with cold viscid perspiration, and a distressing uneasy sensation

in the abdomen: the progress of which has generally carried off the patient in the space of a few hours.

The committee, from a consideration of the history and progress of the disease, feel the strongest persuasion that it is not of a contagious nature, and that it is not of foreign introduction.

They are farther of opinion, from the various descriptions and habits of life of those attacked, that the cause of the disease must be of the most general and extensive influence, and nothing, the committee would add, has come before them, to induce an opinion of the disease deriving its origin from the use of improper aliment.

With reference to the disease originating in atmospheric influence, the committee beg to remark, that for some time past the temperature of the atmosphere has been subject to vicissitudes unusually great and sudden; to these vicissitudes of temperature the committee are, however, by no means disposed to attribute the origin of the disease, although they consider them as calculated to favour both this and its progress.

The committee request to say, that they have not, either in this island or elsewhere, met with a disease possessing the characters of that which now prevails; but that from the reports of several individuals, some of whom belong to the medical profession, it does appear that a disease most strongly resembling, in its symptoms, progress, and termination, that now under consideration, did for some time prevail in this colony in the year 1775.

The committee deeply regret that they have it not in their power to point out any specific precautionary means. They however would wish to recommend generally, in as far as respects the negro population, a generous diet, and the means of protection against the vicissitudes of the weather.

The committee further lament, that their experience does not enable them to suggest any plan of treatment which promises decided success; they wish, however, strongly to urge the most early adoption of whatever means are to be pursued.

Those which they would particularly recommend, as being within the reach of almost all, are frictions of the body and limbs with hot arrack, and, as soon as practicable, the employment of the hot bath; the exhibition of hot brandy and water, adding, when at hand, a tea spoonful of laudanum, and the same quantity of spirits of hartshorn, &c.; the use of lavements containing laudanum to the amount of two tea spoonfuls. These means, with the exception of the hot bath, they would advise to be most assiduously and vigorously employed until symptoms of the patient's revival become manifest, or till professional aid can be obtained.

WILLIAM SIBBALD, M. D.
H. W. MARKHAM, surg. 56th reg.
A. M'DONALD, royal artil, M. D.
J. R. GILLESPIE, hospital assist.
J. KINNIS, M. D. hospital assist.

[*Mauritius Gazette*,* *Dec.* 4.]

Extract from a Government Notice.—An arrangement has been made for the more convenient conveyance of the dead to the place of interment. The chief commissaries of police will point out buildings in the western and eastern divisions of the town, where the bodies are to be deposited for the moment, and carts with shells will be appointed to convey them to the burial ground. It will consequently rest with the friends, or owners of the deceased if slaves, to have the bodies conveyed to the houses of reception.

Chief Secretary's office, Port Louis, Dec. 6th, 1819.—By order,

G. A. BARRY, chief Sec. to Gov.

Proclamation.—Major.gen. Ralph Darling, commanding in the island of Mauritius, &c. &c.—Whereas the Conseil de Commune of Port Louis, the Administrators of the Bank, and the principal merchants, have represented that the dispersion of the inhabitants, in consequence of the alarm occasioned by the diseases which prevail at this moment, has rendered it expedient that the payment of all bonds, notes of hand, and other negotiable securities, coming due during the course of the ensuing six months, should be postponed for one month after the period at which the same have been made payable;

The Major.gen. commanding has therefore decreed and decrees: 1. From the 1st day of the present month of December to the 1st day of June 1820, no prosecution shall take place, nor no sentence nor judgment be pronounced for the payment of any bonds, notes of hand, and other negotiable securities, of which the term may be already expired, or may expire hereafter within the above period, until one month after the date at which such bonds, notes of hand, and other negotiable securities are, according to their present tenor, payable; and no judicial formalities, protests, or other measures taken by creditors or bearers of such bonds, notes of hand, and other negotiable securities, shall be necessary to preserve all their rights and privileges, both towards the drawers and those who are bound with them, and towards all debtors on bond, securities, and endorsers. 2. The present proclamation shall be read

* For the report of the French Commission, see page 268.

and entered upon the records of the tribunals, and an official copy thereof be forthwith transmitted to his hon. the chief judge and commissary of justice.

Port Louis, this 8th day of Dec. 1819.

R. DARLING, Maj.gen. commanding.

By order, G. A. BARRY, chief Sec. to Gov.

CESSATION OF THE DISEASE.

The Major.gen. will not omit this opportunity of expressing the gratitude he feels, that the awful visitation with which this island has been so severely afflicted since the middle of November last, *has at length almost entirely ceased its ravages.* Since its commencement in Port Louis, it has pervaded all the districts of the island, affecting some with extraordinary severity, while others have been comparatively fortunate. These will be grateful that they have suffered no greater loss, and every one will find cause to be thankful who reflects on the consequences which were so justly to be apprehended from a disease of this destructive character visiting a population of this description.—*Extract from a Gov. Notice, 6 Jan.* 1820.

SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

The Maj.gen., adverting to the scarcity of grain, which threatened in a very serious manner to distress this colony in the early part of last year, has the satisfaction to announce that he has received assurances from the governors of the Cape of Good Hope and Bourbon of the sufficiency of their means and disposition to supply whatever quantity of grain may be required for the use of this island during the present year.—*Ibid.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

NEW SETTLEMENT.

Among the numerous parties who accepted of the offer of government for settling at the Cape of Good Hope, was one from Deal, which embarked on board his Majesty's ship Weymouth, sailed from England in January last, arrived at the Cape in April, and having been subsequently landed at Algoa Bay, have written to their friends at home a letter, which was received on Sunday. We (*the Kentish Gazette of Sept.* 18), have been favoured with the following extracts, which we can assure our readers are genuine and authentic, and we hasten to communicate them to the public as a pleasing proof of the paternal solicitude of the government for the welfare of the settlers, and as affording as good an assurance as can yet be had of their ultimate success, where they possess industry, economy, and a moderate knowledge of agriculture and mechanics:—

Algoa Bay, May 26, 1820.—I have no time at present to write you a long letter, but as I have an opportunity to send this by the Weymouth, I am happy to inform you that we arrived here on the 16th instant, after a very long voyage, but, thank God, without accident, and all our party well.—Government have been very liberal to us in every respect; I am now in a tent furnished by government, which we are at liberty to keep at the rate of forty shillings each. This tent is sufficient for Mr. Webster's family and mine: we content ourselves very well in it for the short time we shall rest here. I am quite delighted with the country, and shall never wish to come back to England, except for the purpose of conducting you here. We get muscles, oysters, and perriwinkles, for picking up, and any quantity of them in a short space of time; plenty of fine fish, and all sorts of game for shooting them. To-day one of our party shot a fine fawn, which we sent as a present to the captain, as he has behaved exceedingly well to us in all respects, and particularly in recommending us very strongly to the principal government officers. Many parties are gone 50 to 150 miles up the country, but we are in expectation to be allowed to stop within eight or ten miles, near Zwart Kops River. The land is very good. Bread is dear, the white 6d. per pound; but as we have plenty of meat, &c. we don't use much of it. Butter is 12d. per pound, owing to so many people coming here; but cows are selling at from 20s. to 40s. each, according to the quality, and I have this day bartered three pair of trowsers for a cow in calf. We are doing business, and getting good prices. We are going on unanimously and pleasantly, and I have no doubt we shall do well.* We can get plenty of good rough stone (a kind of bastard marble) of all sizes, to build houses with. We shall be a good distance from the Kaffres. We consider that we have done perfectly right in coming here; we are fond of liberty and independence, and see it now straight before us.

Extract of a letter from a Settler at the Cape of Good Hope, dated June 4, 1820.

"I don't know how to spare time to sit down to write, or to collect my thoughts; and yet I feel that you must be anxious to hear how I am going on, and I am equally so to assure you, that I am more than content with my prospects. It is now three weeks since I have been on this spot, and not a day elapses but I find out objects of satisfaction. The farm has the appearance of a fine level down, with a beautiful stream of water before the house, and the grass is equal to the richest

* The party forms a kind of Joint Stock Company.

meadow in England. I have no growth to grub up, no wilderness to burn; I only wait the arrival of the plough to set to work. My garden is digging, and peas, beans, onions, cabbage, &c. are already luxuriant, sown only from ten to fifteen days, and June is the first winter month. The parties who came out here with me at the same time are all charmed with their locations, and so are all I have conversed with. You will hear of complaints from Bailey's party, who are now all dispersed; they consist generally of London tradesmen, who are quite unfit for colonizing. I am up with the dawn, and walk about with my gun all day, without thinking I am in the country of wild beasts. I attend my carpenters in my woods, which are in the glens within half a mile of the house, and I have never seen a single beast or reptile. We have nothing to annoy us night or day. Some moonlight nights I have walked out, quite disappointed that I have not heard roarings. The jackal is the only cry we have yet heard. For the satisfaction of those who dread being devoured, I can assure them there is nothing to be apprehended. I have travelled about 200 miles in the colony, and have conversed with residents, and they laugh at danger; and although no one travels without a gun, it is principally for sport. The country is beautiful, and the climate heavenly. The common fly of England is the only one we see; no musquetos or insects at this time annoy us, although in travelling we laid our blankets on the bare grass. Mutton is about 1½d. per pound, beef 2d. all excellent in quality, fat and well flavoured. My sheep cost me 5s. to 6s.; cows 24s.; calves 4s.; oxen 60s.; and the ox is a noble animal weighing from 600 to 790lbs.; corn 5s. per Winchester bushel. Not a plough is yet come out from government, so that we are sadly afraid we shall be too late in the year: but I don't despair.

"Yours, &c."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(*Continued from page* 207.)

Commercial Restrictions.—Mr. Baring, whose speech we left unfinished, proceeded to the following effect:

A great concurrence of opinion existed between the ship-owners and the other interests of the country; and with respect to any particular alteration in the navigation laws, that body were anxious to permit the carriage of any articles in foreign bottoms, with this exception, that they should not extend to the produce or growth of India, or of the colonies; because, if those articles were merely to be brought across the Channel in British vessels, it would operate to the disadvantage of British shipping. But with respect to the produce of every part of Europe, they had no objection to their importation. The hon. member concluded by saying, that when gentlemen inquired into the particular points, they would not find so much difference of opinion as they first imagined to exist; and he did hope, that in the course of a short time they would be able to view the various interests of this country with liberal feelings, and would be able to apply the means of their revival and prosperity.

The petition was laid on the table.

In our last report the following notices were omitted:

Petition from the Merchants, &c. of London.—May 8.—Mr. Baring said that he had been intrusted with a petition from a most respectable body of merchants of the city of London; and whether he considered the terms in which it was drawn up, the persons from whom it came, or the state of the country at the present moment, it was not saying too much to assert that a more important subject never was brought under the consideration of the house. He might appeal to the general interest which this matter had excited, and to the opinions expressed on all sides by gentlemen representing various trading interests, for proof, if it were wanting, that the kingdom was at this time in a state of great uneasiness, as respected concerns of the highest magnitude, and which demanded the attention of Parliament, to ascertain whether any and what remedy could be applied. Of course, he did not mean to give a decisive opinion either one way or the other; but he might state, that Parliament was called upon at least to inquire so far as to learn whether its wisdom could afford any alleviation to existing evils. No doubt there was much in the existing condition of the country to which no parliamentary remedy could be afforded; but it also appeared to him, on the other hand, that a great deal might be done if the house gave due attention to the present situation of trade. In favour of the petitioners, on the present occasion, he should say that they came before the house with no view to affect the interests of any other class of society, because it was quite evident that, if commercial men knew their own in-

terest, they could have no other object than general prosperity; if agriculture did not flourish, commerce must necessarily decay. A great deal had been said on the subject of a transition from war to peace: but, with whatever force that argument might have been urged some time since, it could have little weight now that we found the same state of things continue long after the war had ceased. We found, indeed, that the distress and embarrassment of the country, instead of gradually diminishing, were upon the increase. Whilst every other commercial country was in a state of progressive recovery, this alone had all the appearance of a deep decline. If the house turned its attention to the agricultural interests, it would be seen that complaint was equally loud, and distress as universally felt, as amongst the commercial and manufacturing classes. In the opinion, he believed, of the best informed men, the situation of affairs was hopeless, unless some remedy was suggested by the deliberate wisdom of Parliament. There was great reason to doubt whether, taken in the aggregate, the commerce of this country had yielded any profit during the last two or three years. The observation was, he believed, as applicable to manufactures as to merchants, and he feared that the farming interest was in the same danger. It might be difficult to give a satisfactory solution of the causes; but, with regard to the actual result, he thought there could be little diversity of opinion. The present languor might certainly be regarded as comparative, as a natural consequence of the peculiar events and termination of the war. Whilst that war continued we enjoyed a monopoly of trade; we took larger strides in commercial industry and enterprise than ever were before taken by any people. Having compassed these mighty objects, a sort of carelessness in our foreign policy grew up with the successes of the war, and had materially operated in bringing about the present situation of the country. It must at the same time be admitted, that under existing circumstances the question could only be looked at in connexion with the revenue. The trade, of which we had enjoyed a monopoly, was now divided with all Europe. Every country had its share, and we had to contend against rivals in every direction. In all parts of the world competition was alive and vigorous. What the house, therefore, had to consider was the propriety of recurring to those old and established principles which had proved the most solid foundation of our commerce. Our situation was that of a greatly diminished commerce and a debt of unparalleled amount. The burden of this debt had been greatly aggravated by an unfortunate deviation from the standard of our currency. He was somewhat apprehensive of saying all that he thought upon the subject, but must declare that it was with feelings of despondency that he contemplated its entire liquidation. The fluctuations in the value of our circulating medium had had the effect, he fully believed, of adding at least one-fourth to the real amount of the public debt. It was idle to suppose that that value could be correctly estimated in any other way than by a reference to the quantity of commodities in which it could be realized. The weight of every particular tax had been augmented by the same cause, and the evil effects arising from our system of legislation with regard to the trade in corn greatly extended. Our situation, as compared with that of other countries, was clearly unfavourable; and however sanguine might be the predictions of his majesty's ministers, there was ample ground for alarm. He did not wish to say much on what he deemed the unfortunate decision to which Parliament had come with regard to the corn-trade, nor had he any intention of disturbing the present system: but when he found that a document was in circulation in the shape of a petition to both houses of Parliament, calling on them to impose further restrictions on the import of foreign corn—a document exemplifying the most profound ignorance of all the principles of political economy; he felt assured that parliament would not for one moment listen to the prayer of such a petition. He was too anxious for the preservation of domestic peace and tranquillity to venture on any disturbance of the prevailing system, much as he doubted whether the agriculturists had not mistaken their own interests, strongly as he was convinced that the value of the produce of the soil could not be supported by artificial regulations. In every point of view, however, the setting up of one interest in opposition to another must be deprecated at the present moment, and it was therefore a matter of astonishment that persons should now be found associating themselves together for the avowed purpose of screwing up the price of our own agricultural produce. It was as absurd to consider the agricultural interest by itself, and without relation to other interests in the state, as it would be to attend exclusively to the health and soundness of the liver in the animal economy. Greater nonsense, under the name of political economy, had never been promulgated to the world than was to be found in the petition to which he was alluding. To him it appeared quite obvious, that the prosperity of this country must now depend on the general prosperity of the world. The same extent of commerce which we had enjoyed was certainly not attainable, and without more

subordination there could be neither confidence nor security. What we stood in need of was the utmost freedom of trade, united with individual security. It was most melancholy to find that this security was not felt in many parts of the country, and that even in Scotland, at Paisley and other places, capitalists were withdrawing themselves. Unless some change occurred in this respect, he was inclined to despair of the country. What was it that made Ireland, with cheap labour and a fertile soil, comparatively poor, but the want of due subordination in the different classes of society? If it had been necessary, during the war, to depart from our ancient policy, it was equally necessary to recur to it under the present circumstances. We had enjoyed a great flow of prosperity; but, now that we were surrounded with jealous rivals, and engaged in ardent competition, our only resource was in the principle of a free trade. Without a careful revision of our present system we had no chance of success. The merchants themselves traced their difficulties to a restricted trade, to a trade more incumbered with restrictions than that of any other country. He had been resident for some time in France, and had the opportunity of observing that its commercial interests were an object of peculiar attention to the government. A representation had lately been made to him by a well-informed gentleman in Paris, which indicated a flourishing state of manufactures in that country. There was no branch of commerce in which the labouring classes might not find employment. His hopes of our own prosperity rested entirely on the good sense and moral feelings of the people. We were in that state, however, that freedom of commerce was indispensable. The petitioners wished not for any derangement of existing interests, nor for any sacrifice of public revenue. They asked only for mature and calm deliberation, for an unprejudiced review of interests apparently opposite to each other. Something, he sincerely believed, must be done to enable us to go on at all. It was satisfactory to know that there was no person in the country more sensible of the truths contained in the petition than the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Board of Trade. He was not, he (Mr. Baring) believed, exceeded in zeal for the application of just principles of commercial policy by any of the advocates for a change in our present system. It was painful, however, to find that his Majesty's ministers generally did not look at this question with the eyes of statesmen, and that the true interests of the country were overlooked in the anxiety to preserve place, to balance parties, and continue the machinery of government from year to year. They seemed to have no distinct idea of our actual situation, nor to calculate any thing but the degree of support which they were likely to receive. Never, at any former period, was a similar apathy manifested on the part of our rulers; never was there such an indisposition to look our difficulties fairly in the face. To refer, however, to the petition itself, and to the principles which it set forth, he certainly did not anticipate much controversy on that subject. The first position combated was the fallacious idea that no country acted wisely which did not endeavour to produce all things for its own use. The arguments of the petitioners showed, that it was much more politic to buy from another, at half price, the same commodity which might be produced at home. Under the dispensations of Providence, and the varieties of soil and climate, a free interchange of natural produce must be advantageous to all parties. There was a difference in the moral character as well as in the natural productions of different countries, and it would be absurd in a native of the north to scratch his barren rock, in order to obtain, with immense labour, what he might receive in the course of a free exchange from an inhabitant of the south. He felt gratified in the consideration that a motion was about to be made by a noble lord (Milton) as to the duty on the importation of foreign wool, which must, as he conceived, extort from his Majesty's ministers a declaration of their views of commercial policy. He alluded to the manufacture of wool, the oldest, and one of the most extensive, this country ever knew. It was astonishing that a heavy impost should have been laid on an impost which tended directly to check its growth. It was not always possible to point out what particular burden any particular branch of trade could bear; but when they meddled with this branch they ought to proceed with the utmost caution; they ought to recollect that they were tampering with a trade which was of the utmost importance to the country, and where, if they did make a mistake, it was likely to be attended with the most fatal consequences. He implored this house (and in doing so he was rejoiced to see the question placed in good hands) not to consider in a light and superficial manner this grave subject. When he saw the agricultural interest in different parts supporting this burden, and when he looked to the effect it had in raising the price of wool, he conceived that they acted on a wrong principle. If it should turn out, as it clearly would, that the taxing the raw material reduced or put down the consumption of the manufacture, it must ultimately have the effect of reducing the demand for the raw material itself in a proportionate ratio. They had experienced the truth of this statement since

the tax had been imposed. The retail business had failed in proportion as the home price of wool had been increased. Now, if it happened that the woollen manufacturer could not stand under this additional burden, it was quite evident that, in the end, it must bear on the agricultural interest. Many individuals falsely conceived that the home market was every thing, and that exportation amounted to nothing. But how stood the case according to their own calculation, according to the calculation of Lord Sheffield, who, he was sorry to say, argued the point erroneously? Suppose the woollen manufacture to be cultivated through all parts of the continent (a speculation encouraged by taxing the raw material here) must not the effect be to throw us out of the foreign markets? to prevent us from supplying those places, where the raw material was so cheap, with the manufactured article? and in what situation would such a change place the proprietors, the farmers, or growers of wool, in this country? This was, in proportion, the greatest country for the growth of wool in the world. No nation possessed one-third so many sheep as were bred in this country. If, therefore, the foreign trade were cut off, there would evidently be a great quantity of wool that would find its way abroad (as it did many years ago, when this was a great exporting country), and would not, perhaps, produce more than 6*d*., 8*d*., or 1*s*. per pound. If, therefore, any set of men were, more than another, particularly interested in this question, that set of men were the farmers themselves; because, if the manufacturers were right in their position, the tax affected as much the demand for the raw material (and, consequently, its price), from the growers, as it did the article manufactured. He, therefore, pressed this subject on the serious attention of the house; and he felt its importance so strongly, that he was exceedingly surprised when the right hon. gent. (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) declared that his Majesty's ministers, without hearing one word on the question, had determined that no alteration should be made in the tax. The same observations applied to all raw materials generally, and the house should consider that the manufacturers of this country were already subjected to disadvantages sufficiently great in paying the high price of labour, which was twice as high as it was elsewhere, without imposing heavy burdens on the raw material. To enhance the price of the raw material was contrary to the doctrines laid down by every writer on political economy, and contrary to the long established practice of this country. That practice was not departed from until the extraordinary fortune of Great Britain in the last war induced a change of system. It was then thought proper to lose sight of every principle that had previously been acted upon, and all the old established maxims by which commerce had been regulated were borne down in the contemplation of the great advantages which the country enjoyed. Being the only nation that carried on extensive manufactures, and having the sole command of the seas from one end of the world to the other, they had gone on without any regard to those great principles which, circumstances being changed, they must now revert to. The object to which, mainly, this petition was directed, was the adoption of a general principle, having for its basis as great and extensive a freedom of commercial regulation as was possible. A revision of the revenue laws should take place with a view to their simplification, and where any deviation appeared to have been made from the general principle to which he had alluded, it should be strictly examined into, in order to discover from what motive it had arisen. If the motive were not found to be a cogent one, the law should be restored to its original bearing. The petitioners also prayed, that the legislature would contract as much as possible those general or positive restrictions on the importation of certain articles which weighed heavily on the commerce of the country. For that purpose they ought to give up the principle of endeavouring to grow every thing within the country. In the article, for instance, of timber, they made a great mistake. Why should we be restrained from procuring timber from Riga, and other ports of Russia, Poland, and the various northern states? That trade formerly employed British shipping to a great extent, and was very useful in rearing and supporting seamen. But the restrictive system had driven Great Britain out of that trade, and given to her a character of severity, with respect to her commercial restrictions, which was highly prejudicial to her interests. He was quite sure that restrictions of this kind, and particularly those on the importation of timber, had created greater jealousy among the northern powers, and induced them to seek out the means of annoying this country, more than any other measure. On this point, the regulations of the timber-trade, he would not dwell longer, because he understood that the gentlemen opposite had made up their minds to adopt new measures respecting it. His idea on this part of the subject was, to do away total prohibitions altogether, and, when protection was meant to be extended to any branch of trade, to let it be done by formal duty. Actual prohibition was most unwise and impolitic. Under the existing system, the customs duty, as he could show, would, in the course of next year, be deficient in the sum of

1,500,000l.; and he was well convinced that sum might be covered, and a great saving made, by substituting duties for actual prohibitions. There were many light articles that were totally prohibited, from which a large revenue might be raised. An individual, anxious to have those articles, would not scruple to pay 20 or 25 per cent. when they were delivered at his door. The desire of possessing many of them was prevalent in each sex (he would not say in which it was most predominant); and that desire might be made to contribute largely to the revenue. A duty of 25 per cent. on French lace and gloves would, at once, check the trade of the smuggler, and increase the revenue. The same principle might also be applied to larger objects of trade, and with commensurate advantage to the revenue of the country. He did not wish to do away the great and general scope of the navigation laws. Those who brought forward the petitions relative to the agricultural interests ought to have seen that the navigation laws were as useful in supporting agriculture as commerce. Both would suffer if they were abrogated. If it were not for those laws, articles—coals, for instance, from Newcastle, might be carried in Dutch or German vessels for half the price which was demanded for transporting them in our own ships. It was not fit that this should be allowed. There were, however, some details in those laws which many persons thought it would be wise to alter. For instance, the produce of certain places was not permitted to be imported except in British vessels. He wished to see this altered, and the right of bringing produce into this country directly from the place of its growth admitted. This would not interfere with British shipping, and would add greatly to the facilities of trade. The only object of the petitioners was a freedom of the transit trade—that was the establishment of the principle that every thing might be directly imported for the purpose of exportation. He did not think this was a principle which there was any fair reason for opposing, since in his opinion it did not interfere with any British interest. If any individuals stated that they had an interest which would be injured by such a proceeding, a committee of the house, if one were appointed, would doubtless attend to their representations. His desire was, that the committee should go into an inquiry of the whole subject, with a serious conviction that the commerce of the country wanted protection in every possible way, and that they should not yield to any particular interest, or to the statements of any parties or persons, without convincing themselves of the justice and prudence of their views. He here alluded more particularly to the housing of German linens for exportation, with which, it was argued, the linen-trade of Ireland was nearly connected. A sort of vague notion existed, that if the transit-duty on German linens were repealed, it would injure the Irish manufacturer; and, acting on the opinion of a noble lord who had great weight in that country, it was decided that the duty should not be taken off. This occurred at a time when it was of little moment whether the advantage to be derived from a different course was thrown to the right or to the left; but now the situation of the country was such, that they must look minutely to every thing that respected its interest. This very question relative to foreign linens explained in a considerable degree the particular principle of the export trade. If these linens were merely warehoused for exportation, the home-manufacturer could not be injured; unless, indeed, he could show that the commodity so introduced altered the consumption in the country. If the contrary could be shown, then let the old system continue; because he felt that the linen-trade of Ireland was one, above all others, that ought to be protected. But what was the consequence of refusing to allow foreign articles to be brought to this country for exportation? It had this effect—that the merchant frequently could not make up a cargo. If a merchant of London was called on to make up a cargo for the Spanish colonies, it must be formed of various articles—it must be an assorted cargo, comprising goods of different descriptions. But, though he might procure much in this country, still, if he had it not in his power to procure all the requisite articles here, he could not make up the cargo, except by application elsewhere. A very great object was to remove the restrictions which had been imposed by foreign nations. With respect to France, no attempt had been made to put an end to those restrictions. The existing feelings of that country, and the circumstances that now prevailed, operated against any mercantile connexion or arrangement with England, and it would be difficult for some time to form one. He did not, therefore, blame the noble lord (Castlereagh) for not having demanded concessions when the French treaty was entered into, which probably would not have lasted very long. The first step towards putting an end to restrictions of this description was by removing them at home. To require foreign countries, by treaty, to open their ports to us, and in return, to shut up our ports against all communication with them, was manifestly unjust. He, therefore, perfectly coincided in the sentiment contained in this petition, which might be said to speak the feelings of the ablest

and most enlightened merchants in the country, "That the restrictive system had not made this country grow great, but that it had operated against its greatness." He thought that, if the principles laid down in this petition were approved of, the house would remove a notion which had long existed abroad, namely, that this being the greatest commercial country in the world, the principles of commerce were best understood here; and therefore, because a restrictive system was adopted in England, it was right that foreign countries should pursue the same line of policy. This was the feeling which prevailed on the continent; and this declaration, on the part of the merchants of London, would tend to remove it. There were many other important considerations connected with this question. One of these was the farther extension of the India trade; a point by no means uninteresting to the manufacturers of the country. It was, however, a very delicate subject. They were not, in discussing it, dealing with a foreign power, but with a great power at home. If the East India Company saw that a fair case was made out; if it were fairly and unequivocally proved to that body, that an extension of the trade to India might be granted without any detriment to their interest; he should look for their concurrence in a measure of that description, after they had come down and openly argued the matter with the legislature. If, on the other hand, they could show that any danger was likely to arise to their interests in India and China, in consequence of such an extension, he was the last man that would propose it. But how did the question stand? What did the merchant and the manufacturer want? An opening of the trade to the China seas. The objection to that was, that it would allow a great facility for smuggling tea; and also that it would derange the Company's connection with the Chinese government, with which it was extremely difficult to deal. These objections were easily answered. There was nothing now to prevent a vessel from clearing out from the Thames for China, and arriving thence at Amsterdam. There was no law against this; it was constantly done. American vessels frequently cleared out for China. Where, then, was the danger? The foreigner might commit an act of smuggling; he got off; they could not punish him. But if English ships went out, securities were given, the owners were answerable, and, one time or other, they would be found. He was therefore convinced, that it was impossible to establish the fact, that any serious danger was to be apprehended from an extension of the China trade. If, however, it could be fairly made out, he would be the last person to persist in the suggestion. He now came to the other objection; the difficulties which would be created in the Company's intercourse with the government of China. This argument he thought equally bad. All the other merchants of the world traded to China, and yet no such objection had arisen. He never understood that they got embroiled in difficulties with the Chinese government; and he could see no reason why this country should not more generally participate in the China trade, which was enjoyed by every other country in the world. The situation of the Spanish [illegible] was very much altered; and of course they would assert their right to proceed to India, to China, or any where else. The trade in the Eastern seas was undoubtedly one that promised to repay the merchant. The Americans felt this, and had embarked largely in it. They did not act under any restraint, but proceeded from port to port as they liked. When *they* had done so much, he could not see why the industry of the London, Liverpool, or Bristol merchant, should be cramped. Enough, he conceived, had been stated to induce the house to consider the subject, and to state to the government what ought to be done. He should be extremely sorry to do any thing that could have the effect of breaking up the understanding between the East India Company and Government. He should feel much regret if it were supposed that the legislature would not listen attentively to what the Company might advance, and yield to their arguments and objections, if they were good. Unless the Company themselves were consenting, he did not wish any alteration to be made; but he thought that on a grave question of this sort, so interesting to the country, the Company would only deal fairly by discussing the whole subject coolly and deliberately. All he wished was to come to the discussion with them, to examine where the difficulties were, and devise the means of surmounting them. He had now stated, he believed pretty generally, the practical points which the petitioners wished to bring in contact with the wisdom of that house. Certain he was that the circumstances of the times were such as to call on them imperatively to go into this examination, that they might convince themselves whether nothing could be done for the country; whether no encouragement could be given to its industry; and whether they must continue to bear, without hope of relief, the manifold privations which they must all feel? When the country was suffering under such evils, it was natural for those who were distressed to come to that house and pray for relief; but un-

doubtedly, amongst the numerous evils of life, there were very many to which that house could apply no remedy.

"How small, of all that human hearts endure,
"That part which laws or kings can cause or cure!"

Of course, a great part of the evil by which the country was afflicted, time only could remove; but they should take care not to neglect that which it was in their power to effect; and, with that feeling, they ought to turn their minds seriously to the consideration of the subject. Strict economy in every department of the government; abstaining from taxes as much as possible; showing to the country at large, a disposition in that house to examine the remedies proposed to them; and doing that which could fairly be done to ameliorate the situation of the people; by pursuing such a course all parties would be satisfied. The leading interests of the country would, as he believed they did, when they saw the example set by that house, feel the propriety of abstaining from the proposition of measures hurtful to each other, with the view of merely protecting themselves. They would take a fair, liberal, and honourable view of the subject, and they would see that the interest of all depended upon the union of all. Influenced by that feeling, they would ask for concessions, not merely for themselves, but for the mutual service and benefit of each other. The hon. gent. then brought up the petition, which was read.

Mr. Grenfell said, that after the very able speech of his hon. friend, it would be improper for him to occupy the attention of the house for any length; but as the subject was not altogether foreign to his attention and consideration, he begged leave to say, that in all the principles which the petition expressed, he gave his humble and hearty concurrence; and in that house, and out of that house, he would use every means in his power to give them practical operation.

Mr. F. Robinson said, he hoped he should be pardoned if he offered a few observations on this subject. He hoped the hon. gent. who introduced the petition, and the house, would allow that he was extremely sensible of the importance of the subject. On several occasions he had expressed himself favourable to an improvement in our present system. He had always stated it as his clear opinion, that positive restriction was founded in error, and calculated to defeat the object it was intended to promote. The same statements he had no objection to repeat now. The hon. gent. had done him the honour to pay him a compliment which he was not conscious of deserving; but neither was he conscious of deserving the qualification with which it was connected. Neither he nor any of his Majesty's ministers had any apathetic feelings upon this question. The hon. gent. seemed to think that the object of ministers was to make arrangements, with a particular view to preserving their own places, rather than with a view to the circumstances of the country. But on many occasions, when questions of this kind were introduced into the house, the opposition to them arose from gentlemen who were by no means connected with ministers when politically considered. With respect to the transit-duty on linen, for instance, any change was as much opposed by speeches and votes on the opposite side of the house as on his side.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIA-HOUSE.

Sept. 27, 1820.

A quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, for the usual routine business, in pursuance of the several Acts of Parliament, &c. &c. &c.

It was made special for the purpose of granting a pension of £1000 per annum to Mr. Barnard, of the Cost and Dust warehouse, according to the recommendation of the Court of Directors, on the discontinuance of his services, the concerns of that warehouse having been given up. A long conversation, rather than a debate, ensued upon the motion made by the Chairman to this effect. The motion was agreed to unanimously.

It was further made special for the purpose of granting a pension of £500 per annum to Mr. Mordaunt, jun. second clerk in that warehouse, on the same grounds. An amendment was moved to this question by Mr. Hume, and seconded by Mr. Lowndes, recommending that as he is a young man, and of acknowledged talent, he might be provided for in some other of the various offices of the house, which would be more economical to the Company, and more beneficial to himself. To this it was objected, that if he were placed in any other office according to his rank and standing, it must be with manifest injustice and to the injury of those who, while faithful and attentive to their several duties, justly and confidently look up to an uninterrupted succession; it

would likewise be opening the door to partiality, oppression, and other incalculable evils. The motion was then put and carried; subject, like the former one, to the confirmation of another general court.

In the course of the debate on this latter subject, Mr. Rigby took occasion to introduce a strong philippic against what he conceived the overwhelming influence of the Board of Control in all concerns of the Company abroad and at home, even to the arrangement of their affairs, and in the whole of their patronage. The Chairman and Mr. Pattison disclaimed such an accusation, explicitly and unequivocally denying any interference of the Board of Control, except as to the political concerns of the Company, which were placed immediately under that Board by the Legislature.

Mr. Hume began to make some observations on the nature of instruction at Haileybury, when he was recommended to defer them to some future opportunity, and the court adjourned.

The above brief statement is offered, as from the shortness of the time before publication a detailed debate could not be given in the present number with sufficient justice to those who took their several parts in it; it is therefore reserved for the next month's Journal.

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir Edw. Paget, G.C.B. to be governor and commander-in-chief of the island of Ceylon.—*Gazette, Sept.* 20, 1820.

COMPANY'S SOLICITOR AT MADRAS.

James Minchin, Esq. has been appointed to succeed Mr. Orme, the Company's solicitor at Madras, on Mr. Orme vacating that situation.

VACANCY IN THE DIRECTION.

Mr. Wm. Curtis having withdrawn himself for the present, there will be no opposition to the election of Mr. Edmonstone to the vacancy in the East India direction, occasioned by the death of the late Col. Sir Alex. Allan.

VACANCY IN THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT AT BOMBAY.

By the death of the Rev. Mr. Jackson, as announced in our last No. page 288, there has occurred a vacancy among the chaplains at Bombay. The ecclesiastical establishment at that presidency consists of ten chaplains, besides the archdeacon.

RELATIONS OF RUSSIA WITH PERSIA, &c.

Petersburgh, Aug. 4.—A great Russian embassy will set out in a fortnight for Bucharia; at the head of the embassy is the counsellor of state, Neare, who has long resided in Persia, and has acquired extensive knowledge of the Oriental languages. The embassy will be numerous. Some men of learning are attached to it, as well as several officers of the general staff; and from Orenberg the embassy will be escorted by very numerous corps of troops, with artillery, commanded by M. Von Maliasdorff.—*New Times, Sept.* 2.

Interesting dispatches have been received from Persia, which announce to Ministers the intrigues of the Russian agents in that country, and indicate the designs of the court of Petersburgh. The footing they have obtained is so firm that they no longer consider it necessary to disguise their projects. On the death of the reigning monarch, who is in the last stage of decline, they consider it as certain that they will possess the complete controul. The Russian chargé-d' affaires at Tehran declared publicly, that in future the Persians must be content to receive their sovereigns from Russia; to which he added, England could not reasonably object, as she gives away kingdoms every day in India. The regular army of Russia, now in Georgia, and on the line of the Caucasus, is upwards of 100,000 men, and of which 30,000 are part of the late army of occupation in France. They have been actively in the field for the last two years against the Schiekaus and Daughistanies. The Russian chargé-d' affaires, at a dinner which he gave to British officers in the Persian service, said openly that Gen. Yarmaloff, gov.gen. in Georgia, would be in Tabries in less than four months. Six days' march, he said, would bring their infantry and artillery to Tabries, after which what was there to stop them till they came to the Indies? The Russians have taken possession of a place on the Caspian, near Asterabad, and have a clever man of the name of Moravioff, amongst the Turcomans. He belongs to the Qr.mast.gen.'s department. It is the opinion of the British officers in the service of Persia, that there is a secret understanding between the court and the Russians—for the army of his Royal Highness Abbos Merza, prince royal of Persia, has been suffered to dwindle to almost nothing. The infantry amounts only to 11,742 men, of all ranks upon paper; but they have scarcely ever been mustered or drilled; are ill paid, fed, and clothed; and, indeed, completely abandoned.

This information certainly ought to rouse the attention of our government for the safety of India. The attempt to annoy us may not be made for some time, but

the design is manifest. There is a brigade of the Company's troops in Kutch, which is not far from the Indus, but the approach of a Russian force would naturally rouse the Indian chiefs and unite them against us.—*Morning Chronicle, Sept. 27.*

DUTCH ACCOUNTS FROM BATAVIA, &c.

Batavia, April 29.—By his majesty's corvette, Anna Paulowna, accounts have been received from Banca, from which it appears that some fortifications, thrown up by the people of Palembang, on that island, near Kotts Waringin, were carried on the 26th March by our troops.

Lieut.col. Keer, resident and commandant of Banca, commanded this expedition in person. An obstinate resistance was overcome by our troops with the greatest intrepidity, who, in the end, carried the enemy's works by storm. A considerable quantity of provisions and ammunition fell into their hands, as well as a number of vessels, and we learn that none of the enemy escaped, except a few, who threw themselves into the river from a height of 20 feet. Our loss consists in three killed and thirteen wounded.

By accounts from Rembang, there prevailed there in February last a contagious distemper, which caused a great mortality among the inhabitants, and even extended to the cattle.

In Batavia roads there lay the Anna Paulowna, and 22 Netherland vessels; the English ships Marchioness of Wellesley, Mary, Melpomene, Mary Indiana, Recovery, Georgiana, and Indian Trader; the brigs Governor Farquhar and St. Antony; also five Americans, at Samarang, several Netherlanders, and the English ship Grenada.

At Sourabaya, his majesty's ship of the line, Nassau, the Wilhelmina frigate, the Eclipse corvette, the Maria brig, and the schooners Schildpad and Calypso, several Netherland vessels, and the English ships David Shaw, George Cruttenden, and Union, with the brigs Alert and Prince of Orange.—*Dutch Papers, as quoted by New Times, Sept.* 16.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

It is an extraordinary fact, that the ship Lonack has just arrived from Bombay in ballast, no cargo whatever being to be procured, not even *cotton wool*. This ship belongs to the house of Messrs. Forbes and Co.

Among the numerous shipments for the colony of New South Wales, are musical instruments of every description, particularly organs for the newly-erected places of worship; and complete editions of the Messiah and all the sacred oratorios, and numerous publications of choral psalmody,

EMIGRATION.

The following is an estimate of emigration in the first eight months of the present year, from Ireland, Scotland, England, and Wales:—

To Canada, about	10,000
North America, U. S.	6,000
South America	4,000
South Africa	6,000
New Holland and Van Dieman's Land	2,500
East-Indies, all parts and all sorts	3,500
Sailors to foreign employ	2,000
Fixed residents to Flanders, France, and Italy	1,500
Russia	350
	35,850

Bell's Messenger, Sept. 17.

MILITARY TROPHY.

The saddle of the ex-Peishwa, superbly ornamented, which was captured in his flight during the late war, is now in the Company's Museum at the India-House.

SIR ALEXANDER ALLAN.

We have seldom had to record an event which has occasioned such genuine regret in the wide circle of East-India connection, as the death of this accomplished man.* Bred up in the Company's army, of which he was at once its pride and ornament, his eminent qualities successively attracted the notice of those distinguished statesmen, the Marquisses Cornwallis and Wellesley, as well as the illustrious Duke of Wellington, with all of whom he formed a friendship of the closest nature, and which terminated only in death.

After acquiring a competent fortune, the reward of incessant and distinguished service, he returned to England, and in the year 1814 he was chosen a director of the East-India Company, in which station his judgment and experience in military affairs were eminently useful.

With manners of the most winning cast, and a heart overflowing with benevolence, he displayed all the accomplishments of the gentleman and the best affections of the friend. The dignity, yet penetrating kindness of his deportment, will be remembered by all, of whatever rank, who have survived his acquaintance; and the voice of gratitude from hundreds, who are now enjoying the most substantial marks of his beneficence, will preserve his memory long after the hand which dispensed them has mouldered in the grave.

Sir Alexander died unmarried, in the 56th year of his age; the title is extinct. His remains were interred in the vault of

* See Deaths, Home Intelligence.

St. Mary-le-bone, on Saturday, the 23d ult. The chairman and several directors of the East-India Company, Sir A. Campbell, Gen. Bell, &c. &c. assisted at the mournful ceremony.

SIR HOME POPHAM.

The public may derive some gratification from the following brief sketch of the life of this distinguished officer.*

He was born in Ireland about the year 1762. His father, by two or three marriages, acquired a numerous family. The boys were obliged to seek their fortunes. The eldest son, now Gen. Popham, distinguished himself in the East-Indies. Home Popham entered as a midshipman into the British navy. During the American war he attained the rank of lieutenant. In consequence of the peace he was induced to turn his thoughts to the East, where his elder brother had been so successful. He visited most parts of India, and evincing a genius for nautical topography, was appointed, at the especial recommendation of Marquis Cornwallis, one of a committee sent in 1788 to survey New Harbour, in the river Hoogly, which had been represented by Mr. Lacam as a proper place for a dock yard. He also appears to have commanded a country ship; and being bound from Bengal to Bombay in 1791, during a tempestuous monsoon, he was obliged to bear up for the Straits of Malacca, and anchor at Pulo-Penang, now called Prince of Wales' Island. This event led to the discovery and survey of the southern passage, or outlet, which induced him to think that the great desideratum of a marine yard might be effectually obtained there. In 1791 a chart was engraved and published, and Lieut. Popham received in consequence the thanks of the government; a piece of plate was presented to him by the Governor-gen. in council, and the Court of Directors recommended him in strong terms to the Admiralty. About this period Lieut Popham, who had acted as a free trader in that quarter of the world, was appointed to the command of the Etrusco, an imperial East-Indiaman; and on his return to Ostend, this vessel was seized by an English frigate and made prize of. The loss of the commander was great, but it had the effect of restoring him to the service in which he had been bred, and opening him the way to fame and fortune. The French Revolution brought the war into Holland. In 1794 Pichegru laid siege to Nimeguen. The Duke of York was able to throw in supplies from his camp at Arnheim. Two strong batteries were erected on the left and right line of defence, and these were so effectually secured by the enemy's artillerists, that they at length destroyed one of the boats that supported the bridge of communication. Lieut. Popham having proceeded thither from Ostend, immediately repaired the damage, and protracted the fate of the town. Through the representations of his Royal Highness the commander-in-chief, he first obtained the rank of master and commander, and shortly after that of a post-captain in the British navy. About the same time, having been properly authorized, he organised the fishermen of Flanders into a body for the defence of their own towns, which proved very useful in the defence of Nimeguen. The scheme was afterwards adopted on a large scale in England.

In 1795 Captain Popham was acting as naval agent for British transports on the Continent, and under his inspection were the British troops which had been serving in Holland embarked, and escorted home by the Dædalus and Amphion frigates. Some time after, his talents and enterprise induced Government to appoint him to the command of an expedition against Maritime Flanders. The armament was collected in the spring of 1798, in Margate Roads. This flotilla, consisting of 25 vessels of small draught of water, sailed from the coast of Kent on the 14th of May, and appeared off Ostend on the 19th. The landing was deferred in consequence of the wind being boisterous, but intelligence was received that the force in the neighbouring garrisons was trifling. General Coote proposed an immediate debarkation, notwithstanding the surf, and Captain Popham gave the necessary directions. The troops being landed, together with a body of sailors, and the necessary implements of destruction, they marched to the sluice-gates, and blew them up. It was determined then to re-embark, but this was impossible from the roughness of the sea. In the morning Major-gen. Coote found himself completely surrounded, and was obliged to capitulate. The Emperor Paul having shewn himself disposed to join in the attempt to drive the French out of Holland provided he received a subsidy, agreed to furnish Great Britain 17,593 men, with six ships, five frigates, and two transports. Captain Popham superintended the embarkation of the troops, in quality of British commissary. The Emperor visited him on board the Nile lugger, and afterwards brought the Empress and family to inspect the vessel. The latter visit was unexpected—there were accordingly no suitable refreshments prepared; but the Imperial family insisted on faring with the crew, and were accordingly served with salt beef and biscuit. After visiting the ports of Cronstadt and Revel, and travelling 600 miles within the polar circle, Captain Popham took leave of their ma-

* See Deaths, Home Intelligence.

jesties, after receiving from the Emperor a gold snuff-box set with diamonds, and a large picture of the donor; and from the Empress a diamond ring. The Emperor also bestowed on him the cross of Malta, and it is said he is the only knight of the order whose promotion was formally recognized at the court of St. James's.

On his return to England, he sought retirement from illness and hard labour at his house at Weybridge; but on his recovery he again engaged in active service. He repaired to Holland, where the Duke of York had taken the command, and rendered great and essential service to the army. Being intrusted, along with Captain Godfrey, with the command of three gun-boats stationed on the canal of Alkmaar, they protected the flanks of the Anglo-Russians, and so annoyed the advancing columns of the Gallo-Batavian army, as to acquire praise in the dispatches of the commander-in-chief, for their spirited and judicious conduct. In 1798 he organized the corps of sea fencibles at home, the men having protections from the impress, to which they were before subject. A post captain, with a certain number of commanders and lieutenants, were appointed for a certain portion of coast, with liberal allowances. The men were to receive one shilling each muster; they generally occured on Sunday, and interfered little with their usual occupation. England was divided into districts, and Sir Home nominated to the command from Beachy Head to Deal, which he held until 1800. In 1800, being appointed to the command of an important expedition, he sailed on the 5th of December for the East Indies, with a powerful squadron. After rendering numerous services, both of a political and military character, in the affairs of the East, he repaired to Calcutta, to have an interview with the Governor-gen. in person. He visited the Marquis Wellesley, and, at his lordship's particular request, accompanied him on his journey to Oude, in the course of which he pointed out the advantages which would accrue from a commercial intercourse between India and Arabia. His Excellency had planned an expedition, which was to be effected by the troops about to be embarked for the Red Sea. The whole direction was to have been conferred on Sir Home, but the orders were countermanded.

On the 14th of November, Sir Home repaired on board the Romney, to depart for the Red Sea, but was called back by an express from the vice-president in council, in consequence of a dispatch received from England, intimating a strong suspicion that the French had sent an expedition against the Portuguese settlement of Macao, with a view of interrupting the China trade. Sir Home suggested the necessity of sending an engineer to survey and repair the works. He offered his services for the convoy of troops and transports, and insisted on the propriety of taking possession of the Mauritius. The necessary dispositions for the former measure were made, but arriving at Prince of Wales' Island on the 20th of December 1802, he found Admiral Rainier, who directed the Arrogant and Orpheus to proceed to Macao with the Indiamen. In 1803 he sailed into the Red Sea, and in March anchored in the harbour of Suez. His arrangements for preventing the plague, which was raging in Alexandria, from communicating with the harbour of Suez and the shipping, were highly spirited and judicious.

The commodore being nominated ambassador to the states of Arabia, opened a regular correspondence with the viceroy of Egitto, then residing at Cairo, respecting an interchange of commodities with the India Company's settlement across the desart, on paying stipulated duties; but in consequence of violent changes which occurred in the infidel government, the treaty failed. He accepted an invitation of the Pacha of Egypt to visit Cairo. His holiness sent an officer of his household with a troop of dromedaries, and many led horses to Suez, and they agreed to terms favourable to the English respecting the tariff of customs to be paid in the dominions of the Porte, on the coast of the Red Sea, so as to secure among the rest a monopoly of the coffee trade. He also made a journey to Tais for the same purpose, and incurred great peril and fatigue. At length he returned to England, with the approbation of the Gov. gen. of Bengal. On his arrival, he found a new ministry, and a new board of Admiralty. Soon after, a court of inquiry was instituted to investigate into the condition of his ship, the Romney, when she left England, the repairs she had undergone while absent, the necessity for these repairs, &c. A report was prepared by the navy board, which became the subject of debate in the House of Commons. Sir Home endeavoured to see Earl St. Vincent, who declined the interview, and told him a copy of the report would be transmitted to him.

In 1802, Sir Home was returned for the borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight; but his own conduct was threatened with parliamentary inquiry. The Hon. Charles, now Lord Kinnaird, gave notice of his intention to move for a committee, to inquire into the charges adduced in the report of the navy board. An impress was laid on his pay and half pay, and the charges respecting the expenses of the Romney were to be laid before the commissioners of inquiry into naval abuses. A sudden change of administration released him from this danger, and

brought him into employment. Through the patronage of Lord Melville, he was appointed to the command of the Antelope. He was afterwards appointed to the superintendence of a scheme for destroying a fleet, by means never before heard of. The experiment was ludicrously termed the Catamaran expedition; and two vessels were very effectually destroyed by it, off Boulogne, in 1804. An attack, on a larger scale, was afterwards attempted at Fort Rouge, which disappointed public expectation.

The select committee appointed to investigate the charges before-mentioned, made two reports, which wholly acquitted him. The next services which brought this enterprising officer before the public, are sufficiently known to relieve us from the necessity of detailing them. His reputation, though clouded for a while by suspicions of mismanagement with regard to stores and repairs (we allude to his adventures in the river Plate, and their consequences), was happily cleared, to the gratification of the public, no less than himself. Sir Home lately accepted the command of the West India station.

The organization of sea and river fencibles has been mentioned already. His telegraphic improvements were no less conspicuous for professional ability and excellence. Perhaps Sir Home has not left one officer behind, of his own age, who has seen more service, or been employed in more important affairs.

BONAPARTE AND MR. SURGEON STOKOE.

Having occasion some time back to refer to our Journal for June 1819, we happened to light upon a paragraph, under the head of Home Intelligence,* which, when looked at attentively, appears to convey an insinuation against Sir Hudson Lowe. We can assure our readers that this paragraph was copied (somewhat too hastily perhaps) from the Englishman newspaper, and was given by us merely as an article of intelligence. We regret that it ever found its way into our Journal; since we are satisfied that it is utterly unfounded in fact; and since nothing can be further from our inclination than to say or to insinuate any thing that could derogate from the high character of the Governor of St. Helena.

MR. CANNING.

Mr. Canning arrived at Munich, on his way homewards, on the 13th ult. from Venice, accompanied by his family. He will be in London early this month.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 11. Deal, 12 Gravesend, Sarah, Thacker, from Bombay 7 May, St. Helena 24 July.

Passengers: Lieut.col. Werge, 17 light drags.; Capt. Clutterbuck, 65th regt.; Lieut. Addison, H. C. service; Mrs. Addison; Ens. Donathan, 65th regt.; Mrs. Donathan; and Master Fearns.

15 Gravesend, Lonach, Driscoll, from Bombay 22 April.

17 Gravesend, Mulgrave Castle, Ralph, from Bombay 22 April, Cape 1 July.

Passengers: Lieut.col. J. Milne, H. M. 65th regt.; Lieut. Hunter and Lieut. Greaves, Madras cav.; Mr. Greaves, artist; Mrs. Greaves and daughter; Mrs. C. B. Boyce and son; and Mrs. Col. Kemp and daughter.

— Gravesend, Orient, Reynolds, from Bombay 30 April, St. Helena 29 July.

— Deal, 19 Gravesend, Traveller, Hutchinson, from Batavia 1 May.

25 Gravesend, Ann, Thatcher, from Bombay 18 May, and St. Helena 3 Aug.

Passengers: Lieut. Warren 65th regt.; Dr. Burrell of do. (died on his passage).

— Off Portsmouth, Herefordshire, Hope, from China 1 April, St. Helena 2 Aug.

— Off ditto, Bombay, Hamilton, from China 1 April, St. Helena 2 Aug.

Passengers: Master W. Knight, and Master Edw. Blake, from St. Helena.

26 Downs, William Pitt, Graham, from China 28 March, St. Helena 7 Aug.

Passengers: Capt. Ross, country service; Mr. Breame, farmer at St. Helena; Mrs. Breame, and two children.

— Downs, Marquis of Ely, Richardson, from China 28 March, St. Helena 7 Aug.

— Deal, Daphne, Mattison, from Calcutta 16 May, St. Helena 9 Aug.

Departures.

Aug. 29. Gravesend, Brailsford, Spring, for Bombay.

— Gravesend, Lord Wellington, Anderson, for Batavia.

Sept. 3 Gravesend, 6 Deal, Com. Hayes, Airdlie, for Bengal.

21 Gravesend, 22 Deal, Emma, Beaumgardt, for Bengal.

24 Gravesend, Prince Blucher, for Bengal.

26 Gravesend, ——— Brilliant, Fenn, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 3. At sea, the lady of Jas. Norton, Esq. of the East-India naval service, of a daughter.

25. At his house in Portland Place, the lady of Joseph Baretto, Esq. of a daughter.

Sept. 9. The lady of James Ralph, Esq.,

* Vol. vii, p. 672.

in the service of highness the Nizam, Hyderabad, of a son.

12. Mrs. George Twining, of a son.

13. At Upton House, Essex, the lady of J. H. Pelley, Esq. of a son.

17. In York Place, the lady of Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P. of a son.

Lately, Mrs. David Carruthers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 31. At Guernsey, by special license, by the very Rev. the Dean, Capt. E. Simons, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Maria, eldest daughter of Major Browne, of Cannon's Leigh Abbey, in the county of Devon.

23. At Steynton church, near Milford, South Wales, by the Rev. J. B. Byers (chaplain to the Right hon. the Earl of Caledon, and curate of Carmarthen), Lieut.col. B. W. D. Sealy, of the Bombay army, to Marianne, only daughter of the late Major Isaac Byers, of Bideford, Devon, and formerly of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Sept. 2. John Charles, son of Charles A. Edwards, Esq. of Isleworth, to Ann, widow of Major Hill, of the island of Ceylon.

5. At St. Clement's Danes, Robert Morris, Esq. of Batavia, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Samuel Hyslop, Esq. of Camberwell.

9. At Lewisham, Charles Richardson, Esq., of Golden Square, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of Robert Wissett, Esq. of Forest-hill.

16. At York, R. Hudson, Esq. of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss Breary, niece to James Atkinson, Esq. of that city.

21. Wm. Batty, Esq. of Brompton, to Agnes, only daughter of the late T. Staunton, Esq., paymaster general to the forces in the province of Oude under the late Lord Lake.

DEATHS.

May 24. At Wells, near Bath, aged 9 years and four months, after an illness of two days, Geraldina Eugenia Wallace, youngest daughter of the late John Wallace, Esq., member of the Board of Revenue at Madras.

Aug. 11. At Mountnessing, Essex, Capt. G. Stace, of H.M. 1st Ceylon regiment.

24. At her mother's house, Dundee, Miss Matilda Constable, youngest sister of Lieut.col. George Constable, Bengal establishment.

31. At Kentish Town, much regretted and esteemed by all his relatives and friends, Major Edward Watkins, of his Majesty's 65th regt., of a fever, contracted during the late severe and harassing campaign against the Mahrattas. In him his Majesty has lost an active and zealous officer, who has faithfully and honourably served his country 25 years.

Sept. 6. At Esher, of a decline, aged 14 years and 10 months, Elizabeth Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Henry Wadham Diggle, Esq., formerly judge and magistrate in the East-India Company's Bombay civil service.

7. At Hampstead, aged 17, Frances Ann Spry, second daughter of Mr. Spry, surgeon, of Charter-house Square.

9. At Hampstead, in his 14th year, Charles, 4th son of Richard Staniforth, Esq. and youngest brother of Lieut. Staniforth, of the Bengal Native Cavalry.

11. At Cheltenham, Rear Admiral Sir Home Riggs Popham, K.C.B., soon after his return from the Jamaica station.

13. At Dover, after a short but severe illness, Sir Alexander Allan, Bart. of Kingsgate, Kent, a director of the East-India Company, and late of the Madras military establishment.

18. At Tunbridge Wells, Robt. Butcher, Esq. of Haydon Square.

Lately, at Paris, W. T. Sandiford, Esq. formerly a major on the Bombay establishment, aide-de-camp to Gen. Abercromby during the Mysore war.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1820.

SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE this Forenoon.—SUGAR, Bengal, white, fine 43s.; middling 36s. *a* 37s. 6d.; ordinary 32s. 6d. *a* 33s.; soft brown 18s. *a* 20s.; Java, middling grey 34s. *a* 35s. 6d.; good white 28s.; Manilla, middling grey and good 36s. *a* 38s.; dry brown 24s. 6d.; yellow 28s. *a* 29s.; China, middling grey 31s. *a* 32s. 6d.; fine white 53s. *a* 54s. 6d.

COFFEE, Cheribon, good yellow 130s. 6d. *a* 131s.; Mocha, good 134s. *a* 136s. 6d.

RICE, Bengal, yellow 7s. *a* 8s. 6d.; white good 11s. *a* 11s. 6d.; ordinary 10s. *a* 10s. 6d.; Java, yellow 8s. *a* 9s. 6d.

Of the sale it may be stated, that the Sugars mostly all sold at high prices. A considerable proportion of the Rice was taken in at prices which are 2s. *a* 3s. per cwt. lower. The small parcels of Coffee went much about the present currency.

COTTON.—The East-India Company have declared for sale, 13th proxime, 4,071 bales Surat Cotton, 3,030 Bengals, and 525 Madras, to which it is expected there will be considerable additions; the general estimate is about 25,000 bales. This large declaration has tended further to depress the languid Cotton market.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades appears steady; the business done is considerable, but there is still no briskness in the market. The supply of Refined goods is still inadequate to the demand.

COFFEE.—The extensive public sales last week went off heavily, but on Friday there appeared a great improvement in the demand.

SPICES.—There has been a considerable demand for Pepper, on account of a report that the India Company will not declare any for sale with the Spices they have declared for the 13th November; the prices have considerably advanced. In other Spices there is no alteration.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1820-21.

When sailed.	Voy.	Ships.	Tons	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be in Downs.
	5	*Inglis*	1200	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Borradaile	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bomb. & China*	1820.	1820.
	1	*Farquharson*	1300	John C. Lochner	W. Cruickshank	—	—	—	—	—	—		6 *Nov.*	26 *Dec.*
	1		1300	John Fam Timins	Chas. S. Timins	—	—	—	—	—	—	*St. Hel. Benc. Ch.*		
	5	*Marquis Camden*	1200	H. M. Samson	T. Larkins, Jun.	—	—	—	—	—	—			1821.
	1		1300	John Fam Timins	John Paterson	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bengal & China*	20 *Nov.*	10 *Jan.*
	6	*Lowther Castle*	1200	J. Crosthwaite	Chas. Mortlock	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	4	*General Kyd*	1200	James Walker	Alex. Nairne	—	—	—	—	—	—	*St. Hel. Bombay, & China*	19 *Dec.*	8 *Feb.*
	5	*Atlas*	1200	Jasper Vaux	Chas. O. Mayne	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	3	*Waterloo*	1325	*Company's Ship*	Richard Alsager	—	—	—	—	—	—		1821.	
	4	*Vansittart*	1200	John Carstairs	W. H. C Dalrymple	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bombay & China*	3 *Jan.*	23 *Feb.*
	6	*Charles Grant*	1200	William Moffat	Hugh Scott	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1		1300	S. Marjoribanks	Henry Cobb	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Madr. & China*		
	2	*Kellie Castle*	1332	Stewart Erskine	Alex. Lindsay	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	5	*General Harris*	1200	James Sims	Geo. Welstead	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	2	*Windsor*	1332	George Clay	J. R. Francklin	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1		1330	S. Marjoribanks	John P. Wilson	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	5	*Bridgewater*	1200	James Sims	Wm. Mitchell	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	6	*Rose*	955	S. Donaldson	Thos. M'Taggart	—	—	—	—	—	—	*China*	2 *Mar.*	24 *April*
	4	*Minerva*	976	Wm. Mellish	John Mills	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	5	*Princess Charlotte of Wales*	976	Chas. B. Gribble	Chas. B. Gribble	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	7	*Thomas Grenville*	886	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Manning	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bengal*	17 *April*	5 *June*
	5	*Marq. Wellington*	961	Henry Bonham	John Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—			

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	4	9	to	5	0	0
Coffee, Java.. .....cwt.							
— Cheribon							
— Sumatra							
— Mocha							
Cotton, Surat..... . ...lb.	0	0	7	—	0	0	8.
— Extra fine.....	0	0	8	—	0	0	9
— Bengal	0	0	6	—	0	0	8
— Bourbon	0	1	3	—	0	1	9
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	10	0
Anniseeds, Star..... .	3	5	0	—	3	0	0
Borax, Refined.....	2	15	0				
— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	7	0				
Camphire unrefined.....	3	10	0	—	11	0	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	6	—	0	3	6
— Ceylon.....	0	1	9	—	0	2	0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	19	0	0	—	20	0	0
— Lignea.	8	10	0	—	10	1	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	1	6
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0
Coculus Indicus.....	1	0	0	—	1	5	0
Columbo Root.....							
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	—	33	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	10	0	0	—	11	0	0
— Arabic.....	3	15	0	—	4	10	0
— Assafœtida.....	5	0	0	—	15	0	0
— Benjamin	5	0	0	—	56	0	0
— Animi.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	9	0	0
— Galbanum...	26	0	0	—	30	0	0
— Gambogium	12	0	0	—	14	0	0
— Myrrh.....	5	0	0	—	8	0	0
— Olibanum.....	2	0	0	—	6	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	1	0	—	0	3	0
— Dye..... ...	0	3	9	—	0	5	6
— Shell, Block..... .							
— Shivered							
— Stick.....							
Musk, China.....oz.	0	12	0	—	0	16	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	8	0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	0	8	—	0	0	10
— Cinnamon	0	15	0				
— Cloves...	0	3	6				
— Mace.....	0	1	0				
— Nutmegs	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Opium.....lb.							
Rhubarb	0	2	0	—	0	7	0
Sal Ammoniac .....cwt.	5	0	0				
Senna.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
Turmerick, Java ....cwt.	0	11	6	—	0	15	6

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.	0	4	6	—	0	12	6
— China	0	11	6	—	0	15	6
Zedoary							
Galls, in Sorts.....	9	10	6	—	11	0	0
— Blue....	13	0	0	—	19	8	0
Indigo, Blue .....lb.							
— Blue and Violet.....	0	7	3	—	0	7	8
— Purple and Violet ...	0	7	0	—	0	7	3
— Good Ditto.....	0	6	9	—	0	7	0
— Fine Violet.....	0	6	0	—	0	6	9
— Good Ditto.....	0	6	0	—	0	6	6
— Fine Violet & Copper	0	6	0	—	0	6	3
— Fine & Good Copper	0	5	6	—	0	6	0
— Middling Ditto.....							
— Ordinary	0	4	9	—	0	5	3
— Fine Madras							
— Manilla							
Rice .....cwt.							
Safflower..... .....cwt.							
Sago . ...cwt.	0	10	0	—	1	0	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	16	0
Silk, Bengal Skein .....lb.	0	13	4	—	0	13	9
— Nott	0	16	1	—	1	3	4
— Ditto White							
— China	0	1	1	—	1	0	1
— Organzine..... ...	1	14	0	—	2	3	0
Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	6	1	—	0	8	3
— Cloves.....							
— — Bourbon							
— Mace.....	0	5	7	—	0	7	1
— Nutmegs..... ...	0	2	11	—	0	4	8
— Ginger.....cwt.	0	16	0	—	1	0	0
— Pepper, Company's, lb.	0	0	6	—			
— — Privilege.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
— — White.....	0	0	10	—	0	0	11
Sugar, Yellow..... cwt.							
— White							
— Brown							
Tea, Bohea ..... lb.	0	2	1	—	0	2	2
— Congou	0	2	4	—	0	3	6
— Souchong.....	0	3	0	—	0	4	0
— Campoi							
— Twankay	0	2	10	—	0	3	3
— Pekoe....	0	4	0	—	0	5	0
— Hyson Skin	0	2	10	—	0	3	0
— Hyson	0	5	2	—	0	6	0
— Gunpowder	0	6	0	—	0	6	6
Tortoiseshell	1	12	0	—	2	2	0
Wood, Saunders Red..ton	5	10	0	—	6	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 13 *October—Prompt* 12 *January* 1821.

Company's.—Cotton Wool—Packing Cotton. *Licensed*—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 23 *October—Prompt* 19 *January.*

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk. *Private Trade.*—China Raw Silk.

For Sale 1 *November—Prompt* 9 *February.*

Private Trade.—Callicoes—Mammoodies—Kissenoys—Cotton Romals—Blue Cloth—Blue Sannoes—Nankeens—Bandannoes—Madras Handkerchiefs—Crapes—Florentine Silks—Silk Handkerchiefs—Silk Shawls—Silk Crapes—China Silks—Taffaties—Shawls—Sewing Silk.

For Sale 13 *November—Prompt* 9 *February.*

Company's.—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace—Saltpetre.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Bombay, Herefordshire, Marquis of Ely,* and *William Pitt,* from *China. Company's.*—Tea—Raw Silk—Nankeens.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Camels' Hair Shawls—Crape Shawls—Nankeens—Cassia—Rhubarb—Benjamin—Vermillion—Gamboge—Beads—Coral Beads—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Tortoiseshell—Tortoiseshell Snuff Boxes—China Ware—Table Mats—Hard Wood—Malacca Canes—Whanghees—Soy—Madeira Wine.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Advices from Calcutta to April last state, the Exchange on London for bills at six months sight, 2s. 5¼d. per sicca rupee; and in London on Calcutta, the present rate is about 2s. per sicca rupee at 60 days sight.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Captains.*	*Where to.*
Forbes - - - -	600	Brown - - -	Madras and Bengal.
Jupiter - - - -			Ditto.
Albion - - - -	600	Weller - -	Ditto.
Competitor - - -	450	Low - - -	Ditto.
Alexander - - -	460	Surflen - - -	Bombay.
Mulgrave Castle -	460	Ralph - - -	Ditto.
Sarah - - - -	600	Norton - -	Ditto.
Duchess of York -	350	Collins - - -	Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales.
Eclipse - - - -	400	Stewart - - -	Isle of France and Ceylon.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of August to the 25th of September, 1820.

1820.	Bank stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1760.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3½ per Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2 per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. s. d. Lottery Tickets.	1820.
Aug.26	—	68⅜	67⅞68	—	103⅛103¼	18 1/16	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	67⅛	21p	3.5p	68	21 18 0	Aug.26
28	220½221	68⅜68½	68 67¾	86⅞87	103¼103¼	18 1/16	—	—	77	1d	—	—	—	—	—	3.5p	67⅞	—	28
29	220½221	68⅜68½	67⅞67⅞	86⅜87	102⅞103¼	18 1/16	—	—	76⅞	—	215½	—	—	—	21.22p	3.5p	68⅛68¼	—	29
30	—	68¼68⅜	67⅛67⅞	86⅞87	103⅛103¼	18 1/16	—	67¼	77	—	—	—	—	—	21.22p	3.5p	68⅛68¼	—	30
31	221	68¼68⅜	67⅛67¾	86⅜86⅞	102⅞103⅛	18 1/16	—	—	76¾	1⅛ ¾d	—	—	—	—	22.21p	4.5p	67⅞68	—	31
Sept. 1	221½	68¼68½	67⅝67¾	86⅜87	103⅛103	18 1/16	—	67⅛	76⅞	—	—	74¾	—	—	21p	4 4p	67⅞68⅛	—	Sept. 1
4	222 221	68⅛68⅜	67⅛67¾	86¼86⅞	103⅛	18 1/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.22p	2.5p	68	—	4
5	221½	68⅛68⅜	67⅛67¾	86⅛86⅞	103¼	—	—	—	77	—	—	74⅛	—	67⅛	21.22p	3.4p	67⅞68	—	5
6	—	—	67⅛67¾	—	103⅛103¼	—	—	67¼	77⅛	—	—	75⅛	—	—	21.22p	4.3p	68⅛	—	6
7	—	—	67⅛67¾	—	103⅛103¼	—	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	20p	3.2p	68⅛	—	7
8	—	—	67⅝67¾	—	103⅛103¼	—	—	67¼	77	1¼d	—	—	—	—	—	1.3p	68⅛	—	8
9	—	—	67⅛67¾	—	103⅛103¼	—	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	20.19p	1.3p	68⅛	—	9
11	—	—	67⅛67¾	—	103⅛	—	—	67	77	1⅛d	—	—	—	—	—	1.3p	67⅞68	—	11
12	—	—	67¼67½	—	103⅛103	—	—	66½	76⅞	1 7/16 2⅛d	214	—	—	—	19p	par	67⅛67⅞	—	12
13	—	—	67¼67½	—	103¼	—	—	66⅛	—	2⅛ ¼d	215	—	—	—	—	1.3p	67⅛67¼	—	13
14	—	—	67⅛67⅜	—	102⅞103⅛	—	—	—	—	2¼ ¼d	215	—	—	—	19.20p	2.3p	67⅛67¾	—	14
15	—	—	66⅞67⅛	—	102⅛103	—	—	66	—	3¼d	214¾	—	—	—	19.20p	2.4p	66⅞67½	—	15
16	—	—	66⅞66¾	—	102⅛102⅝	—	—	—	—	—	213¾	—	—	—	20.19p	5.4p	66⅝67	—	16
18	—	—	65⅝66¼	—	102⅛102⅝	—	—	—	—	4¼ ¼d	213	—	—	—	20.19p	3.4p	65⅞66⅛	—	18
19	—	—	66⅛66⅜	—	102⅛102¾	—	—	—	—	4½ 4d	—	—	—	66¼	19 20p	4.4p	66⅛66⅜	—	19
20	—	—	66⅛66⅜	—	102⅛102¾	—	—	65⅞	—	3½d	213½	74	—	—	19.21p	3.5p	66⅛66¼	—	20
22	—	—	66⅜66⅝	—	102⅝102¾	—	—	—	—	3½d	—	—	—	—	21.20p	3.5p	66⅜66⅝	—	22
23	—	—	66⅜66⅝	—	102⅞102⅞	—	—	—	—	3⅜d	—	—	—	—	21.20p	4p	66⅜66¼	—	23
25	—	—	66⅛66⅜	—	102½102⅝	—	—	—	3	⅜d	—	—	—	—	21.20p	4.5p	66⅜66¼	—	25

E. EYTON, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.*

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

NOVEMBER, 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

ORIGIN AND AUTHENTICITY OF THE DESÂTÎR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

South Petherton, Sept. 25, 1820.

Sir: Such of your readers as are interested by the enquiry which has lately been agitated respecting the "*Origin and Authenticity of the Desâtîr*," cannot fail to be gratified by the perusal of the accompanying letter, addressed to me by my friend Mr. Norris of Taunton, whose profound acquirements as a linguist, and deep and various researches into literature in general, eminently qualify him for the investigation of this mysterious and intricate subject.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. Nicholetts.

My Dear Sir: I return the Desâtîr, with a thousand apologies for retaining it so long in my hands, and am particularly obliged to you for the sight of so very curious a work. From the character given of it in the preface, I have been induced to devote a considerable portion of my leisure hours to the perusal of it; and having investigated, as minutely as the intricacy of the subject and my own limited abilities would admit, the principles of the language in which it is written, I shall now beg permission, if it will not be taxing your time too heavily, to trouble you with the result of my enquiries. After the positive assertion of Mulla Firuz, that "it is quite a different language from the Zend, the Pehlevi, and the Deri," you will undoubtedly be surprized at my presumption in asserting with equal positiveness, that, excepting in a few instances, the most material of which occur in the prophecies of the two Sâsâns, the inflexion of the nouns, pronouns, and verbs, the formation of the derivatives and compounds, and the construction and arrangement of the sentences, are precisely the same as in the Deri; and that though a great part of the language appears to have little or no resemblance to any other that was ever spoken, yet a great part of it likewise is nothing more than Deri disguised; the letters being in some cases altered, and in other cases receiving an addition. But

not to advance so bold a position without producing something like evidence in support of it, I shall state a few particulars, that you may you judge how far the two languages agree. In the Mehâbâdian tongue, as well as in the Deri, the plural of substantives, and of adjectives used substantively, is formed from the singular, if they signify things that have life, by adding ان, and if they denote things without life, by taking ها; as فرهوش *an angel*, فرهوشان *angels*; ميناسي *celestial*, ميناسيان *celestial beings*; شكر *a form*, شكرها *forms*. This ان however, to disguise the word more effectually, is in general converted into ام; as, منهوش *a man*, منهوشام *men*. If they end in ز, and are applied to persons, they change ز into گان in the plural; as, راجندز *a guardian*, راجندگان *guardians*. The oblique case is formed in both numbers by the addition of را or كا, the latter being frequently substituted for the former: as, جهاخ *the world*, جهاخرا or جهاخكا, *to the world*; سمينار *an animal*, سمينارامكا *to animals*; چميز *a thing*, چميزهارا *to things*. If the oblique case have a substantive, adjective, or pronoun depending on it, or agreeing with it, the termination را or كا is not placed at the end of the word to which it belongs, but at the end of the whole; as, مازاد فرجيشور فرجيشورام فرزابادرا جيمور ولز *revive the religion of the prophet of prophets, the great Abad*; آرش لزرام اهمكا كاش له لابد *No one will find out the meaning of my words*. If the first of two substantives, whether singular or plural, end in ا, it takes ي after it; as كاجهاي منهوشام *the actions of men*. ي is added likewise to express the idea of unity; as سرير *body*, سريري *a body*; مرتاج *man*, مرتاجي *a single man*. The termination اه however, is sometimes used as a substitute for ي; as فرپوداه *one son*. The comparative of adjectives is formed from the positive by adding تر, and the superlative by adding ترين, or its substitute تريم; as فرز *great*, فرزتر *greater*, فرزتريم *greatest*. But تر is sometimes changed into در; as فركنون *good*, فركنوندر *better*. In the declension of pronouns, the plural of the first and second persons ends in ا; as اهما, اهيما, or اهم, اهيم, *I*; ارسم, or ارسما, *we*: تيم or ارجم, *thou*; ارجما or تيما *ye*. هو or سو, *he, she*, or *it*, makes in the plural هيشام. The oblique case is formed like that of nouns; as ارجمرا *to thee*, سوكا or هوكا *to him*; ارسمارا *to us*, هيشامكا *to them*. هيم *this*, and هام *that*, like اين and آن, for which they are substituted, take د after the preposition ب, but

drop ز, and change ب into پ or ف; as ندیم *in this*, پدام *in that*. The affixes م, ت and ش supply the place of اهیم, تیم and سو; as هزم *from me*, جمت *except thee*, فرامیازش *his associate*. The aorist of verbs is formed from the imperative by adding م, ي, د, and ید, یم and ند; as, from شار *beg* *thou*, شارم *I may beg*, شاري *thou may'st beg*, شارد *he may beg*, شاریم *we may beg*, شارید *ye may beg*, شارند *they may beg*. The particle مي confines it to the indicative present, as مي هابي *thou comest*. Instead of مي however خاں is sometimes used: as خاں جاهم *I desire*. The third person singular of the preterite is the same as the contracted infinitive, and the other persons are formed by adding م, ي, &c. as in the aorist; as کید *he made*, کیدند *they made*, from کیدن *to make*. The compound preterite is formed by the union of the perfect participle with the indicative present of the verb substantive expressed at full length; as مادهٔ ام *I have given*, from مادن *to give*; لافتهٔ هند *they have found*, from لافتن *to find*. ف, the substitute for ب is frequently prefixed to the imperative; as فشال *know thou*; and if the imperative be used negatively, م is prefixed; as مهید *be ye not*. The contracted form of the infinitive is used in the compound future, and likewise after impersonals, as جاهم ویرفت *I will take*; له دوام کافد, for نتوان یافت *it is impossible to find*; له دوام شالست *it is impossible to know*. The participle present is formed for the most part from the imperative by adding ندهٔ or ا; as مار *have thou*, مارندهٔ *having*; شال *know thou*, شالا *knowing*. The participle perfect is formed from the contracted infinitive by adding ستهٔ; as جاست from جاستن *to desire*, جاستهٔ *desired*. ي, م, &c. the contracted form of the verb substantive in the indicative present, frequently unite with the preceding word, whether it agree with them or not, and are sometimes placed at a considerable distance from their nominative case: as أرجمي نوشراد *thou art worthy of adoration*; ارسم پارتکث (پارتر Qu.) تمورکا هز ارجمم *I am nearer to thee than thyself*. The negative له, the substitute for نه, frequently loses ز, and unites in the same manner with the verb; as اسم *I am*, لاسم *I am not*; اسپ *it is*, لاسپ *it is not*. Verbs neuter by inserting ان before یدن become transitive; as رسمیدن *to arrive*, رسمانیدن *to bring, to cause to arrive*. The agent is frequently expressed by the participle present; as مهندهٔ *a giver*; and is sometimes formed by adding گر, or هار the substitute of گار, to the subject

acted on; as پدار *evil*, پدارگر *a doer of evil*; انام *punishment*, انامگر *a punisher*; فرکنون *good*, فرکنونهار *a doer of good*; هاییم *religion*, هاییمهار *the founder of a religion*. Nouns denoting action, or the subject or effect of action, are formed sometimes from the contracted infinitive by adding ار; as تابتار *speech*, from تابتن *to speak*; کیدار *action*, from کیدن *to act*: and sometimes from the imperative of verbs by adding ش; as شال *know thou*, شالش *knowledge*; شار *desire thou*, شارش *desire*. Nouns signifying employment, condition, &c. are frequently formed from the agent by taking ي; as فرجیشور *a prophet*, فرجیشوري *prophecy*; هرشام *a king*, هرشامي *sovereignty*. Abstracts are formed from adjectives by taking the same addition; as فرکنون *good*, فرکنوني *goodness*; یاج *wicked*, یاجي *wickedness*: but if the adjective end in *s*, *s* is changed into گ; as کیافیدگي *made*, کیافیدگي *the quality of being made*; کیافندگي *making*, کیافندگي *the property of being a maker*. Nouns signifying place or residence take the termination ستام; as اوراد *an element*, اورادستام *the place of the elements*; فرهوش *an angel*, فرهوشستام *the region of angels*. The generality of adjectives are derived from substantives, and end in ور, وار, سار, مند, ین, ي, and a substitute for وش; as میناس *heaven*, میناسي *heavenly*; نواز *a beginning*, نوازین *first*; هینسار *a virtue*, هینسارمند *endowed with virtues*; رستال the name of an ancient hero, رستالسار *like Rustâl*; نیاس *necessity*, نیاسوار *necessitous*, جیم *life*, جیمور *having life*; دهاس *a body*, دهاسواس *corporeal*. Some that denote privation are compounded of a substantive, or another adjective, and the substitute of نا and لا or لي; as فرجام *utility*, لي‌فرجام *useless*; هروار *number*, لي‌هروار *numberless*; آشام *permanent*; لاشام *transient, not permanent*. Some are compounded of two substantives, as فرهوش ینوش *having the sweet disposition of an angel*, from فرهوش *an angel*, and ینوش *good-nature*. Some of a substantive and an adjective; as یاجکاج *doing ill*, from یاج *ill*, and کاج *a deed*. Some of a substantive and a contracted participle, the form of which, as in the Deri, is always the same as that of the imperative; as مهریاریمه *providing support*, from مهریاري *support*, or *assistance*, and مه the participle of مادن *to give*; شوارمار *having a husband*, from شوار *a husband*, and مار the participle of ماشتن *to have*. Ordinal numbers are formed from the car-

dinal by the addition of م; as دام *two*, دوم *second*; تيم *three*, تيمم *third*; چسار *four*, چسارم *fourth*. There are many other particulars in which the supposed Mehâbâdian language corresponds with the Deri, but which I pass over, to avoid prolixity. I must not, however, omit noticing, that in the compound forms of adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions, the combination and arrangement are exactly alike; as هانچمانکه and فا هام يو *so that*, انچنانکه and وهر له *though*, با آن که and فه ساي ارسم *otherwise*, بسوي and پل هز تيم *towards me*, من and پس از تو *after thee*: and that و *and*, يا *or*, و *he*, که *who*, and a few other words are common to both languages. In the Mehâbâdian, however, the place of و *he*, is in general supplied by هو or سو, and that of که frequently by يو, which has the same latitude of signification as که, whether it be used as a relative or a conjunction. The principal instances in which the Mehâbâdian departs from the forms of the Deri, and which, as I have already observed, occur in the writings of the Sâsâns, are these. The termination of the first person singular of verbs is sometimes نت instead of م; as واشتنت *I held*, بچاريدنت *I chose*: that of the second person singular يک instead of ي; as آديک *thou art*, فرشيد يک *thou sawest*: and ک is sometimes added to ي in the same manner at the end of substantives; as فرجيشوريک *prophecy*, ياجکاجيک *wickedness*. With respect to the alterations which appear to have been made in the Deri for the purpose of concealment, in such words as have been adopted into the Mehâbâdian tongue, they sometimes follow a natural, regular, and consistent plan; the letter which has been rejected having been succeeded by one of the same organ, and regard being every where paid to analogy; and on the contrary, they are sometimes extremely forced, are regulated by no fixed system, and observe not the same form either in similar words, or even in the same words. ا is changed into ه, and ه into ا; as هز *from*, for از; هيم *this*, for اين; هو *he*, for او; هيشام *they*, for ايشان; هي *O*, for اي; هند *they are*, for اند; هيمک *behold*, for اينک; آسدن *to be*, for هستن; آسد *he is*, for هست; شوار *a husband*, for شوهر. ا is likewise changed into ي, and ي into ا; as جيم *life*, for جان; ميتر *a mother*, for مادر; شار *a lion*, for شير. ب is changed into پ or فا, and پ into ب; as پا or فه *with*, for با; به or ده *in*, for به; بديم or فديم *in this*, for بدين; پديم or فدام *in that*, for بدان; فراي *for*, for براي; فهم *together*, for بهم; بميرند *they shun*, for پرهيزند. ب and و are interchanged likewise; as ويري *thou seest*, for بيني; آبرندد *bringing*,

for آورندد. ت is changed into د and د into ت; as دا *to*, for تا; وفد *he said*, for گفت; وفدد *spoken*, for گفته; هفد *seven*, for هفت; توان *it is possible*, for دوام; ورفدند *they took*, for گرفتند; فرکنوندر *better*, for فرکونتر; شداییدن *to praise*, for ستاییدن; جامتار *animate*, for جاندار; فیتر *a father*, for پدر; ورتاه *a single man*, for مردي; مرتامان *men*, for مردمان. چ is changed into د, and د into چ; as پندم *fifth*, for پنجم: مرجم *a man*, for مردم. چ is changed likewise into ش; as شاي *a place*, for جاي; سويد *he enquires*, for جويد; شهانج *the world*, for جهان; شیدا *different*, for جدا. چ is also changed into م, and م into چ; as موينند *they seek*, for جويند; مرتاچ *a man*, for مردم. چ and ز are interchanged likewise; as هوییم *we seek*, for جوییم; راچ *a way*, for راه. چ is changed into ک; as کند *how many?* for چند; کمونه *how?* for چگونه. خ is changed into ن, and ن into خ; as نود *self*, for خود; ندیو *a lord*, for خدیو; جهانخ *the world*, for جهان. د is changed into س, as فروس *below*, for فرود; فرودین *inferior*, for فرودین. د is also changed into گ, and گ into د; as گور *distant*, for دور; دوي *say thou*, for گوي; دیم *I will raise*, for برانگیزم. د and م are interchanged likewise; as مادن *to give*, for دادن; مهم *I give*, for دهم; ماشتن *to have*, for داشتن; مارم *I have*, for دارم; نادر *a name*, for نام. د is changed also into و; as وادن *to give*, for دادن; وارم *I have*, for دارم. ر is changed into ج; as کاج *an action*, for کار; کاجیدن *to be employed in*, for کاریدن. ر is changed likewise into ف, and ف into ر; as سفاسف *entirely*, for سراسر; پمارتد *he falls*, for برافتد. ر is also changed into م, and م into ر; as دم *in*, for در; پم *on*, for بر; پمد *he carries*, for برد; پمیم *obey ye*, for برید; پمایي *equality*, for برابر; دمهامدن *to enter*, for درآمدن; پم وردیدن *to return*, for برگردیدن; ماه *a way*, for راه; راوند *he remains*, for ماند; مانند *like*, for مانند. ز is changed into د; as هاواد *a voice*, for آواز; پم خید *arise thou*, for برخیز; هامودهار *a teacher*, for آموزگار. ز and س are interchanged; as نیاس *necessity*, for نیاز; فراسین *superior*, for فرازین; پرزیدن *to ask*, for پرسیدن. ز is also changed

into م; as جم *except*, for جز; آگام *a beginning*, for آغاز. س is changed into ر; as برتن *to bind*, for بستن; سپاز *praise*, for سپاس. س is changed likewise into ش, and ش into س; as کاش *a person*, for کس; آرشتادن *to send*, for فرستادن; شدایش *praise*, for ستایش; چاشتي *thou desiredst*, for خواستي, شستن *to become*, for گشتن. س is also changed into ن and ن into س; as نازید *make ye*, for سازید; پرنم *I ask*, for پرسم; سام *a name*, for نام. س and و are interchanged likewise; as واز *make thou*, for ساز; وراور *entirely*, for سراسر; وربند *they follow*, for گروند. ک and گ are changed into و; as وردن *to make*, for کردن; ون *make thou*, for کن; وشیدن *to extend*, for کشیدن; ویرفتن and ورفتن *to take*, for گرفتن; ویرم *I take*, for گیرم; گیرفتن and وردیدن *to become*, for گردیدن; وردانیدن *to make*, for گردانیدن; وشتن *to return*, for گشتن. گ is changed likewise into ش; as شستن *to become*, for گشتن; مشروید *follow ye not*, for مگروید. گ is also changed into م; as امر *if*, for اگر; همر *unless*, for مگر. م is changed into ن, and ن into م; as هن *also*, for هم; دمهن *together*, for درهم; کم *make thou*, for کن; چمیم *thus*, for چنین; هامام *those*, for آنان; ستامید *take ye*, for ستانید. م is changed also into و and و into م; as واند *he remains*, for ماند; گام *a bull*, for گاو. م is likewise changed into ژ; as هاند *he is like*, for ماند; همر *unless*, for مگر. ن is changed into ر as; بیر *see thou*, for بین; دشمر *an enemy*, for دشمن; پیورد *a series*, for پیوند. ن is changed likewise into ل; as لا and له *not*, for نا and نه. و is changed into ا; as دال *a bucket*, for دول; گاش *an ear*, for گوش; ساي *a part*, for سوي. ژ is changed into س; as چسارم *four*, for چهار; چهارم *fourth*, for سفد *seven*, for سفدم *seventh*, for هفتم. In the words following, the alterations are not reducible to any class. لي *without*, for سار; بي *a year*, for پل; سال *after*, for هدن; انتام *an end*, for انجام; پس *to be*, for شدن; هود *he is*, for چاید; شود *it is necessary*, for هير; است *he is*, for اسپ: باید *no*, for کیام; هیچ *who?* for کدام; فروژ *a tribe*, for گروژ; هارون *without*, for بیرون; هفتن *to pass*, for

رسانیدن: and sometimes at the end; as تام *to*, for تا ; میناس *heaven*, for مینا ; بیم *without*, for بي . The particle خم, which is found in the prophecies of the Sâsâns only, and of which no notice is taken either in the Persian or in the English translation, appears to be substituted for هم *also*; as in the following instance, تیم میتار خم اهیمیک *Thou art also my friend.* Some of these alterations, I confess, may have arisen from the ignorance or inadvertence of transcribers and compositors, but the number of them is so very great, and such an appearance of artifice and design pervades the whole work, that no one can possibly imagine that this is universally the case. In short, upon a fair and impartial view of the matter, I think we may with reason conclude, that the boasted Mehâbâdian language, which was spoken in Irân long before the establishment of the Pîshdâdian monarchy, and in which we were to expect the parent of the Sanscrit, the Zend, and the Parsi, is nothing more than a jargon, which was invented, in all probability, by the professors of the faith of Hosheng, to advance the character of their religion in the opinion of the world, and to render it more imposing, by giving it the stamp of divinity. That the language in which the Desâtîr is written is not of that high antiquity which it is pretended, appears from the considerations following: that the title itself, which is mentioned two or three times in the prophecies of Abâd and Iyâfrâm, and which the commentator tells us is the denomination given to the work in the sacred tongue, though a Persian noun, is formed after the man-

چم ; پیش *before*, for پید ; رفتن *as*, for چون ; مرچنگ *a crab*, for خرچنگ ; جاستن *to be willing*, for جاهم ; خواستن *I am willing*, for چاهي ; خواهم *thou art willing*, for چاشتي ; خواهي *thou wast willing*, for خواستي ; زید *under*, for زیر ; لافتن *to find*, for یافتن ; لابند *they find*, for یابند ; کابدن *to find*, for یابد ; هابد *he finds*, for یافتن ; مرتاس *have not*, for مدار ; مچار *a man*, for مردم ; هانچیم *that which*, for آنچه ; نوبي *thou sayest*, for گویي ; کیدن *to make*, for کردن ; آرشتادن *to send*, for فرستادن ; گسارد *he quits*, for گذارد ; گوشته *past*, for گذشته ; سو *he*, for او ; شمیزي *one thing*, for چیزي ; یرمودن *to shew*, for نمودن ; همایم *I shew*, for نمایم ; ویمایند *they shew*, for نمایند . The additional letters, with which the words have occasionally been disguised, occur sometimes in the beginning; as هام *that*, for آن ; هامدن *to come*, for آمدن ; هاي *come thou*, for آي ; هاییم *religion*, for آیین ; هارم *I bring*, for آرم : sometimes in the middle; as کاش *a person*, for کس ; مرتامان *men*, for مردمان ; شیدا *different*, for جدا ; فیتر *a father*, for پدر ; چمیز *a thing*, for چیز ; رسمیدن *to arrive*, for رسیدن ; رسمانیدن *to bring*, for

per of the broken plurals of the Arabs; that words are occasionally found in it which are of Arabic extraction; as دیم *religion*, from دین; هاور *fire*, from اور *to inflame*; شمساش *light*, from شمس *the sun*; جر *water*, from جري *to flow*; هوزامیدن *to fly for refuge*, from هزم *to put to flight*; سارہ *all*, from ساير *the whole*; نوریاري *celestial*, from نوري *luminous*; چرش *a prison*, from حرس *to guard*: that the letter غ is used repeatedly: and that the irregular infinitives, which Sir William Jones informs us were first adopted in consequence of the introduction of the harsh consonants of the Arabs, occur in every part of the work, and differ from the imperatives in the same manner precisely as they do at present; as ماشتن *to have*, مار; جاستن *to be willing*, ون *to make*, وردن; جاهي *to give*, مادن; ورفتن *to take*, وير *to come*, هامدن; لافتن *to find*, لاب; اندیختن *to raise*, اندیز; هدن *to become*, هو. That this language should have been ever vulgarly spoken, either in Irân, or in any other part, is inconsistent not only with the spirit of the Fersendâj, which appears to have been altogether a religion of mystery, and which promised to a select few alone the communication of its sublime secrets, but with the idea of a sacred, a supernal, a celestial language, which are the high appellations with which it is distinguished by the commentator. And that the difference between the Mehâbâdian and the Deri in the particulars before detailed is not the casual work of time, but the result of art and contrivance, we may judge from hence. In some instances the alterations, as I have observed, are extremely forced and unnatural, and such as can scarcely be accounted for in any other way; as اسپ *he is*, for چاید; پس *after*, for پل; است *it is necessary*, for باید; هارون *without*, for بیرون: and in others, the same words, or words of the same derivation, are exhibited under different forms, as if those whom we suppose to have framed the language were in no respect solicitous of preserving uniformity, provided the alterations were sufficient for the purpose of disguise; as مرتاس, مرتاچ, and مرجم, *a man*, for مردم; وارم *I have*, for دارم; مارند *they have*, for دارند; and مچار *have thou not*, for مدار; شوید *he seeks*, for جوید; موید *they seek*, for جویند; and هوییم *let us seek*, for جوییم; هابد *he finds*, for یابد; لابند *they find*, for یابند; and کافد, contracted infinitive, *to find*, for یافت; همایم *I shew*, for نمایم; ویمایند *they shew*, for نمایند; and پرمودن *to shew*, for نمودن; نویي *thou sayest*, for گویي; دوي *say thou*, for گوي; and وند *he said*, for گفت; ون and کم *make thou*, for کن; ماد and راج *a way*, for راہ; ناد and سام *a name*, for نام. In

the three instances immediately preceding, when the first letter is changed, the last remains, and when the last is changed the first remains. All this, I think, has very much the appearance of design. Again, though the authenticity of the language does not depend on that of the work, yet if the latter prove to have been the production of invention, we may reasonably suspect the former to be the offspring of the same parent. Now I admit that there may have been in Irân a succession of kings antecedent to the Pishdâdian dynasty, and I am inclined to think that Chedorlaomer, the king of Elam, of whom we read in the book of Genesis, was one of the number; but that the Abâdian monarchs occupied the throne for a series of 600,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 years, that the Iys enjoyed the sovereignty, 1,000,000,000 years, the Shâis 10,000,000, and the Yâsânians 9,900,000, are extravagancies to which the good Mulla himself, I imagine, would not be so unreasonable as to expect me to subscribe. I will likewise readily acknowledge, that there may have been such characters as Mehâbâd, Iyâfrâm, Shâikilû, and Yâsân, who professed a belief in one God, which they may have received by tradition from Elam the son of Shem, and who were eminent promoters of a religion, which, though corrupted by wild and chimerical notions of their own, and debased by the addition of planetary worship, was still superior to the gross idolatry of the surrounding nations; and that no doubt can be reasonably entertained of the existence of Çilshâh, who appears from the commentary to be the same person as Cayumers, (for among a variety of other names which are there given him he is called كيومرث,) or of that of Hosheng, Jemshîd, Ferîdûn, and the rest, as we have the concurrent testimony of the Persian historians in confirmation of it; but I cannot place such implicit confidence in the "book of God," though dignified with so sacred an appellation, as to believe that the souls of any of these prophets were possessed of the faculty of quitting their bodies occasionally, and paying a visit to the celestial regions, that their pretensions to inspiration had any foundation in fact, or that their predictions respecting Mohammed, Alexander the Great, and others, were delivered before the events took place. As to the time at which the Desâtîr was really written, if I may hazard a conjecture, I should suppose it to be a fabrication of the seventh century, to have been occasioned by the introduction of the Mohammedan faith into Persia, to have been set up as a rival to the Koran, and to have been intended to counteract the influence of a book which was professedly received from heaven, and which was likely on that account to make a great impression on the minds of the people. That it could not have appeared at an earlier period is certain, I think, from the allusion to Mohammed and the irruption of the Arabs; and from the absence of all the rough Arabic consonants except غ, (unless indeed the omission were designedly made, which may possibly have been the case), I should imagine it could not have been written much later.—I am, my dear Sir, most sincerely yours,

H. Norris.

Taunton, July 1, 1820.

COMPARATIVE USEFULNESS
OF
THE SEVERAL ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Much has been urged in your pages, as well as in public debate, on the superior usefulness of one Oriental language over another. I cannot think this discussion of much benefit, unless there be a danger of students exclusively devoting themselves to one particular language. A regulation was published by the Marquis Wellesley in 1798, specially pointing out the languages which would be most useful in the several branches of the service. Of this regulation I enclose you a copy. As it applies only to the presidency of Bengal, the coast languages are not mentioned. The great usefulness of the antient Sanscrit tongue must also be ever kept in mind by the Oriental student.

I am, Sir, yours,
London, Sept. 15, 1820. A. D.

"*Fort-William, Public Department, Dec.* 11, 1798.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, considering that the due administration of the internal government and affairs of the Company in Bengal requires that no civil servant should be nominated to certain offices of trust and responsibility, until it shall have been ascertained that he is sufficiently acquainted with the laws and regulations enacted by the Governor-General in Council, and the several languages, the knowledge of which is requisite for the due discharge of the respective functions of such offices: his Lordship in Council hereby apprizes the civil servants of the Company in Bengal, that from and after the 1st of January 1801, no servant will be deemed eligible to any of the above-mentioned offices, until he shall have passed an examination (the nature of which will be hereafter determined) in the laws and regulations, and in the languages, a knowledge of which is hereby declared to be an indispensable qualification for such respective offices.

"The languages, a knowledge of which will be considered requisite in the several offices in the judicial, revenue, and commercial departments, are—

"For the office of judge or register of any court of justice, in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, or Benares, the Hindoostanee and the Persian languages.

"For the office of collector of revenue or of customs, or commercial resident, or salt agent, in the provinces of Bengal or Orissa, the Bengal language.*

"For the office of collector of revenue or of customs, or commercial resident, or agent for the provision of opium, in the provinces of Behar or Benares, the Hindoostanee language.

"G. H. BARLOW, Sec. to Gov."

* It has been generally allowed, that a judge in Bengal should also know the local dialect of that province; nor can it be denied, that the collectors, &c. there would be greatly benefited by adding the Hindoostanee and Persian to the Bengal tongue.

ARABIC DISTICH,
WITH A
TRANSLATION.

SIR:—Khuroos has my most cheerful acquiescence in the pithiness of his version of my Arabic couplet, and in the legitimacy of his pun; but he will, I am satisfied, as cheerfully concede to me that the original is antithetical, as well in sound as in sense; that the antithesis arises, not merely from the double acceptation of any particular word, but as an apparently natural consequence of the personification in which the poet had indulged, and that the personification

itself is quite congenial to the nature of the language.

I take this opportunity of sending you another Arabic distich which I lately met with; and if I should seem, both to yourself and to your readers, to need forgiveness for the desultory nature of my communications, I can only venture to urge in my defence, that with all my supposed partiality for Oriental poetry, I do not conceive that it possesses, as a general characteristic, any portion of that depth of pathos or intensity of moral interest which, in the poetry of the West, at once enchains the attention and "strikes "upon some responsive chord with-"in us." Cleverness, more than sympathy, is the aim of an eastern poet; and hence it is that, the feelings being unconcerned, the fancy may dwell at leisure upon some detached passage, giving a promise of a magic power, which, under another state of society, might "have "wound itself about the hearts" of the enraptured votaries of the divine art.

I remain, Mr. Editor, in great haste, your obedient servant,

SHUKHSEE.

تُفّاحةٌ جمعتْ لونين خلقتُها
خَدّ الحبيب و لون الهائِم الوَجِلِ

Literally:

The face of the apple exhibits, in its combined hues, the cheek of the beloved and the wan looks of the despairing lover.

Or, as it may be paraphrased:

On this fair tempting apple as often I gaze,
Where the rose and the lily the empire divide,
To my fancy it seems that the contrast displays
How despair is still link'd to the triumphs of pride;
For oft—like the roseate colours of morn—
Shall the lips of the fair beam a bright, balmy smile,
Though the cheek of the lover, dejected and worn,
"Shows his cold heart to ruin runs "darkly the while."

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The lamented death of Sir Alexander Allan, Bart. induces me to offer some reflections which may be interesting to your military readers.

To support and advance the interests of the Indian army, it is obviously requisite that the constitution of the Court of Directors should be such, that the best and fullest information on military subjects be possessed, and all questions involving the dearest interests of this very large body of men, subject to their controul, be feelingly entertained. To this end, a proportionate number of directors, chosen for their experience and talents from the military service, is unquestionably essential; under this undeniable position, it is impossible that the officers of the Indian army can witness the display of qualifications deemed necessary for becoming a Director of East India affairs, revenue, civil and military, and commercial, by those whose pursuits have been wholly commercial, without fearing that at no distant day their interests, in every point of view dear to them, may be at the disposal of persons who, whatever amiable qualities they individually possess, can scarcely be qualified to arbitrate with due precision on such subjects.

The Indian army is, from its character, entitled to consideration from the authorities entrusted with its interests; and, as an officer, I well know the general opinion and feeling on this subject, both abroad

and at home; and some cases forcibly operating have confirmed the melancholy conviction, that the army have had neither friends or advocates of talent, *in proportion to the necessity for such,* in the Court.

There cannot be a question, that the Company's army would look up with increased respect and confidence to the body of their hon. employers, when they see in the list men, who, from previous association and military habits, are in a peculiar degree qualified to judge of, and disposed to entertain proper consideration for their interests.

The excellent character of Sir A. Allan could not but be justly appreciated; and his loss, on the grounds I have noticed, must be generally felt. Now, when it is further considered that he is the third military man withdrawn from the Court within a very short period, and that but two are remaining amongst a body of 24 to regulate and counsel on all military questions, to hold that communication with the army abroad which is essential, and to be their advocates and guardians here; and that since those two have left India a complete new organization of the army has taken place, and that from our extension of territory its increase and change of position have been materially affected; it is natural that we should look with anxiety to the election of military men.

In every point of view a more pecuniarly qualified person than Mr. Edmonstone could not be elected, and it is a source of satisfaction to every servant of the Hon. Company, to witness the well-merited respect which has been evinced towards him by the Court of Proprietors, and highly creditable to themselves.

I trust that no expression which can be considered disrespectful to a body of honourable men has escaped me; but in my voice may be heard the opinion of a large body of faithful and zealous servants, who expect, and are justified in so doing, that their constitution and interests shall be fully understood and warmly advocated, whenever they are discussed before those to whom they at a distance devote their services.

It requires not much argument to prove that this can only be obtained by the election of a due proportion of military men, and that such will unquestionably seek the support of the Court of Proprietors, if convinced that their pretensions will be duly and properly considered.

Allow me to suggest, that it might be proper to reconsider the wisdom of an enactment which precludes servants of the Hon. Company from becoming candidates for the direction until they shall have retired for two years from the service. As few return to settle in England, whether civil or military, until they are advanced in life, this regulation deprives the Court of their services when they are most qualified; and the interval, with the addition of two or three years spent in canvassing, cannot operate otherwise than in diminishing their recommendations.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

AN OFFICER.

Oct. 3, 1820.

DESCRIPTION

OF

THE FALLS NEAR GOKAUK.

(*From a Letter addressed to the Editor of the Madras Courier, Nov.* 23, 1819.)

IN March 1818, Brig.gen. Wood's force arrived at Gokauk, which gave us an opportunity of seeing the far-famed cataracts near this place, on the Gulpurba river. Leaving the beautifully situated town of Gokauk on our left, so famous for its

grapes, we proceeded up the right bank of the river for about three miles, during which the scenery was rather pastoral than romantic, and rendered beautifully picturesque by the numerous herds of black cattle and sheep grazing by the grassy banks of the river. It was of that description which never fails of bringing my native country very forcibly to my recollection, and which in this instance had that effect so perfectly, more than ever, that I fairly fancied myself there, roving in "glen o' green Bracken," until the grotesque appearance of a creda-nut tree, and the colour and costume of a native passing, broke the enchantment, and brought to my recollection the immense distance that divided my native country and me. As you approach the pass which winds from the verge of the river to the summit of the range of hills over which it falls, the mountains become more overhanging, and with us removed the wonder with which we were impressed on leaving Gokauk, that a fall of such magnitude and grandeur as we had heard it described to be, could exist so near a scene so tame. The pass has nothing peculiar in it, and is formed like others in India, partly by nature and partly by art: art furnishing rude flights of steps where nature has rendered it difficult, or otherwise impassable. On our gaining the summit, we found the river running in a deep glen far beneath our feet, which, with the foam on its surface, and the conformation of the surrounding scenery, indicated it to have its downfall a very short time before: when, proceeding the fourth part of a mile onwards, the fall burst upon our view, and gave rise to all the emotions which the beholding Nature, in this perhaps her sublimest form, never fails of exciting in all who have witnessed and are familiar with such. On reaching the verge of the cliff the emotion which was before the most enthusiastic admiration, was now combined with that of horror, from the idea of danger we were in, when one false step would have consigned us to inevitable destruction. The river falls from a rock, in height I believe 180 feet, and is so perpendicular that it looks more like the finish of the line and chissel, than the simple hand of nature. This might be supposed to detract from the grandeur of the fall; but although the water is in part broken by projections in the rock, it falls clear as from a spout, and one feels perfectly satisfied that nothing can be more beautiful. It goes down, in short, in a most graceful waving manner, and before it reaches the abyss beneath is converted into mere foam, from which a misty vapour continually ascends. A continuation of the rock over which the waterfalls run round two-thirds of the circular basin, and frowns in terrific grandeur; the remaining third forms the outlet to the river, which, as if Nature were tired with persecuting it by the numerous obstacles she had thrown in its way, now finds its way calmly and composedly, to give life and verdure to the valley of Gokauk. What must it be in the monsoon, when every rivulet becomes a river, and every river a rolling ocean!

Nothing is wanting to the perfection of the scene; the hills surrounding and banks of the glen are clothed with almost impenetrable jungle, which is far from bearing the plainest foliage in nature; and on either side of the fall stands a pagoda grey with time, which indicates them to have received the orisons of the pious Hindoo for ages: situations well chosen for religious edifices, as the grandeur and sublimity of the surrounding scenery cannot fail to impress the beholder with the most exalted ideas of the all-powerfulness of the Author of Nature, and consequently must be very favourable to the fervor of religious worship.

The bed of the river above the fall is broken and irregular, from the broken ends of the strata coming obliquely from the earth, in the most solid parts of which large circular cavities (and some of great depth) have been wrought by the action of the torrents of the monsoon, illustrative of *Gutta cavet lapidem non vi sed sæpe cadendo.*

Take it all in all, I am sure no scene of the above description can be more perfect; and the visitor will be amply repaid for the fatigue of a considerable journey, by the pleasure he will derive from viewing it.

EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA IN JUNE 1819.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

—Sir: As it is not now likely that any additional particulars will appear of the earthquake which occurred on the 16th of June last, and which for violence and extent is, perhaps, without a parellel on record or in tradition in this part of the world, it may not be uninteresting to review some of the most remarkable circumstances of this awful phenomenon.

An event so sudden, so uncommon and so terrific, became, of course, the subject of communication from every spot at which it was experienced, and your columns and those of the other Indian papers afford information that it might be well worth the while of some person, with ability and leisure, to collate and reason upon: and this scrap of paper can be of little other use than to draw the attention of some such person to the undertaking. If the centre of a convulsion of this description is the spot where the surface is the most agitated, and where, consequently, the most mischief is done, Kutch must have been, from all the accounts before us, the centre of this earthquake. At the cities of Bhooj and Anjar, the fortifications, which were built with stone and earth, and of unusual strength, together with more than half the houses, were laid in ruins, and at the former place two thousand people were supposed to have lost their lives. Although we know of the extent of the earthquake to the eastward of these places at least twelve hundred miles, yet we have not been told a word of its being felt at all to the eastward of the little insulated country of Kutch. This may be owing, Mr. Editor, to your having no correspondents in Belochistan, Mekran and Kerman. And it is not impossible that the phenomenon may have extended as far west as it did east, and we here know nothing of the matter. In this case, however, Busheer, Sherauz, and Ispahan would be just within its scope; and as there are English gentlemen, I believe, at some of these places, they would probably, had it been felt there, have written of the event to Bombay. We do not hear, indeed, that it was felt at Hyderabad, the capital of Sind; and if any thing like the effects which might be expected to have taken place in that capital, from its vicinity to the centre of commotion (supposing that to be Bhooj), had actually been experienced, it would surely have been made public through the means of some of your correspondents, or those of your brother Editor, in Kutch or Poobunder, whither the intelligence would doubtless have been brought by natives. Hyderabad is about N. 30 degrees W. in bearing, and about 170 British miles in distance from Bhooj.

Now, in *The Bombay Gazette* of the 25th of August last, an account *via* Bhooj mentions, that at the town of Jeysulmeer the earthquake had been severely felt, the fort and town being reduced to ruins, and many people killed; five hundred persons, indeed, who were feasting in the streets in celebration of a marriage, are said to have been smothered in the ruins of the overthrown houses. Jeysulmeer is in bearing about N. 13 degrees E., and in distance about two hundred and sixty miles from Bhooj. Seeing the shock thus violent at Jeysulmeer, and inferring it from the silence of rumour to have been but slightly felt at Hyderabad, we should be led to suppose that it did no extend westward beyond the Indus, and that Kutch, although the most agitated spot, was *not* the centre of the earth's throws, but at the western extremity of them. People might, I have no doubt, be found in Bombay who were at Hyderabad at the time, and whose information would prove whether this curious circumstance was really the fact or not.

There is abundance of evidence of the earthquake's having occurred to the south eastward and north-eastward, as well as to the eastward. The description of it in the district of Coimbacoonum, more than a thousand miles from Bhooj, is thus given in *The Madras Courier* of the 29th of June last. The writer appears to have been the district moonsif, who states, "that at about half-past seven P. M. when holding his kutcherry, the earth suddenly became convulsed, that all present became as if intoxicated and could not stand, that the pillars of the building shook, and threatened its destruction; boxes, &c. were moved from their places;

that the pagodas and town remained in motion for about four minutes. He states that the tanadar was also at his duties at the time, and was thrown down, as was also the peon who went to assist him. These persons, with many of the town people, experienced violent vomiting." Allowing for some exaggeration, as the account comes from a native, yet still by this description it would appear that the convulsion was at least as great at Coimbacoonum as it was at Surat. The time at which it took place was the same, no doubt, to a minute, at Bhooj and at Coimbacoonum, yet at Poona, which lies nearly on a line drawn between these two places, the earthquake was scarcely felt at all. Drawing a line, therefore, from Bhooj to the south-east, the extreme known point of agitation on it was much more convulsed than the centre of the same line. Drawing another line to the north-east, the same fact seems observable. From Sooltaunpoor, in Oude, they wrote on the 17th of June: "A severe and awful shock of an earthquake was felt at this station last night, at seventeen minutes past eight, which lasted some time, and occasioned considerable alarm. The bungalos actually rocked, particularly the mess-room of the 1st battalion 19th regiment, in which the officers were at dinner, and the huts of the soldiers were a good deal damaged." While in our cantonment at Mow and Malwa, which is not much out of the direct line between Bhooj and Sooltaunpoor, the shock was so trifling as to have been noticed only by a few of the officers. The extremity of our accounts on the north-east line is Katmandoo, whence it was written that the earthquake was felt in the valley of Nepaul, and continued for some time. These are circumstances which would appear to deserve the attention of a reasoner on these matters.

The moment of the occurrence of the earthquake was very accurately noted by a scientific gentleman at Broach, and his watch was corrected by sights of the sun the next day. It was thus ascertained to be nineteen minutes past seven P.M. A well-regulated clock was stopped by it at Surat at twenty minutes past seven. In your paper of the 17th of July last, you very correctly observe, that "the earthquake of the 16th of June appears to have been felt at Calcutta almost at the same instant of time that it was in Kutch, Ahmedabad, and in this (Bombay) neighbourhood. *The Calcutta Journal* mentions the time when it occurred there as half-past eight in the evening, which corresponds nearly to the time here (Bombay), of fifteen to twenty minutes past seven, taking into account the difference of longitude." Here it is demonstrated, that an instantaneous throw is felt over twelve or fifteen hundred miles of the earth's surface, from a given point of greatest agitation in an easterly direction. If, from analogy, you suppose it to have been felt in an equal extent in a westerly, &c., about three thousand miles of the earth's surface, in all directions, is moved in the twinkling of an eye—*by what?*

What difference in the atmosphere, in the climate, in the state of the weather, and in the state of the tides, must have existed in this extent! Yet how common it is to suppose that the state of the atmosphere of particular places at which the phenomenon was remarked, is either an indication or an effect of it. I have, however, noticed only, I think, one correspondent, who supposes that a possible connexion may exist between the springs, and even the position, shape, and colour of certain clouds within his view, and the earthquake.

The undoubted fact of the instantaneous occurrence of the shock over so large an extent of the globe's surface, would also seem to render all speculations as to the *direction* of the motion as idle as those on the state of the atmosphere as connected with the convulsion. There is another fact, too, which appears to me to be well worth remembering, as bearing on this branch of the reasoning on the subject: I mean the manner in which the lofty minarets at Ahmedabad fell to the ground; the summits were projected a little to the north-west, but the whole of the remainder fell down by small fragments, or stone by stone, *all round* the bases, and within a few yards of them, which would appear to prove how quick, short, and various the vibrations must have been. These minarets had stood something more than four centuries, an evidence that no such convulsion had taken place hereabouts within that period of time.

In recording the particulars of this earthquake, the frequent recurrence of slighter agitations at different places, for at least two months after the first and greatest shock, should not remain unnoticed. I think I have heard it rumoured that a shock of earthquake was felt in Sicily, and also in China, on or about the same day that we had ours. If you can collect any authentic accounts of this having been the case, would it not be worth while to publish them? I dare say it would be interesting to many besides to your well-wisher,

TERRESTRIS.

Goojerat, Feb. 1820.

CANNIBALISM OF THE NEW ZEALANDERS.

THE Rev. Samuel Leigh, a missionary lately returned from New South Wales, resided at New Zealand about six weeks, just before he sailed for England. He gives a melancholy picture of these cannibals; but, notwithstanding their almost incredible ferocity, it seems that they are remarkably ingenious and enterprising, and discover a surprising willingness to receive instruction. Among numerous facts related by Mr. Leigh, respecting the New Zealander, we subjoin the following:—One day, while Mr. Leigh was walking on the beach, conversing with a native chief, his attention was arrested by a great number of people on a neighbouring hill. He inquired the cause of such a concourse, and being told that they were *roasting a lad, and had assembled to eat him*, he immediately proceeded to the place, in order to ascertain the truth of this appalling relation. Being arrived at the village where the people were collected, he asked to see the boy. The natives appeared much agitated at his presence, and particularly at his request, as if conscious of their guilt; and it was only after a very urgent solicitation that they directed him towards a large fire at some distance, where they said he would find him. As he was going to this place he passed by the bloody spot on which the head of this unhappy victim had been cut off; and on approaching the fire, he was not a little startled at the sudden appearance of a savage looking man, of gigantic stature, entirely naked, and armed with an axe. Mr. Leigh, though somewhat intimidated, manifested no symptoms of fear, but boldly demanded to see the lad. The cook, for such was the occupation of this terrific monster, then held him up by his feet. He appeared to be about fourteen years of age, and was about half roasted. Mr. Leigh returned to the village, where he found several hundreds of the natives seated in a circle, with a quantity of *coomery* (a sort of sweet potatoe) before them, and waiting for the roasted body of the youth. In this company were shewn to him the parents of the child, expecting to share in the horrid feast. After reasoning with them for about half an hour on the inhumanity and wickedness of their conduct, he prevailed on them to give up the boy to be interred, and thus prevented them from performing the most cruel, unnatual, and diabolical act of which human nature is capable.

FEATS OF PROWESS IN TIGER HUNTING.

(From the Calcutta Journal.)

SIR:—I perceived, some time ago, an ac unt of a royal tiger killed by a party of M. 76th reg. on foot at Mallegaum, an which was stated to have been the on one thus encountered in Candeish. Tl statement brought forth a few truths fr an humble individual, who modestly wi held a public account of the exploits of s rifle, on foot, against eleven, with-ju vo or three miles of Chandoor, till that time unattended by English grenadiers with a phalanx of bayonets and muskets, but followed in most instances by a few Sibundies, who on more than one occasion have left him standing on the plain, dependent on his good aim, and the excellence of his flint and his gun.

The exertions of Lieut. Mackintosh, of the Madras army, for he need not wish to conceal his name, have been principally

made on occasions when the roads were absolutely dangerous on account of these ferocious animals, and he went forth to meet them actuated by motives of humanity and chivalry. The few individuals composing the society at Dhoolia, though no doubt actuated by motives of general benefit also, have had the advantage of elephants, and have rendered the public good a source of private amusement, devoid of more danger than is incidental to many other field sports. You will be surprised to hear that no less than 26 royal tigers have been killed by this small party within the last six months, 20 of which were within a circumference of 12 miles of the village of Dhoolia, and where there are now said to be three in the sugar-cane fields, close under the walls of the town.

Besides this number, no less than 60 full-grown royal tygers, and 20 cheetas and panthers have been killed by the Sibundies in the several districts in Candeish within the last 12 months, the latter all by people on foot. I was witness to an extraordinary act of courage at Nundoorbar, in August, 1818. During the night, the sentry in the gurry saw a large panther pass close by my quarter, deliberately ascend the ramparts, and lie down in a hole which it had scratched for itself on the works. He pelted it with stones, supposing it to be a dog, when it leaped over a breach in the walls. On the following day, at noon, my notice was attracted by a crowd and a noise, when I beheld the panther dead, being dragged from behind a house in one of the streets of this once flourishing town. It had quitted the gurry, and gone to lie down in some long weeds within the walls; the movement of an elephant near the spot had roused it, and three Sibundies, one a sentry with a matchlock, and two others with swords, followed the animal through some long weeds, till it lay down under the walls of a house. The party went within ten yards, and the matchlock-man fired and wounded it, when it immediately sprang upon him and brought him to the ground, while his two companions cut the animal to pieces before he could hurt him.

Several instances have occurred of royal tigers being killed by swords alone, when they had thrown men down; and in one instance, the wife of the Despaudy of Mehoonbarry had the presence of mind, when a royal tiger had been wounded, and was driven into her house, where it seized first her child, and then herself, to snatch up the child, run out of the house, and instead of running into the streets, to stop till she had bolted the tiger into the house, when he was shot through an opening made in the roof.

Such numerous instances of intrepidity of the natives with tigers have occurred within my knowledge, that they would scarcely be credited, but by those who have had opportunities of witnessing them. Amongst others, there is one too remarkable and too creditable to the individuals to be omitted. As Bhoom Row, the chief of a body of 4,000 of the Rajah of Mysore's horse, was marching at the head of his riesala during the late campaign, accompanied by Mahomed Ashruff, a jamadar of horse, and at some distance from the main body, the horse-keeper of the latter was seized by a tiger; he immediately jumped off his horse, and cut the animal across the loins, ripping open part of his bowels with the sword. The enraged brute quitted the horse-keeper, who was however dead, seized Mahomed Ashruff by the thigh, and throwing him up in the air, hurled him to the ground. The arms of the jamadar instinctively were thrown round the beast's head, when Bhoom Row, who had dismounted, drew a pistol, and laying hold of the jemadar's hand, told him to put it aside from the tiger's ear, into which he introduced it, and shot him dead. This fact was told to me by Mahomed Ashruff himself, who survived, and was the jemadar commanding the horse composing Sir John Malcolm's escort, during the war.

One is at a loss whether to admire most the gallantry of the jemadar, engaging a tiger single-handed, with a sword, to protect the life of his servant, or the cool intrepidity of the Mysore chieftain, who saved that of a valuable and brave companion at the risk of his own. Such actions deserved to be recorded for though they are rare in any age, a in any country, they are nevertheless e met with among the soldiers of a, who have at all times given frequent is of great intrepidity, though not oft accompanied by that kind of cool co ge which has been exhibited in the in ce now recorded.

With regard to tigers, however, the natives possess a degree of boldness which is only to be accounted for from their frequent encounter of them. The Bhools of Candeish, who have hitherto in fact lived among them, appear perfectly acquainted with the manners of this animal. They have no hesitation in going on foot and hunting them alone, or rather tracing their footsteps for miles together: and such is their sagacity in this respect, that if they once get on the track, they seldom lose it till they trace them to their haunts; and then, by ascending either a neighbouring eminence or a tree, they watch them for whole days till the sportsmen are brought to the spot.

The mode of hunting on elephants is so common and well known, that it needs no description, and it would be presumption in a writer from Candeish to offer a description of it in Bengal; but the experience we have had here may tend to throw some light on the nature of the sport, in which all your readers may not have shared. Upon approaching the spot where a tiger is, which is for the most part a very thick covert of vines and creepers, impenetrable even to elephants, it becomes necessary either to tread the game out, or to rouse it by fireworks made and brought out for the purpose; these are a species of flower-pot, closely compressed in an earthen jar. One or two of these pots, if the composition is good, usually drive him out of his lair, on which occasion he seldom attacks any thing; he becomes alarmed, and goes off at his utmost speed, which however does not exceed that of an active cow. If he has much cover he soon crouches, and if he cannot be seen he requires to be roused again, when he usually attempts to return to his first thicket. In this endeavour he is in general wounded, and with a roar he plunges into the first thick bush, where he lies, meditating an attack upon any thing approaching, though, for the most p[art] fear is the predominant feeling of t[he] owardly animal. If the huntsmen n[ot] ee him and fire at him, he frequently c[ha]ges at whatever is in his front, no m[at]er from whence the shot comes; and i[n] me instances tigers have been hang- i[ng] n the side of the elephant when they w[ere] shot. We have found the tigresses t[he] ost fierce, for although several very fine males have been killed, many of them also man-eaters, yet, excepting one only, I do not recollect to have heard of any others who charged. The females have in most instances fought desperately, and one of these charged a single elephant, who was in the field on that day, seventeen times; but the animal was so unsteady in receiving her, or rather avoiding her, and so rapid in returning to the attack on the tigress, that she was not once wounded, and the lateness of the hour prevented her being killed. On the following day the same elephant went out, but did not find her; on the third the party went out again: the tigress behaved as before, and was at last shot, with her fore-paws and head close on the howda.

It has generally been found, that if a tiger is struck while *crouching*, particularly after being once wounded, it springs, as has been said before, on the object directly in front of it; and that if struck while in the act of *charging*, it invariably crouches and retires, however near it may be to the object of attack. There is an instance of a tigress which had charged and got half way up the back of an elephant once, in a few minutes afterwards it received another shot, and charged a horse; the rider could not get the animal to move, as it stood trembling from fear; she had reached the horse, and was in the act of raising herself to pull it down, when she received a rifle ball in the side, which made her crouch and slink into her lair, where she was soon afterwards killed.

The cowardice of the tiger must have been constantly remarked by all those who have ever hunted it. I have heard officers on this side of India (where they are more frequently hunted on foot than in any other way) declare, that there is little danger with a small but steady party of ten or twelve persons armed with muskets; and frequent instances are known of tigers charging out furiously, but who have, on all occasions where the party has stood firmly, not ventured to close upon it. At this moment I recollect four circumstances of this nature, where tigers, after approaching to the point of the bayonet, have stopped, lashed their tails, roared, and walking along the front of the hunter, turned back sulkily towards their lair; it is at this moment the fire may be given with safety and with effect, as the

tiger is hardly ever known to turn to attack, and is generally killed on the spot.

On the party first going out at Dhoolia it had no howdas, and the elephants were several times clawed over the trunk and forehead, while it was impossible, from the motion of the animal to disengage itself from the tiger, to fire with effect. The elephants, naturally bold, became timid, because they were in the first instances not protected by the fire of the sportsmen; but howdas have now been obtained, which, added to a little experience and better management, seem to have brought some of them round again. Notwithstanding the destruction of these animals in Candeish, they absolutely swarm at the present moment, and hardly a week passes but we hear of a man or a bullock being carried off in the neighbourhood of Dhoolia, while in the other parts these occurrences happen daily. It is to be hoped that the liberal reward given by Government for each royal tiger, and the energy of the Dhoolia and other sportsmen, will in time tend to effect an apparent diminution of the race; which however as yet has by no means been done, in spite of the efforts of British-grenadiers, Lieut. Mackintosh, elephants, and Sibundies. I am Sir, yours, &c.

A Lover of the Sport.

(*From a Bheel hut in the Salpoorah range of hill, Januury 27, 1820.*)

PERSIAN GULF.

The following passages are taken from a letter addressed to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, by a correspondent attached to the expedition in the Persian Gulph. The letter is dated from H. M. Ship Liverpool, at anchor off the Island of Kenn, February 22, 1820, and contains the following passages:—

"This service has been productive of more interest to me than I expected could have arisen from it. I feel that it has also been productive of good to mankind in a higher degree than I at all anticipated; and the result to us nationally may be more important than those politicians who estimate things from their incipient magnitude are likely to imagine. When a fisherman's boat oversets in the Ganges, he troubles not himself with the reflection that it may become the nucleus of a fertile island, the abode of happiness and industry;—and when a great nation interposes, with its power, and its wisdom and its sympathy, to repress barbarism, and to nourish the seeds of civilization amongst savages, it is generally too much intent upon the immediate and temporary objects that have called it into action, to appreciate the great and collateral effects that grow out of its conduct and example. This effect has been in progress for some time; the reputation of our commercial and moral integrity has made us the carriers of treasure in those seas for these thirty years. Traders, of all descriptions, commit their property to the care of our vessels of war.

I have lately visited the site of former commercial opulence at Ormuz and Gambroon, both now fallen to decay and desolation, from the decline of those principles that fostered their prosperity in former days, and from the growth and protection of those principles elsewhere. A friend of mine, in conversation with an old patriarchal-looking Arab, at Gambroon, 'the sad historian of the pensive plain,' lamented to him the ruin that had fallen on that once celebrated emporium. 'It is your fault,' the man replied; 'Europeans came here, and it flourished; they withdrew, and it declined; let them return to us, and prosperity will again be ours.' This is no bad encomium upon the principles for which we still have credit throughout these countries.

Gambroon is a heap of ruins; the British and Danish factories are still to be traced in the mouldering walls, which, in a few years, will cease to be distinguishable above the drifted sands. Ormuz, or *Haramooz*, is a more remarkable place; a sterile rock, tenanted by a few wretched fishermen, who quaintly allege that it yields only '*Nimuk* and *Gilluk*,'* is all that remains of that once celebrated seat of opulence and empire, which subsisted from the 11th to the 17th century, and of which we read such glowing descriptions,

* Salt, and red ochre, from iron ore, so called.

The Portuguese fort still stands on a small isthmus projecting from the isle, which has no water but what is collected during the scanty rains that annually fall.

The situation we have now chosen for an establishment is certainly better calculated than any other in the Gulph, not only for our immediate purposes, but also with reference to commercial convenience, should it be in the design of Providence that we are to found a new emporium, through the confidence inspired by our power and our principles. If Ormuz, a sterile rock, could attain to such splendour, from the incidental circumstance of its situation, in the channel of trade, between the East and West, why should not Kenn at present do the same, since it has no competition, and as it is quite as conveniently situated with respect to the modern line of intercourse? Bussora and Bagdad have, for years, comprised the whole commercial industry and opulence of this neighbourhood, and the ancient route, by Gambroon, like a deserted channel of the Ganges, is never likely to be fertilized again by the reflux of commerce, were it even as convenient as a port as we have found it the reverse.

Were I to offer a conjecture as to the probable effect of our interference, it would be, that an establishment on this island would render it in a short time, like Sincapore, the home of an industrious population, and, ultimately, the entrepôt of all the maritime commerce of the Gulf; that the trade of Shiraz carried on by the high road from Bushire would not be disturbed, as the journey is accomplished in a much shorter time than from any other of the ports, being direct, and the road convenient. From Charak, the port immediately opposite to Kenn, the journey occupies 20 days, and from Gambroon, or Bunder Abassi, the old route, 25 days. If, therefore, Bushire were abandoned, the route by Charak, already frequented by commercial people, would supersede the ancient one.

With Bushire under our influence, we may continue to occupy the channels of trade by sea and land. I should have no objection to our abandonment of Bushire, in the fulness of time; if it is destined to decline from the superior attractions of a neighbouring establishment, time will give indications of its approach that will soon become manifest, and our residency there may be reduced to correspond with the extent of the interests requiring to be watched over. But I am, in all cases, inclined to prefer these natural changes to abrupt ones, which disturb long existing interests and long confirmed relations; much individual distress and injury is the consequence, and the confidence reposed in us nationally is impaired. In the present instance, it is peculiarly important to us that this should not happen, since the success of all our hopes depends on the reliance placed on our professions.

I enclosed to you, in my last, a botanical specimen from the Island of Kenn, which, as usual, is a name of *our own*; the Arabs recognize it by no other name than *Khess*, or *Kaeese*. I send you some others now, they are two kinds of heath common upon the island; there is also a rich trefoil grass, and a description of clover, on both of which the cattle thrive well. The milk and butter here are excellent, and here also is a small shrub which the Arabs are fond of; when boiled, it is a good vegetable. It is too watery to admit of my sending a specimen; it has some slight resemblance to the *milk hedge* in appearance, but is much smaller: I consider it quite peculiar.

This island is of marine formation; coral rock and sea shells are found in all parts of it, and afford a rich calcareous basis for the soil. That it should be so much better watered than the other islands of the Gulf must be attributed to the filtration of the waters of the sea, through these straits. Ormuz, Larak, and most of the other islands, are of volcanic origin, and are sterile to the last degree, from the want of water; they abound with iron ore, and the substrata are probably too compact to admit of the filtration of which I speak, while the rains are not sufficiently copious to form a vegetation on the external surfaces, which are primitive and barren. The loose sands collected around rocks, which form the bases of other islands in the Gulf, and much of the shores, on both sides, admits the sea water, with its saline impregnation, to which I attribute the prevalence of brackish water throughout these coasts and countries. The Gulf Sea, I must inform you, is peculiarly salt, as, I believe, are most narrow seas."

CHINA.

(From the Chinese Gleaner, No. X. for Oct. 1819.)

AN OFFICER DEPOSED FOR INATTENTION TO HIS DUTY.

THIS and the following paper appeared in the Peking Gazette a considerable time ago.

Ching-lin, the Foo-yuen of Kwang-se, kneels to state to his majesty the following case, respecting the deposing of an officer, for inattention to important business. It is requested that the dismissal of this officer may be confirmed, in order to preserve the dignity of the government. The officer of a hëen is the minister of the people and of the gods: it is incumbent on him to prosecute the bad, and give repose to the good: this is his first duty. I regret to have to state, that She-ying-keung, the magistrate of Seuen-hwa-hëen, slighted a petition from a respectable person, requesting him to act against the vagabond (brotherhood, called) Tëen-te-hwuy. The petitioner, Pan-wan-ping, stated that that brotherhood was injurious to the people, and requested that police officers of ability should be speedily sent to apprehend them. To this the magistrate did not attend.

Pan-wan-ping then presented himself at the office of the Taou, and made a complaint against the brotherhood. The Taou referred the business to She-ying-keung, who deferred doing any thing till the 6th of the 10th moon. When finally he gave a warrant to the police officers, six vagabonds were apprehended, and delivered to the Foo; he turned them over to the Ying-keung, who ought then to have examined them rigorously; but he listened to their pretences, and did nothing. The police officer brought other four men before him, but he was still indifferent and made no rigorous investigation. On the 6th of the 11th moon he was sent with the duties of Kweichow to Peking, and was succeeded by a person who soon proved that the men who had been apprehended belonged to the brotherhood, and acting against the sect with vigour, by the 12th moon the police officer before mentioned had apprehended a great many persons. The sect became indignant; collected with those of Kwang-tung (Canton), repaired to the office, to revenge themselves, carried off the seal of office, and wounded the officer. The acting magistrate of the Haën proceeded against them, obtained again the seal, and caught four criminals, whom he carried with him to his office. On the 11th of the 1st moon, I, your majesty's slave, received a communication from the Tso-keang-taou, saying that twelve persons had addressed him against the brotherhood, but only one of the accusers, Pan-wang-ping, had come before him, from which it was difficult to proceed in the inquiry, and that he had sent officers to obtain the whole of the accusers, &c. But he ought to have examined at once whether or not the charge was true or false, and not have delayed and resigned the examination to the Foo, and the Foo to the Hëen: he ought to have attended to it immediately, and sent persons with the Foo and the Hëen, to make a speedy and full investigation respecting the case. Finally, the police officer who was wounded, and Pan-wan-ping appealed to (me) your majesty's slave. I communicated it to Tseang, the viceroy of Canton: and 45 of the brotherhood, and a person who harboured them, have been apprehended, and sent to the city of Canton.* The viceroy unites with me in requesting that She-ying-keung, the Taou and the Foo, may all be broken, for their remissness in prosecuting the sect. Prostrate, we beg your majesty's attention to our memorial.

A CASE OF ADULTERY AND POISONING.

Tung-hing, the Foo-yuen of Shan-tung, kneels to state to his majesty a case of adultery and murder. It was stated to me that Tung-le-she, a woman belonging to Lëe-ching-hëen, having an adulterous intercourse with Le-sze-tae, her father-in-law took means to prevent the continuance of it, in consequence of which she poisoned him. As the crime was of a magnitude, I ordered a full examinat to be made immediately, when the follc ng circumstances appeared.

Tung-le-she was married to Tung-f he second son of Tung-seang-tsae. Tu fo was from home, sowing the land. T g-

* These and many more have been behea

le-she did not live in the same house with her father-in-law, but next door to him. Le-sze-tae, a man of the same place, went frequently to Tung-le-she's house, and Tung-le-she saw him, and did not withdraw from him, as became her. During the 9th moon of the 14th year of Keaking (the day is forgotten), Le-sze-tae took some presents of eatables to Tung-le-she, and seduced her to commit adultery; and, after this, not once only. The father-in-law knew nothing of the affair, but suspected something improper in Le-sze-tae's going to his daughter-in-law, in his son's absence: he therefore took means to prevent it. On the evening of the 7th, Le-sze-tae went, as usual, to Tung-le-she's. The father-in-law got a glimpse of him, and attempted to seize him, but he got over the wall, and made his escape. As the affair was disgraceful, Tung-seang-tsae said nothing, but shut up the front door of his daughter's house, and made a passage from his own to her's: by this means the meeting of the parties was entirely prevented.

Tung-le-she was extremely indignant. On the 13th of the 3d moon she wanted to go and see her mother. Her mother-in-law consented, but when she came out her father-in-law would not allow her to go. As her adulterous intercourse was discovered, and completely prevented, and there was no possibility of her seeing Le-sze-tae, she was unable to repress her resentment. She remembered that there was a poisonous plant growing in the yard, and she formed the design of poisoning her father-in-law. On the 14th, it happened that her mother was going out to twist thread at a neighbour's. As she went out, she said to her husband: "there are three cakes in the pan, when you are hungry, you can eat them." Tung-le-she overhearing this, she immediately made a cake with poison in it; went to the cook-house, took away a good cake, and put this one in its place. In the afternoon, when her father was hungry, he went and took the poisonous cake, and ate the half of it; when he observed the poison, he shewed the remaining half to his wife, who knew it was not the cake which she left in the pan. The eldest son was called, who obtained a confession from Tung-le-she of the design to poison. Assistance was given to save Tung-seang-tsae, but it proved in vain, and he soon died. The magistrate examined the body; the woman did not deny the crime, declared she had no accomplice, and that her companion in guilt did not know of her intention; for, from the time that the adultery was discovered, she had not seen him. When the trial was completed I sentenced this extremely wicked person to a lingering death, carried her out, and cut her to pieces.

Le-sze-tae was tried, and, as in cases of adultery, was sentenced to wear the cangue a month, and receive a hundred blows. With profound respect are these things laid before your majesty.

COMBINATIONS AMONGST CHINESE DEALERS AND WORKMEN.

Chinese dealers in various commodities, and also workmen, such as silk weavers, are much in the practice of forming combinations respecting the rules of their trades and prices of work. A case of this kind lately came under my notice, in which the *forfeit* for breaking the rules of the combination was to be at the sole expense of a play being acted three days, for the amusement of the whole party; to invite them also to a feast, and to pay half the value of the commodity sold contrary to rule, to the support of the worship of the gods and goddesses in the Tradesmen's Hall: these idols are the queen of heaven, the god of wealth, &c. &c.

RESTRICTIONS ON MERCHANT VESSELS REMOVED.

The following extracts are from the Peking Gazette, Sept. 1818.

Tung-keaou-tsang, the viceroy of Fokien, intercedes in behalf of the people of that province, praying that certain restrictions which had been laid on the building of ships for sea might be removed, and the people left to their own option in constructing vessels; urging that the revenues, as well as the trading part of the community, would thus be mutually benefited. The viceroy states, that the merchants of every province have been in general allowed to construct vessels of whatever size and dimensions they wished, and that formerly the trading vessels belonging to Fokein province were 20 feet in beam, and high and large in proportion, so that they could bear the violence of the winds and waves, and

carry a large cargo; the profits of the trade were abundant; merchants became nnmerous; provisions plentiful; the corn for the troops was regularly transported from Formosa, and the revenue was also proportionably improved. But in the 11th year of Kea-king, a former Foo-yuen, in consequence of troubles occasioned by several pirates capturing vessels off the coast, obtained an order that merchants should build vessels only 18 feet in the beam, and not to be suffered to exceed this. From that time to the present, merchants have sustained considerable losses, and trading vessels have diminished in number; in various places great houses of business have failed, so that at present the number of vessels does not amount to one-half of what it was 10 years ago.

The viceroy further states that he had received a petition from the merchants of Hea-mun, complaining of the restrictions above-mentioned, and adding that the people of that part had depended in great measure on commerce for their support, so that they were particularly affected by the limitations imposed; the excise officers also frequently came on board, under pretence of measuring the vessels, to threaten and extort money. The restrictions were now unnecessary, since the depredations of the pirates had ceased, wherefore they prayed that they might be allowed to follow the customary regulations. In unison with this petition was the report of the various officers of the province, who were directed by the viceroy to examine into the affair, from which report it appeared that the restrictions and limitations were only what the circumstances of that time rendered necessary, but were now a great hindrance to the revenues and to the trade.

The reasons why the former Foo-yuen imposed these restrictions were, first, lest the pirates, who had already become numerous, and had eluded various attempts to apprehend them, should, if they captured any large vessels, become still more daring, and defy the utmost efforts of the government; and secondly, because at that time there were no large ships of war in the admiral's fleet, and it was feared that the smaller vessels would not be able to sustain the combat. But now circumstances considerably differ, as there are ships of war 24 feet in beam, and 78 feet from stem to stern, besides which the pirate vessels on the coast have been nearly all taken, and the few that remain are scarcely large enough to reach to the port-holes of our smaller ships, so that as soon as they appear they are taken.

In the provinces of Keang-nan, Che-keang, and Quang-tung, there are altogether no limitations and restrictions on the building of vessels, or the importation and exportation of rice; in the province of Fokein alone the old regulations are still retained, which appears partial. The inhabitants of Chang-chow and Tsuen-chow depend entirely, as well for their own provisions as for military supplies, on merchant vessels proceeding to Formosa, and transporting grain backwards and forwards.

Formerly a good sized merchant vessel would contain upwards of 2,000 pikuls of rice, together with 180 bags of other grain, but the present ships will scarcely hold 1,000 pikuls of rice, and 100 bags of grain. Besides, vessels are daily becoming fewer, and trade more dull, so that the inhabitants of Chang-chow and Tsuen-chow are constantly apprehensive of a scarcity of provisions. In Formosa there are upwards of several myriads of pikuls of grain stored up, and the expense of engaging vessels to transport it over is very great; the returns at the various custom-houses are also very few. On this account, trade, military supplies, the people's provisions, and the public revenue are all injured. The viceroy concludes by earnestly recommending the case to his imperial majesty's attention, for the reasons assigned above. The emperor was pleased to signify his pleasure by granting the petition.

THE EMPEROR'S SON REPROVED.

An edict has been received, declaring the emperor's disapprobation of the conduct of his third son, for neglecting the observance of his father's birth-day. The emperor on that day held his court at Hing-lung-sze, a short distance from the capital, where he received the congratulations of his nobles. His third son was then in the capital, whence he ought, the emperor says, to have sent some present of congratulation to his father, or else have communicated with the nobles and great officers then residing in the capital, and reported the proceedings of that day;

or he might, in concert with the superintendent of the palace, have reported what was doing in the palace; or have sent one of his attendants to present himself before the emperor; either or all of which would have been proper. "But yesterday," says the emperor, "I held a levee at Hing-lung-sze, and to-day at Lung-fuh-sze, but at neither of them did I perceive the congratulations of my third son: he is now upwards of 12 years of age, but his mind is exceedingly dull, and he is very unpolite: let him therefore be fined in half-a year's income, to be paid by six instalments; and let his attendants be degraded a step lower in office. Respect this."

THE EMPEROR'S CHAIR BROKEN.

The emperor, whilst returning from sacrificing at the tombs of his ancestors, being about to pass over the Ma-kwan bridge, had nearly met with a serious accident: a footman belonging to one of the officers in his train led a horse directly against his majesty's chair, which was in consequence broken. The emperor exclaimed against this impropriety, and ordered the officer to leave his retinue, fining him in half-a-year's income. Wang-shin, his footman, was taken into custody, and delivered over to the tribunal of punishments for correction.

PUNISHMENT INCREASED.

Tsing-chang, the general in command of the Tartar district of E-le, reports to the emperor the case of Soo-kwo-tung, who was a major in the army, and was broken for misconduct in regard to a certain female, while on garrison duty under the command of general Ma-yu. Soo-kwo-tung was banished to E-le for three years, and the time being now expired, he intreats for permission to return. The charge brought against him, and for which he was punished, was as follows: Whilst under the command of general Ma-yu, who was stationed at the garrison of Tung-ming, he lodged at an inn, where he became intimate with Mrs. Toan, the landlady, with whom he frequently drank a glass. It appears that afterwards he agreed with her for a sum of money to become his concubine, and they lived in illicit intercourse at the inn: for this very disgraceful conduct he was taken into custody, and made to wear the cangue for two months, at the expiration of which term he was banished to E-le. This took place in the fourth month of the 20th year of Kea-king, and in the fourth month of the present year; the term of three years had been completed. The emperor's pleasure was therefore solicited in regard to the criminal. The emperor, on receiving the report, wrote with his vermilion pencil that it was a most degrading and disgraceful affair, and that the criminal should not be permitted to return, but continue there three years longer, when the emperor's pleasure would be known.

RESTRICTIONS ON MAGISTRATES.

There is an order in this gazette, prohibiting district magistrates and civil officers from holding a familiar intercourse with country gentlemen who have no official situation: they are directed strictly to admonish those who are most meddling and troublesome, but by no means to have familiar intercourse with them. The reason urged for this is, that country gentlemen may not, on the score of friendship, employ undue influence with the acting magistrate, to screen from justice any of their servants or dependents, who may have transgressed the laws.

TARTAR SHEPHERDS REMOVING TOO NEAR.

Sew-ning presents a memorial to the emperor, accusing Nah-urh-sung-a, who formerly held a high official situation, together with prince Cha-sa-kih, and Sa-kih-toourh. It appears that Nah-urh-sung-a, when formerly in office, suffered a tribe of Mung-koo Tartars to pass the boundaries, with their flocks and herds, for pasture; he not only did not restrict them, but he also gave them a license to remove into the inner country (China) when they pleased; which was a most disorderly and improper thing. Nah-urh-sung-a had already been banished to Wooloo-muh-tee, and he was now ordered in addition to wear the cangue for a whole year, to teach him not to manage affairs so stupidly again. Prince Cha-sah-kih and Sa-kih-too-urh, because they transgressed the laws and removed their tents into the inner country, and did not obey the order to remove back again, are to be delivered over to the board for foreign affairs, to be punished; and as Keih-soh-noh and Moh-ming-choo-urh have already returned, their offence is forgiven.

ADULTERY AND MURDER.

Chin-she, the concubine of Shoo-chun-he, having been found murdered, considerable difficulty was experienced in tracing the causes of her death. It was supposed that she might have committed suicide, because her adultery with Chin-ching-hwa, a hired workman, was discovered: or perhaps that Seaou-she, the wife of Shoo-chun-he, having also committed adultery with the said workman, might have murdered the concubine, lest she should disclose the crime. Those who interred the concubine are ordered to report the nature of the wounds found on the body which might have caused her death, strict care being taken that they be not bribed to conceal the truth. Chin-ching-hwa is to be admitted as evidence, in order that the real state of the case may be known. The magistrate of Meen-yang-chow is ordered to leave his office and appear before Chan-yang-han, where all the parties are summoned to attend, and a strict examination take place. The result has not yet apeared.

DEATH OF AN IMPERIAL EXAMINER.

The Foo-yuen of Che-keang province reports to the emperor the death of the principal imperial examiner for Fokien, whilst on his journey from Peking to that province. It appears that after leaving Foo-yang he was taken ill with a fever and ague, and that on the 7th day of the 7th month he arrived at Keen-tih-heen, where he applied to a physician; having recovered a little, because his business was urgent, he went on board his boat on the 11th, taking his physician with him, and proceeded on his journey. When he had arrived at Seaou-yang his disorder increased, and the physician not having the proper medicines, he died the same day, about five o'clock in the afternoon. The matter being reported to the Foo-yuen, he immediately ordered the various district officers to expedite the advance of the deputy examiner towards the Fokien province, and to double the number of boatmen, that no further delays might take place; he next made suitable preparations for performing the last offices to the corpse of the deceased examiner. A temporary shed was erected on the spot, and the family of the deceased being discovered, his body was placed in a coffin, and sent back to his native place: and an inventory of his apparel being taken, it was delivered into the hands of his servant. The Foo-yuen then examined the laws on the subject of ceremonies, and found it recorded, that if the principal examiner for any province should die on the road, report of it should be made, that another officer might be appointed in his room, except when the day of examination is near, and a substitute cannot be procured, then the deputy examiner is to act. The information was communicated to the Foo-yuen on the 11th, from which time to the examination there were only 20 days; he therefore did not dare to retard the business by making a report to the emperor, so that he was obliged merely to state the affair to the viceroy of Che-keang and Fokieu.

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF MEER HUSUN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Your selection of Talib's correspondence with the Calcutta Journal, on the life and writings of Meer Husun, in your last number, will help to excite a spirit of inquiry on the subject of Hindoostanee literature, still in its infancy in this country, though long since carried to considerable perfection at the College of Calcutta.

It is with no small regret that I perceive the press, either in the original communication or in your copy, has been productive of a good many literal errors, which must make the subject rather perplexing to those beginners who are partial to Talib's method of representing the Oriental symbols of sounds, through the medium of the roman letters only, in an English essay, with which it must be confessed that the Persi-Arabic character does not readily assimilate.

Till we observe Talib's promised translations from the Oordoo, or

polished Hindee, we must not prejude them; though I trust they will keep closer to the text, in words and intention, than his version of Meer Husun's elegant Persian *roobaee*, which has been doubled in quantity, and thereby weakened in quality, at least according to my notions of the objects in the poet's conception, as a native of India.

Furiad dila ki ghum goosarau ruftund
Seemeen budunan wu gool uozarau ruftund.
Choon boo,e gool amudund bur bade suwar;
Dur khak choo quturha,e barau ruftund.

Mourn, O my soul, those bosom friends for ever fled!
Fair blooming angels all have left my lonely bed,
Where love-sick zephyrs first such fragrant rose buds blew,
Now mingled with the dust, like pearly drops of dew!

Whether my condensation of this poetic theme will meet with the approbation of your oriental readers is more than I can tell: but this I can affirm, that my best has been done to merit it; and to prove on this and other occasions, that our mother tongue, in such matters, is generally on a par with its congenial sister, the Persian language; for I feel more convined than ever that they are twins, and spring from an ancient stock, whence the far-famed Sunskrit may yet be found a comparatively modern scion, intimately blended with local priestcraft and state policy.

I remain, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

HECH.

DISTINGUISHING TENETS

OF THE

GREAT HINDU RELIGIOUS SECTS.

(From the "Account of the Cave Temple of Elephanta, by William Erskine, Esq." in the first vol. of the Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society.)

It is well known that all India, from the earliest times, has been divided among three grand sects: the Brahminical, Boudhist, and Jaina, all of them differing in their tenets and ceremonies.

The question regarding the relative antiquity of these different sects is one chiefly of curiosity. The Brahminical seems to establish the best claim to be considered as the most ancient. All of these sects, with many tenets in common, have also opinions that separate them widely from each other. The Brahminical religion, in its secret and esoteric doctrines, approaches nearly to pure deism; but the popular faith is extremely different. The learned Brahmins adore one God without form or quality, eternal, unchangeable, and occupying all space; but they carefully confine these doctrines to their own schools, as dangerous, and teach in public a religion in which, in supposed compliance with the infirmities and passions of human nature, the Deity is brought more to a level with our prejudices and wants: the incomprehensible attributes assigned to him are invested with sensible and even human forms. The mind, lost in meditation on the divine nature, and fatigued in the pursuit of something which, being divested of all sensible qualities, suffers the thoughts to wander without finding a resting place, is happy, they tell us, in the room of this unknowable and incomprehensible being, to have an object on which human feelings and human senses may again find repose. To give a metaphysical deity to ignorant and sensual men, absorbed in the cares of supporting animal existence, and entangled in the impediments of matter, would be to condemn them to atheism. Such is the mode in which the Brahmins excuse the gross idolatry of their religion. Their mythology is a strange compound of popular stories, in the greater part of which a divine being assumes a human form and lives among men. The great supreme being, Brimh, remains in holy obscurity, and mythology is never allowed to profane his name, which is always kept free from fictions. Three energies, however, the creative, the preserving, and destroying, are embodied under the names of Bramha, Vishnu, and Shiva; to each of whom a female or passive energy is

given; these have all human forms, diversified in various ways by an active imagination; and as the two latter are supposed to have descended many times, to have been incarnated on earth in different ages and in various shapes, each different incarnation or *avatar* furnishes a different deity, to whom worship is addressed. Bramha alone of the three has no variety of incarnations, and is never worshipped. Some of these *avatars* are supposed to have been incarnations of the whole god; others are only considered as incarnations of a portion of his divinity.

Besides these three great gods, however, there is a large crowd of minor deities. The wind, the sea, the elements, have their gods; the sun, moon, and stars, every river and fountain, is either a deity, or has a deity to preside over it; nothing is done but by or through a god. The greater gods have besides a numerous class of dependants and servants; and human passions being once bestowed on the deities, heaven has its physician, its poet, and its dancing-girls as well as the earth.

In this great crowd of deities, there is no man, however capricious or humble, that may not find some divinity or portion of the divinity, suited to his humour or self-humiliation. If a man find some difficulty in approaching Râm, that god's monkey servant, Hanumant, may however claim his worship: a little red paint thrown on a stone or the stump of a tree converts it into a god, and all the lower classes that pass fall down and worship.

Yet it deserves notice, that even in this apparent degradation of the human intellect, if you ask one of the lowest of these unfortunate beings how many gods there are, you will be immediately answered, one God only; and will, I think, discover, that though they pay religious adoration to stocks and stones, from some superstitious belief that a portion of divinity resides in them, they never confound these subordinate objects of worship with the one great God, the supposed creator and preserver of the universe, but whom they consider as too mighty for them to venture to approach.

When the Brahmins are taxed with idolatry, they always excuse themselves, as has been already remarked, by alleging the necessity of making an impression on rude minds by means of some intelligible symbols, on which the ignorant may fix their thoughts, and to which they may look for reward or punishment.

As in many of their incarnations the gods are supposed to have appeared with several heads, with the heads of animals, with a number of hands, and other singularities, their images in the temples correctly represent all these peculiarities.

All Brahmanical excavations that I have observed are flat-roofed within, and most of them incline to a square, though they frequently have an oblong figure.

The religion of the Bouddhists differs very greatly from that of the Brahmins; as in the latter God is introduced every where, in the former he is introduced no where. The gods of the Brahmins pervade and animate all nature; the god of the Bouddhists, like the god of the Epicureans, remains in repose, quite unconcerned about human affairs, and therefore is not the object of worship. With them there is no intelligent divine being, who judges of human actions as good or bad, and rewards or punishes them as such: this, indeed, is practically the same as having no God. Good and ill, according to their creed, are, however, supposed to spring invariably from virtue and vice; there being, as they believe, an inseparable and necessary connexion between virtue and prosperity, vice and misfortune. Yet, as the mind of man must have some object of confidence on which to rest its hopes, and to which to direct its supplication and prayer, they teach that from time to time men of surpassing piety and self-denial have appeared on the earth, and from their singular worth have after death been transferred to a state of superior bliss; which state, however, they say that we can only intimate by describing it as an absence of all pain, as we can only define health as an absence of all disease. These saints or prophets, after reforming the world in their lifetime, and by their superior sanctity attaining the power of performing miracles, are still imagined after death to have certain powers of influencing us. It is these men, transferred by death to bliss, who are the object of Bouddhist worship. This worship assumes different forms in different countries, and is by some supposed to be more widely diffused than any other religion. In Siam it is chiefly paid to Godoma or Sommona-

Codom: but it is worthy of remark, that wherever this form of religion prevails in its original state, the relics of these holy men or saints are the object of worship. The largest temples are often in the form of a pyramid or of the section of a globe, and are supposed to contain a tooth, hair, or other relic of the saint. The forms of these holy places have been adopted from the custom prevalent in these countries of depositing the ashes of the deceased under a pyramid or globular mound: the pyramids are often of great size, and on their summits are umbrellas, which are frequently adorned with bells; sometimes this pyramid is gilded over. Other temples of nearly similar construction, but hollow within, contain images to which adoration is directed. The images of these saints have different attitudes, sometimes sitting cross-legged in a meditative posture, sometimes standing upright.

As all the ideas of this religion relate to men, and as no incarnations or transformations of superior beings are recorded, it is obvious that in their temples we can expect to find no unnatural images, no figures compounded of man and beast, no monsters with many hands or many heads.

As the priests and scholars of the Bouddhists live in a sort of collegiate establishment near some great temples, we shall find a multitude of such cells around the excavation in their cave temples; and while all such cells are flat roofed, the great temple is supported on two rows of pillars with aisles, and is uniformly vaulted and oblong.

The third sect that is prevalent in India is that of the Jainas. These bear a very great resemblance to the Bouddhists in their religious doctrines: they believe that there is a God, but affirm that he can be known only by such as become absorbed in his essence; that therefore a person knowing God ceases to possess identity; that hence it is absurd for a human being to pretend to know him: the moment you discover him the identity ceases. They deny that God was ever incarnated; and, like the Bouddhists, believe that men by their virtuous conduct become omniscient, and may thus be considered as infallible. They hold that since the beginning of time only twenty-four such superior beings have appeared for the reformation of mankind; these they style the *Tîrthankar*. Their priests, the Jatis, not only never put any thing to death, but never eat any thing which has had life. The Jainas resemble the Hindûs in having casts, which the Bouddhists have not. In the Mysûr and the south of India the Jainas admit also certain of the Hindû deities into the courts of their temples; which is never done, as far I can learn, either in Bombay, the Mahratta country, Guzerat, or Marwad, in all of which places there are numbers of Jainas.

In all the Jaina temples, therefore, such images as are peculiar to the Jaina worship are human, and distinguished only by symbols. The whole twenty-four holy saints are usually represented in one piece, and no worship is paid to their relics, nor are they placed under pyramids. There are, however, many sects of Jainas, some professing to adhere strictly to the doctrines of one saint of the *Tîrthankar*, others to those of another. I am not aware that any Jaina caverns have ever been discovered.

RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN THE MYTHOLOGY OF THE HINDUS AND THAT OF GREECE AND ROME.

(From the same Paper.)

THE mythology of the Hindûs bears a very striking similarity in many respects to that of Greece and Rome. In both we see a crowd of gods whose history we must learn not from any grave or sober theological record, but from the fanciful and discordant fables of poets, who believed that they had a perfectly good right to invent the wildest fictions regarding their divinities; while every such fancy of the poet became in its turn a fact in the history of the god, and a matter of popular belief. In the mythology of all these countries, we find not merely the grossest absurdities, but, in numerous instances, direct contradictions; yet both stories go current, and the worshipper with perfect indifference adopts either story, or both, as he finds it most convenient.

No very effectual effort seems to have been made in either country to refine or rationalize, for popular use, the religion of the state: and this perhaps was owing to two reasons. In the first place, the constitution of the government, both in the ancient states and in modern India, had a direct reference to the established religion, which always has a very powerful influence on the peculiar form of civil society; and any attempt to change the one would have been opposed (and in some instances really was opposed) as dangerous to the other. The second reason was, that all men who pretended to learning or science treated the popular religion with external reverence and inward contempt. With the ancient Greeks and Romans, as with the modern Hindûs, the question was not, what is the religion of a man of letters? but what system of philosophy does he profess? The former were Academics or Epicureans, as the latter are Vedanta or Siddhanta, Niaya or Nastik; but all of them regarding alike the popular belief as a cunningly devised fable, as an idle tale made to work on the the passions and affect the conduct of the vulgar, who from their prejudices and ignorance are not under the guidance of reason:—hence too, in neither religion was there ever the smallest desire of proselytism. The learned regarded all religion as merely a device of the legislator: the vulgar, believing in local religions, and that it was not necessary that all should have the same belief, imagined that a man's religion was imposed upon him by his birth in a particular country or cast, and was as necessary and unchangeable a part of him as his colour or stature:—with such ideas there was no room for proselytism. The god to whom their offerings were made, favoured or punished them, not in general as they acted morally right or wrong, for the religion both of the ancients and of the Hindûs seems to have little connection with morals, but in proportion to the richness of their offerings, and the constant and painful devotion with which they frequented his temples or chanted his praise.

It does not appear that the religion of the Hindûs, any more than that of the ancient nations of Greece and Italy, was formed into a system all at once, or indeed at any time exhibited what could deserve the name of a system. The popular fictions and belief grew up from accident and were retained in later times because they had existed before, there was no period at which any check was put to the invention of the poets: they always retained their right of adding new fables concerning their gods to the old ones. In India, it would appear that the further back we go, we find the religion more nearly approximating to the belief of a single god:* the religion of the Vedas, the most ancient we know of among the Hindûs, is very free from legends; and the different deities mentioned in them seem in general to be a personification of the elements. The lower down we come the number of the mythological fictions increases more and more; and the Purânas are filled with the wildest fancies that the human imagination can conceive, metamorphoses as strange as those of Ovid, without their elegance.

* See Colebrooke's most learned paper on the Vedas. *Asiat. Res.* Vol. viii.

TEMPLES OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS

AND OF

THE MODERN HINDUS.

(*From the same Paper.*)

It may be remarked, that the use made of temples by the ancient Greeks and Romans, as well as by the modern Hindûs, is considerably different from that required of them by Christian nations. A Hindû goes alone, as an ancient Roman would have done, when he finds it convenient, offers his solitary prayers before his idol, prostrates himself in his presence, and leaves his offering: he attempts to bribe his God to prosper him in his trade, whether it be merchandize or procuration, or theft. There is no stated regular time of teaching, no public prayers said by a priest in the name of a mixed congregation, no gathering of the people

to go through a solemn service. Their great festivals are like our ideas of a fair; each man goes in his own time to the temple, makes his offering at the feet of the idol, goes out and purchases sweetmeats. All teaching or reading of the sacred books is in private houses; or if it is in the temple, it is in the courts of the temple, never in the consecrated edifice: the verandas or porticoes near the temple are used just as any others equally convenient would be. This use, to which the courts of the temple are applied, will throw light on many passages of the history and sacred volumes of the Jews. It is evident that the temples of nations whose worship is so conducted, need not be large like our churches; since it is not required that they should contain a multitude. In all very ancient temples, however magnificent, the part of the temple in which the deity is supposed to reside is small, surrounded by numerous buildings in which the priests and servants of the temple reside. This seems to have been the plan of the first temple of Jerusalem; it was that of the older Grecian temples, as we may observe from the Ion of Euripides, and it is at this day that presented by the temple of Mecca. In the temples of the Hindûs the great object of worship is not constantly exposed to view, nor placed in the larger outer building; it is always in an inner small and dark apartment, usually having only one door, requiring to have lights burning before it in order to be seen, and facing the door so as to be visible from the further side of an intervening saloon. It will be remarked that the different apartments in which the lings are placed at Elephanta answer this description, and would favour a belief that the *ling* itself was the principal object of adoration in the temple. In the grand excavation, the *ling* directly faces two of the three entrances, the eastern and western; it is likewise seen from the central point of the cave. In like manner, a person entering either of the two wings by their middle opening, in each of them has the *ling* immediately before him; this seems to mark it out as the principal and most frequent object of attention in the temple. There is some reason to conjecture, from the practice of other Hindû temples, that the great figure facing the grand entrance was only exposed to view on more solemn festivals. A veil was probably dropped before the recess, where the marks of some frame-work still exist, and on ordinary occasions only the two chapels, and occasionally the side-doors of the great temple, which all present the *ling*, were probably thrown open.

JHAREJAS OF THE PROVINCE OF CUTCH.

(From "An Account of the Province of Cutch, &c., by Capt. Macmurdo," in the 2nd Volume of the Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society.)

The Cutch Jhareja is half a Mussulman; he believes in the Koran, worships Mahomedan saints, does not eat forbidden food, and in some instances repeats the prayers prescribed by his faith. They all eat food cooked by Mahomedans, smoke the same hoka, and drink of the same water. They wear a cap and trowsers, and commonly swear by Allah. To this, however, there are a few family exceptions; for of late the religion of Vishnoo has become so prevalent in Cutch, that some of the Jharejas even have adopted it, with all its peculiarities. With regard to the others, they are Hindoos, inasmuch as they preserve a lock of hair on their heads, do not undergo circumcision, nominally adore every thing in the shape of an image, and will not eat of the flesh of oxen or other proscribed animals.

The Cutch Jhareja is a very different being from that of Kattiwar: the former country having been under one established head, the violent feuds of the latter are not to be met with: not but that Cutch has been the scene of contention for what may be called baronial rights; but these feuds having been generally settled by the arbitration of the rao or teelats, they have neither been so protracted nor so destructive as those we have heard of in Kattiwar. The chiefs have each their fort for defence; these are however falling fast into decay, and little pains have of late been exercised to keep them in repair.

The Jharejas in their present state are a

most ignorant and indolent race of men. They possess neither the activity, the spirit, the sense of honour, nor the jealousy of feudal rights and privileges, which were so remarkable in their ancestors, and which are not yet quite extinguished in the opposite peninsula. Their whole time is given up to sensual pleasures, among which the use of spirituous liquors is the most injurious. More than half the Jhareja population, I venture to say, is addicted to liquor to excess; and there is not one man in a hundred who does not drink spirits as regularly as an European drinks his wine. Those who are fond of spirituous liquors indulge in the morning early, at noon, and at night, so that they may be said to be constantly under the influence of spirits. Every town, or indeed grasia village, has a still, where liquor is extracted from coarse sugar, dates, or carrots, as the owners can afford. It is a very pure spirit, and much more pungent than European liquors, which are only valued by the natives when they can get them for nothing. In Cutch no disgrace attaches to a drunkard, and there are several deplorable instances among the Jhareja chieftains of the effects of constant intoxication. It is remarkable, that wherever spirits are much in use, opium-eating is not so prevalent; and in Cutch, among the Jharejas, I do not think that opium is so common, or at least to such an extent, as in Kattiwar. This remark is not applicable to the Vishnoo Jharejas, whose prejudices prohibiting spirits, they go to a very great excess in opium. I think that the latter is by far the more destructive of the two, if a judgment may be formed from their respective effects on the mind and body of the native.

The Jhareja has no animation: he passes a life of uniform indolence and sensuality; he seldom or never is seen on horseback, having recourse to a covered cart whenever he is compelled to leave his house. Palanquins are unknown, excepting one in which the rao is supposed to ride. No subject is allowed to use one, or a ruth with four wheels. He rises at an early hour, breakfasts and drinks, goes to sleep; rises at noon, dines and drinks, goes to sleep; rises about sun-set and sups, drinks, and goes to sleep again. The business of his gras gives him no concern. Let him have his liquor or his opium, and his Bhat and Lunga to sing and rehearse the warlike deeds of his ancestors, which are now but as a dream, these are all he wants. While the master of the family is thus careless and lost to every thing that is honourable or respectable, his wives (for they have often more than one) are active, jealous, and intriguing. They are the daughters of the Jhalla, Wagela Sadha, or Gohill Rajpoots, who marry the gras, and not the man. These wives have each their respective establishment of servants, cattle, carriages, &c. and a village, or more or less according to the means of the husband. The women of the Rajpoots are much distinguished from those of any other caste of Hindoos. They are high-spirited, bold, and enterprizing, and are justly celebrated for a remarkable neatness of person, and anxiety about personal appearance, even when advanced in life, which is met with in no other native. The Rajpootanee has her cosmetics and washes as well as the ladies of Europe, and understands the method of making an artificial mole or patch on the most favourable spot to set off the beauty of the skin or countenance; and, next perhaps to the love of wealth and rank, the improvement of her personal charms is the strongest passion in this lady's breast.

They are by no means exempt from the softer passion; but how can they love their drunken lords? and they have no access to gallantry of the higher kind. Sorry am I to be obliged to say, that scandal loudly asserts that the fair and interesting Rajpootanee is reduced to intrigue with servants and menials. This is proverbial; but are the ladies so much to blame when their husbands are hardly ever free from the effects of opium or spirits? The Jharejas strictly follow the Mahomedan custom of secluding their women from view, and the poorest family never allow their women to step beyond the threshold of the house. Their widows are not permitted to make a second marriage; but among the Abras* and Hothees, who are inferior descriptions of the Jhareja, the younger brother marries a brother's widow.

Female infanticide is an universal practice among the Jharejas. I am not aware that any new light can be thrown upon the origin of this inhuman custom. Every

* There are both Hindu and Mahomedan Abras.

thing connected with that part of the subject appears fabulous. It is said that the Summas all practised it whilst they remained Hindoos, and dropped it when they became Mahomedan converts. The Summas consider themselves as originally natives of Arabia, which they assert to have been subject to Hindoo princes, and support what they say by some striking evidence from the *Poorans*. Now it is generally admitted that infanticide was at one period practised in Arabia; and in that case, the custom would assume a very ancient character. It is however a very surprising fact, that, in the numerous Asiatic writers whom I have consulted, I have not met with one who mentions infanticide.

Another and very common opinion is, that infanticide was not prevalent among the Summas, and that it came into use among the Jharejas so recently as the seventh century of Islaam, when a marriage of one of their daughters to a Soomra chieftain of Amurcote was followed, as the tradition states, with misfortune and discredit to the Jhareja families. The practice was certainly in the first instance sanctioned by the Rajghor Brahmons, who have always been the priests of the Jharejas; and that class of men encouraged it by pretending to take upon themselves the guilt of the action and the punishment declared by the sacred writings to attend it. The origin of this inhuman custom is however unknown, nor do the Jharejas give themselves any trouble on that head. A very popular opinion is, that it originated in the want of means to procure becoming marriages for their daughters. This reason satisfies the present generation, and is sufficient inducement for them to kill their female offspring: there is also a feeling of pride connected with the practice, for a Jhareja conceives it a loss of character that his daughter should wed any man.

With regard to the mode of depriving the infant of life, I have heard none, excepting those already so often made public,—a little opium either administered from the nipple or finger; immerging the infant in a basin of milk so as to produce suffocation; and lastly laying the placenta upon its mouth. Such are the only methods which I have been told are practised; but it requires little to destroy so young and delicate a life. When the girl is born, its fate is seldom referred to the father, he only hears of the delivery of his wife by being told that his child is an inhabitant of heaven; on which he bathes, and no further notice is taken of the event. On some occasions however, when the mother is obstinate in her determination not to deprive the babe of life, the father is spoken to; but unless his heart relents, which is seldom the case, he declares his resolution not to enter the house or partake of food until the child is put to death. Thus in the first instance are the mothers forced to perform the unnatural and dreadful office; to which however by degrees they become accustomed, and are remarked to be ever afterwards more prejudiced and tenacious of the distinction of infanticide than the Jharejas themselves. The unfortunate victim is privately buried, according to the Hindoo custom of interring all children who die under the age of eight months.

Were the Jharejas to preserve their daughters, there could be no difficulty in procuring them suitable marriages; for surely no objection ought to exist to their being married into the castes from which the males are happy to accept of wives. These are, as has been said, Jallas, Wagelas, Gohills, Sodhas, and Purmars. The two latter may perhaps be objected to, they having lost on the score of respectability; but to the others there can be no scruples of this nature, for they are all confessedly as far above the Jhareja in point of purity of Hindoo character, as they undoubtedly surpass them in every other point of view whatever. The circumstances of these castes are not inferior to those of the Jharejas, and they resemble them in their independent state of society. Nevertheless these wretches, half Mahomedans half Hindoos, the most despicable and abject race of Rajpoots, addicted to every vice, assume to themselves a superiority which admits of their marrying the women of a race which they do not consider as sufficiently respectable to be honoured with their own women, and, under this blind sophistry, hesitate not to murder their innocent offspring; thus breaking through the most warm and social ties of human nature, and crowning their otherwise despicable character by the most atrocious of all crimes.

The result of the strictest inquiry that I have been able to make gives the gross number of Jharejas inhabiting Cutch at 8,000; of this number perhaps two-thirds are at that time of life when a family may be expected. Marriage is universal, though not contracted at the tender age at which it is generally celebrated among other Hindoos. Rajpoot women are commonly fifteen and sometimes seventeen and twenty years old before the marriage is consummated: a circumstance conducive to a healthy and numerous family. Allowing, however, for non-marriages and other circumstances, we may safely reckon that of the 8,000 arrived at maturity 6,000 are actually getting children. A birth every three years will give 2,000 births annually; a number which I can hardly think exaggerated, when it is considered that Rajpoot women seldom or never suckle their own children, for fear of destroying the beauty of their persons. If of these 2,000 births one-half are allowed to be males, we shall have annually a destruction of 1,000 human beings in this small tract of country.

I wish it was in my power to give a favourable account of the number saved, at present actually alive; but it is a certain fact that there are not sixty (I say sixty purposely to be beyond doubt, although it should be nearer thirty,) female Jharejas alive at this moment; and these are almost exclusively preserved by the influence of the precept of Vishnoo; which it may be hoped will yet spread its good effects more generally throughout this wretched country. A few have been preserved by such Jharejas as are particularly attached to Mahomedan tenets.

In addition to the foregoing sad detail, I must make a further addition to the list of deliberate murders. Mahomedans who consider themselves derived from the same stock as the Jharejas also assume the privilege of destroying their daughters. Among these are the Venes, Modhs, Dulls, Kewurs; besides Hothees, Mokursis, Jeysirs, Vurmsis, Jhadhas, Baraches, and Bhootas, half Hindoos half Mahomedans, to the number of 800 families, who generally practise female infanticide.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. XII.

(*Continued from p.* 252.)

I MUST confess I thought this country full of plagues, arising equally from the air, the water, and the land; for, without great precautions, Europeans could not exist, nor are they neglected by the opulent natives. The air is full of devouring animals, from the majestic adjutant to the small musquito, from whose tormenting attacks nothing but a gauze completely round your bed will preserve you. On land objects of terror and annoyance are innumerable, from the royal tiger to the ant; the latter you are obliged to keep from the bed by a trench of water, the foot of each bed-post being placed in a large brass or stone cup of water, to prevent their ascending among the bed-clothes. The destroyers in the river I have already mentioned; many human beings are devoured by the ravenous sharks. One melancholy instance occurred to Mr. Henderson, the boatswain of our ship, while we were here, who by some accident fell from a small boat called a dingay, which was lying alongside the ship: he sunk to rise no more. Much blood was seen to discolour the water astern of the ship immediately after the accident; as this could not be occasioned by the fall, we concluded that he was immediately seized by some monster. The loss of this worthy man and good seaman was severely felt by the captain and officers.

When our live stock was collecting for the voyage, the poultry was sadly destroyed by jackalls, who came over the walls of the compound, although it exceeded seven feet in height. A trap, made of a wine chest, open at one end, was set for them. The first night a very large jackall was caught; it was shot in the trap, but none of the servants would touch it, and we were obliged to get scavengers to take it away. Its legs appeared short in proportion to its body; it was covered with

bites and scars, and had but little hair: it had a strong offensive smell.

A covering was made for the poultry of mats and gram sticks, but still they were molested by those animals, and I have no doubt that if a dozen had been killed in one night, as many more would have appeared the next, rending the air with their dreadful howlings.

One forenoon some natives came to the gate with large round baskets, asking leave to exhibit the snake dance; when I permitted them to proceed, a man opened one of the baskets, where I observed a large snake about eleven feet long coiled up, which when irritated, sprung out, darted its forked tongue upon the man, who caught it near the head, and flung it from him several times; at length he let it bite his forehead, and the blood started from the wound. This appeared to me very surprising, but I afterwards understood they have a method of extracting the poison from the fangs when the animal is first caught. They also exhibited smaller snakes, one called the *cobra di capello*, the most dangerous of all the serpent tribe; they appeared perfectly under command, and when the baskets were again opened they instantly crept in and coiled themselves up. The native music, the *tom-tom* and pipe, was played during this exhibition. At their departure I gave the men a rupee, with which they were well satisfied, and went away, making me many salams.

Early in October, we accompanied Capt. B—— B——, by invitation, to the botanic garden, where we dined with a very agreeable party, and spend a pleasant day. The doctor's daughter, Miss R——, was an accomplished beautiful girl, lately arrived from England, who afterwards married Mr. S——, a civilian. We also met Dr. G——, who proposed sending some children home with us.

In our walks through the gardens, the wonderful banyan-tree most attracted my notice, whose pendent branches had taken root in several places, and supported the immense weight of the spreading canopy above. If I were botanist enough, I should attempt to describe many eastern plants, but my treacherous memory could not retain one-hundreth part of those the doctor was so kind as to point out. In the evening we crossed over from the gardens and came up by land. The ride through Fort William is beautiful; had it not been for the number of cannon and troops I should have thought it was some gentleman's enclosure; every thing appeared in excellent order, and deer and sheep were grazing on the banks and trenches.

We were told that Lord Mornington intended to have a superb palace built to the south of the city, facing the fort, which no doubt, when finished, will be a great ornament to Calcutta. St. John's church is an elegant light building, and well adapted to the climate.

We had often been invited to visit the school at Kidderpore. It is an institution for the natural daughters of officers of the army, who are unable to maintain them. By allowing a small sum from their monthly pay, they may have them placed in this school, where they are clothed and well educated; they are allowed to remain there as long as their friends think proper. We were much gratified with the regularity and order observed. Mr. B——, the head-master, is a most worthy man, and, as well as the mistress, is much respected. It happened to be the dancing evening, when the children are allowed to stand up with gentlemen invited by the school-mistress. During this time tea was served to the visitors, who generally retire at an early hour in the evening. The scholars are young ladies of colour, but many of them form very good connexions, in spite of the endeavours of the present Governor-general to prevent marriage between them and young men in the service.

Although it is said that this city contains upwards of half a million of inhabitants, I question if one twentieth part of that number occupy brick dwellings. So little serves the natives for shelter, that a few rupees are sufficient to purchase materials to erect a house for a large family; these huts, however, composed of mats and gram sticks, occasion much misery in the fires, which are but too frequent here. During our stay a fire happened, which in a few hours deprived upwards of ten thousand poor creatures of

shelter, and several of life. It is said that this suffering is often purposely inflicted by wretches who deal in the materials. About a week after this fire, we drove past the place, and were surprised to find the ground nearly covered with new huts. The wants of these people, particularly the Hindoos, are few. A piece of cloth loosely thrown over the body, and another rolled round the head as a turban, constitutes their wardrobe. Their food consists of rice and vegetables, which they make into curries: this simple fare, with water, is all the luxury they require.

I had an opportunity of witnessing that deplorable fanaticism for which they are so celebrated. This was the time of their grand festival, for regaining their castes, and other ceremonies. I was surprised by the Sircar one day asking me to allow the Materanny (the woman who swept the house) to regain her caste. I told him I had no objection, and that she might perform any ceremonies she pleased, provided her place was supplied. Three days after this, the woman presented herself, having cords passed through the flesh covering the ribs. There were a number of frantic looking men before and behind, some of whom held the cords while she danced backwards and forwards, drawing them through the wounded part at every movement, at the same time laughing and singing to the noise of their uncouth music. I was so much disgusted by the exhibition that I dismissed her. This however was nothing compared to the ceremony of swinging, which I afterwards saw at a place called the "Bita Connah." This is a wide road, in which three posts were placed at angles across the top, where they met a long beam, which rested upon a pivot; this could be swung round at pleasure, by means of ropes managed by those below. To the extreme ends of the pole, or beam, were affixed by ropes several iron hooks, which were thrust into the naked back under the shoulders of the devotee, who is then raised into the air and swung round many times; in the mean while he throws down flowers, and other things to the gazing and admiring multitude, with the greatest apparent indifference. This was performed by many men and women while we remained. We returned home, disgusted and distressed at the superstition and ignorance of these poor people; the streets were crowded with them, and wherever we turned our eyes, some spectacle of fanaticism presented itself. Some having cords passed in through their sides, in the way I have described, others had a long iron spit through the tongue, left to remain there for a certain time by way of expiation; but I shall not attempt a description of all the acts prompted by this atrocious enthusiasm. The horrid noise of their tom-toms, and other barbarous instruments playing before the different processions and idols in the streets, made it a great relief to our party to get out of the crowd and retire home. We had invitations to several "nautches," or grand entertainments given by Rajahs and rich natives, in honor of their idols. We attended one of them, which fully satisfied our curiosity. I think the name of the chief who entertained his friends at this nautch was Rajah Nop Kessein. When we entered his house, we were struck by the blaze of light and the number of guards, &c. in attendance. In the principal hall the first objects that attracted our notice were their three deities, Bramah, Vishnu, and Sheevah; they were large gilded wooden figures, most frightfully formed. We were told that these people admit no converts to their idolatrous worship, for none but those born Hindoos, and strictly adhering to their laws and ceremonies, will be retained amongst them; the slightest deviation is sufficient to render them outcasts.

We were received with politeness by the Rajah, and sprinkled with rose water. After we were seated sweetmeats were handed round, and the dancing and singing girls began their performance; but the whole exhibition appeared to us most stupid and inanimate. The tricks of jugglers, sword eaters, &c. formed part of the evening's entertainment. We left this scene at 10 o'clock, and were all very glad to return home.

Early in November a budgerow was engaged for an excursion to Chandernagore, a French settlement about forty miles above Calcutta. As we were to sleep in the budgerow, cots and curtains were provided, as well as table-linen, earthenware, and all necessaries for the

trip. On the 6th we embarked, and proceeded with the flood tide as high as Cossipour, during which time we had a fine view of the fertile land on both sides the river; but it is too flat to be interesting. As we passed along we saw several fires at the edge of the water, and were told that human bodies were burning. This I could scarcely believe until we anchored close to the shore, where a poor woman was making great lamentation; and when our boatmen enquired the cause, she told them she was going to burn the body of her daughter, who had died that morning. She had been performing some part of the funeral ceremony at the water side, before setting fire to the pile, which was only a few yards off. Some of our party wished to examine it, but were told if they did, they would interrupt the ceremony, and distress the relatives. The pile was presently set in a blaze, and in the course of an hour the whole was consumed to ashes. The smoke which the wind occasionally wafted towards us, had a most disagreeable smell. This is certainly the best mode of disposing of their dead; if they committed them to the Hoogley, they would be torn and mangled by sharks and birds of prey; and were they to bury them, they would be dug up by jackalls and wild dogs. To prevent this, the burial grounds of the Europeans are surrounded by a high wall.

Next day we passed Barrackpore, where the Governor-general has a country house, opposite to which is a Danish settlement called Serampore, where a society of English missionaries from Bristol have an establishment and a printing press; they are most useful in instructing the natives, and are much esteemed for their meek Christian deportment. We then passed Chinsurah, a Dutch settlement on the same side the river, a little above which we beheld a sight shocking to humanity. An old woman had been brought by her relatives to the brink of the river at low water to die; she was stretched on a sort of a cradle in the scorching sun, and appeared delirious, crying out in a most piteous manner; some inhuman wretches belonging to her were looking on at a distance with apparent indifference. This is another effect of their brutalizing superstition; it is the privilege of certain castes to be carried, when life is despaired of, to die on the banks of their sacred Ganges; and if the tide rises high enough to float them away before the breath is out of the body, their souls are believed to be secure of happiness.

In the afternoon we reached Chandernagore, where we landed, and had an excellent dinner at a French tavern. There was little to be seen here worth notice, except spacious empty houses; for the greater part of the inhabitants had left the place on account of the war. We returned to the budgerow, and next day retraced our course to Calcutta, where we arrived the following evening.

Towards the end of November, we dined with Mr. C—— L—— at Howrah, where I was introduced to his sister Miss L——, who was to proceed with us to England. I found her very agreeable in her manners. At table was a young gentleman who had been in the Kent Indiaman at the time of her capture. In reply to some questions about that unfortunate affair, he surprised us by saying that if the sailors and soldiers on board had only been armed with knives and forks they might have cut the enemy, who boarded them, to pieces; but from his account it appeared that all was confusion after the death of the captain. The prisoners had come to Calcutta on board an Arab ship, where they were put by the enemy. We expected that Mr. R—— M——, the purser of the Kent, would come home with us, as my husband offered him a free passage; but his affairs prevented his leaving India so soon. When the gentlemen joined us after dinner, I was surprised to observe many spots of blood upon the stockings of the young man; I soon understood that the musquitoes had been feasting upon his legs under the table during dinner, and indeed I did not escape their merciless stings myself. He had not taken the precaution of having a bag made for each leg, which is often necessary. New comers are generally much annoyed with these plagues, and instances have been known of the loss of limbs, and even of life, from the effect of the bites of these little insects.

We had to cross the river to Calcutta, and were obliged to retire earlier than usual. It would have been fortunate, however, if we had been half an hour later, for just as the boat put off from the

shore we heard a great noise fast approaching us; this was what is called the bore. Our boatmen appeared in great consternation; my husband desired them to land us again immediately, but they disregarded his orders, and pulled with all their might into the middle of the stream; this, as we afterwards understood, was the best way to avoid the danger. The night was very dark, which increased the awful aspect of the immense white foaming wave, as it advanced with vast rapidity, rolling over the sand, causing the boat, although one of large dimensions, to tumble and toss about in the most violent manner, and nearly filling her with water; this, however, appeared to us of little consequence, we were truly thankful for the preservation of our lives. These bores do much damage on the river, causing the loss of many lives and much property.

On the first of December the ship left town, to complete her lading at Saugor When the live stock was going off, the head Sircar, who was of the Bramin or priest cast, begged to have one of the kids, which was entirely black. I asked his reason for selecting that; he said he intended sacrificing it to his God, and that at the same time he would pray that we might have a fortunate voyage. I told him he should have no kid from me for any such idolatrous purpose, and enquired what sort of a god or gods he worshipped; he replied that his god was my god also. I told him I did not believe in his deity Brahma; he said that might be, but that I believed in the great Supreme of all, who inhabited the heavens, and created the sun, moon, and stars, with this world; who had also created Brahma, Vishnu, and Sheevah, inferior gods, to rule on earth, and superintend the affairs of mankind. I asked which of his gods required poor human creatures to sacrifice themselves in the Ganges to sharks, which I understood was their practice every year at a certain time. He said it was very true that it was so, and happy were the souls that were so taken from the body; that the god Varoona, who presided over the sea and all waters, immediately transported their spirits to the Supreme. I also asked him which of his gods required a woman to burn herself upon the funeral pile of her husband? he answered that such sacrifices were not enjoined by any law in their sacred books; that it was a voluntary act, that the soul of such a woman would be for ever happy; but that if she was pregnant at the time of her husband's death, she was not allowed to burn herself. He confessed, however, that the wife, who did not sacrifice herself, would be degraded and despised by her family. I told him that I trusted the time was not far distant when his gods would cease to find worshippers, and yield to the pure influence of Christianity. He informed me that their sacred books, which were in the care of the heads of his caste (the Bramins), were written by the Supreme himself; that in them it is declared that no earthly king, or people, can be admitted proselytes to the religion of the Hindoos, nor be incorporated with them; but he acknowledged, however, that it is foretold in their sacred records, that at one period of time all mankind will profess one religion, and worship the Supreme God in the same manner; and that then the spirits of all will be taken from the earth, which will be consumed and vanish like smoke. He confessed that this universal religion could not be that of the Hindoos, but some other. I often conversed with this man, who told me many strange things respecting their customs. He said his caste never ate any thing that had animal life; that their food consisted entirely of rice, vegetables, fruits, and milk, a kind of pastry, and sweetmeats made of honey, ghee, &c.; some of the inferior castes are allowed to eat fish, and some kinds of flesh made into curries with vegetables, but those are much more respected who abstain from such food. They respect all religions which enjoin the worship of the Supreme Being, and are commanded to give food and water to their greatest enemies. How very different is the mild deportment of these people to that of the Mahometans, who propagated the tenets of the Koran by the force of arms. The latter are the most numerous class here, and hate the poor Hindoos as much as they do the Christians; they are only kept in subjection by the great power of the English; they however respect our laws, which are administered to all impartially. But I have made a long digression. To return to the kid which I refused to give

the Sircar; he had still so great a desire to have it, that he said if I would give it to him he would beg my acceptance of a Bengal cow and calf, to take to the ship, provided I would faithfully promise not to suffer either to be killed. I gave way to his entreaties, and gave him the favorite kid; the next morning a fine young cow and her calf were standing in the compound for me.

I now became uneasy about the ship, as my husband had been absent with her four days, and it was reported a ship had run aground on a sand near Fultah; in the interval, however, I was gratified by receiving letters from my beloved parents in England, conveying good news of them and all branches of the family.

The next day my husband returned to Calcutta, saying that the ship had reached Saugor, and only waited to be dispatched; in consequence of which all was bustle and preparation for our embarkation.

As Messrs. Hudson, Bacon, and Co. had done all the repairs the ship required, they provided a comfortable vessel to take us down to Saugor. Two of Mr. H——'s sons were going home under our care, and their father intended accompanying them down the river. On the 6th of December 1800, we left Calcutta; we had omitted seeing the Black Hole so often described by travellers; we often, however, passed the monument erected in memory of the wretched sufferers at the west side of the writer's buildings, which forms one side of Tank Square. In the centre of this square is a fine piece of water, which supplies the inhabitants at all seasons of the year.

As the afternoon was very fine, we had an opportunity of again beholding the villas as we passed down Garden Reach, but they did not interest us at first. This is the case with almost every thing we are accustomed to have, either in view, or in possession.

The next day we reached Futtah, where we landed, and had an excellent dinner at the tavern, the only house of entertainment between Calcutta and Saugor. In the evening we again embarked in the accommodation boat, and next day reached the Friendship at Saugor, without accident.

On the 9th, Mr. Charles Law came on board to dispatch the ship; he solicited this appointment in consequence of his sister in law going home with us to England. This business being finished, we were joined by all the passengers in the evening, *viz.* Miss E. L——, Capt. R——, Capt. D——, Dr. L——, Mr. C—— D——, and the children, three boys and five girls, with their native servants, ayahs, &c.

The Hon. Company's ship Nonsuch was appointed to convoy the fleet to a certain distance; the ships ready to sail with us were the Minerva, Capt. Saltkeld; the Varuna, Capt. Faner, and the Highland Chief, Capt. Greenaway; also the Santa Cruz, Capt. John Collie, who was to keep company until we were off the island of Ceylon.

On the 11th December we left Saugor Roads, without losing any of our men by tigers, although boats from the ship had landed on the island almost every day. The next morning we discharged our pilot, just three months from the day we received one on board on our entrance to the port. A few days after we sailed we became somewhat settled, and soon formed ourselves at ease with each other; conversation, without stiffness or reserve, was kept up at table among our agreeable party, nor did it fail during the whole voyage. Capt. R—— was a well-informed agreeable man, and had seen much service in India, particularly under Lord Cornwallis, whom he served as military secretary; he was now returning to join his family in England. Dr. L—— was a particular friend of Capt. R——, and a most worthy man, much esteemed by many he had left behind; he also had seen much service with the army under General Sir Eyre Coote, whom he attended until his death. His memory was sadly impaired, particularly respecting any recent event; but of any thing concerning the army, or occurrences of former times, he could give the most minute account. This loss of memory was attributed to the consequences of a tiger hunt, the history of which I shall give you. Mr. R——, himself, and a party of gentlemen, had agreed to spend a little time with a friend at a place called Couti, not far from Kedgeree,

where they enjoyed the manly sport of bear hunting, and were generally successful. One morning they went out as usual, and left an elderly gentleman and a young man as his companion; these two had strolled from the bungalow on foot, enjoying the cool morning air. Nothing interrupted their pleasure until they passed an opening in the jungle, when their ears were assailed with a most hideous growl; upon turning to the spot whence the sound issued, they were horror-struck at seeing a large royal tiger worrying at the throat of a poor cow he had just seized. They instantly started back towards the house, thinking every moment they should be attacked by the tiger. The young man very soon out-ran the elder, who called lustily for him to stand and look the tiger in the face, assuring him it would not then attack them; at length the young man slacked his pace, and let the elder come up with him, who seizing his coat, cried, "now we are equal, you young dog, run for your life." They reached the house in safety, which without doubt they owed to the prey which had already occupied the animal's attention. Measures were now concerted for his destruction; accordingly next day a large party sallied forth, well mounted, upon elephants who were trained for such an encounter. They were very soon at the place where the tiger lay concealed; they partly surrounded him, but nothing could induce him to leave the cover. They fired many shots in all directions, and were in hopes they had killed him. The elephant upon which Dr. L—— was mounted being more bold than the rest, advanced to the jungle, when, just as he entered, the tiger sprang upon his neck; the doctor instantly fired his piece, and the furious animal quitted his hold, but the elephant was so frightened that he turned and set off at a rate which made it impossible for Dr. L—— to dismount until he came to a river, where in consequence of his apprehension that the elephant would ford, he dropped off behind, and hurt himself considerably with the fall; this however was not the worst, he now had to find his way back to the house, which was upwards of five miles distant, in a scorching sun: he was immediately seized with a jungle fever, from the effects of which his memory never recovered. The tiger was killed, but the party lost several gentlemen by fever before they returned to Calcutta, in consequence of which, neither Dr. L—— or Mr. R—— ever attended another hunting party while they remained in India.

We had the finest weather down the bay; the Nonsuch left us about latitude 16, and the Santa Cruz about latitude 10 north, leaving our squadron of four ships to take care of themselves, the Minerva being appointed commodore. We crossed the equator on the 28th December, without meeting any of those distressing calms so prevalent between the Brazil and Guinea coasts. Nothing occurred worth noticing until the 6th of January 1801, when about 11 P.M. the greatest panic seized all on board. We were alarmed by a grinding of the ship's bottom, as if she had struck on a coral bank, attended with a rumbling noise, and most violent tremulous motion of the vessel. The captain instantly ordered the lead to be thrown out, but no bottom could be found with a hundred fathoms of line; the pump was then tried, to see if the ship were leaky in consequence of the shock, but she was found as tight as ever. There was a fine light breeze at the time, and the night not so dark but that the other three ships could be seen at no great distance; we were in about nine degrees south latitude, and 92 east longitude, and upwards of five hundred miles from any known land. We were left to conjecture concerning this singular occurrence, but most of those on board concluded it must have been occasioned by an earthquake. Capt. R—— gave the best description of the sensation by which he was awakened: he compared the agitation of the ship to that which would be experienced if a number of anchors were dropped from different parts of her at the same instant, and the noise to that which the cables would make in running out. When we compared notes with the other ships, we found they had been alarmed in the same manner; indeed one of them had guns ready to make signals of danger. There can be no doubt that it was caused by some convulsion at the bottom near where the ship passed.

(To be continued.)

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 27.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of transacting the usual, and made special for other business.

Sundry papers that had been laid before Parliament since the last general court were submitted to the proprietors, in conformity with cap. 1, sec. 4 of the by-laws. Amongst these were, an account of the territorial debt of the Company, at the different presidencies, up to April last; amount of tonnage employed by the Company; an account of British manufactures exported to India; an account of the quantity of woollens exported to China; and an account of the quantity of tea exported from the port of Canton for the last ten years on account of the Company.

Agreeable to the resolution of the general court, of the 7th of April and 6th of July 1809, certain papers relative to the Company's college at Haileybury were laid before the proprietors. These comprised an account of the last open examination, and a list of the students who had obtained premiums; an account of the expenses incurred for board, lodging, and education, including salaries for professors and masters, &c.

The *Chairman* (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) informed the court that, since it last met, an act had been passed for enabling the Company to defray the expense of a corps of volunteers, the formation of which had been agreed to on the 7th of March last.

The *Chairman* added, he had now to acquaint the court, that it was made special for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a resolution of the court of directors of the 2d ult., granting, under the circumstances therein stated, a pension of £1000 per annum to Mr. R. M. Barnard, late assistant Coast and Surat warehouse-keeper. The report required by the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19, together with the documents upon which the said resolution had been formed, were open at this house for the perusal of the proprietors.

Report—"The court of directors of the "said United Company, in pursuance of "the by-law of the said Company, cap. 6, "sec. 19, do hereby report, that having "deemed it expedient to abolish the sepa-"rate establishment denominated 'the "Coast and Surat warehouse,' they have "in consequence thereof passed a resolu-"tion in the words or to the effect follow-"ing, that is to say:

"At a court of directors, held on "Wednesday, the 2d August 1820:

"Resolved, that Mr. Robert Markland "Barnard, the assistant Coast and Surat "warehouse-keeper, for whom no suit-"able employment offers, and who has "served the Company with diligence, "fidelity, and zeal, for upwards of thirty-"five years, during eighteen of which "he has held his present office, do, in "consideration of the severe disappoint-"ment to his hope of succeeding to a "more lucrative post, which the arrange-"ments now adopted will cut off, retire "upon a pension equal to his present "salary of nine hundred and fifty pounds "per annum, and that the sum of fifty "pounds per annum be added thereto, in "consideration of the loss he will sustain "in relinquishing an official residence, "which he enjoys rent and taxes free, to "be payable from the Company's cash, "and to be subject to the approbation of "the general court, and to the con-"firmation of the board of commissioners "for the affairs of India, agreeably to "the 19th sec. of the 6th cap. of the by-"laws, and the act of the 33d Geo. III. "cap. 52, sec 125."—

"That the grounds upon which the said "grant is recommended are, the want of "any suitable employment for Mr. Bar-"nard; his diligent, faithful, and zealous "services for upwards of thirty-five years "(eighteen of which in the situation of "assistant Coast and Surat warehouse-"keeper); the severe disappointment to "his hope of succeeding to a more lucra-"tive post, which has been cut off by the "arrangements recently adopted; and the "loss which he will sustain by the relin-"quishment of the official residence in "which he at present resides.

"The documents upon which the fore-"going resolution has been formed are "hereunto annexed.

"All which is submitted to the general "court."

The *Chairman* said, as the papers referred to in the report had been before the proprietors for a considerable time, he should now merely move, "That the "court approve the grant of £1000 per "annum to Mr. R. M. Barnard, subject "to the confirmation of another general "court."

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Hume* wished to make a few observations on this occasion, not so much with reference to the motion immediately before the court, as to the general commercial system carried on by the Company to

India. He had read the papers connected with this case, which had been laid before the proprietors, and he was exceedingly glad to find that the court of directors had at last begun to reduce the commercial expenditure of the Company: a determination which was in the highest degree necessary to the furtherance of their interests. He must, however, remark, that the report of the Committee now before them afforded strong grounds for thinking that here, as in the case of the other individuals, employment might have been found for this gentleman in some other department in their service, instead of allowing him to retire on a pension. As they had thought fit to transfer the elders and labourers of the department that had been abolished to another, he could not help believing that, in so large and extensive an establishment, they might also have found an adequate situation for this individual, instead of superannuating him, in his youth, as it were, and placing him on *full*, not on *half-pay*. He supposed that a contrary course was adopted lest there might be any interruption of the fair succession to different offices, and therefore he would say no more on the subject, although he really thought, and must repeat, that private interests ought, in a small degree, to give way to public necessity, which the reduction of the establishments was. He now begged leave to bring to the recollection of the court what had passed within those walls, on three or four different occasions, relative to their India trade. So far back as the year 1813, he, certainly before an unwilling audience, called on the court of directors to reduce their commercial establishments, and stated his reasons for asserting that the trade to India had been, and must continue, a losing concern. If there were any proprietors present who had heard him on that occasion, he would assert before them, with confidence, that time and experience had verified the positions he had then laid down, and that, from the time when he first introduced the subject down to the present moment, the trade had been carried on at a very great loss to the Company. If the court had then attended to his recommendations, they would have saved an immense sum to the Company, which had been lost by this trade. The court would now hear with great surprise, that in the years 1817 and 1818, when he again submitted to them that great losses were sustained in different departments of the Company's trade to India, and recommended them therefore to reduce their trade, he was met by the counter-statement of an hon. director (Mr. Grant), not then in his place, who flatly and directly denied that there was any loss whatsoever on the commerce carried on with the different parts of India. He declared, that he should be ready to prove, that the profits on the trade were such as authorised the Company to go on with it. But the dispatches of the 2d of July and the 6th of Aug. of the year 1817, and of the 24th June 1818, sent to the different Governments abroad, and now submitted to the proprietors, for the first time, proved in the clearest manner the great losses that were sustained by that trade.—Yet, would it be believed, that at the very moment when that hon. director (Mr. G) contradicted him, and was supported in that contradiction by the gentlemen within the bar, who declared that the trade was profitable, the official documents now produced shewed that they were losing, at that time, 40 per cent. and upwards, on the whole of the cloth and muslin imports of the India trade. When an hon. director made a statement, it was to be expected that there would be a scrupulous attention to facts, and he was disposed, on such occasions, to give credit to such facts: he was therefore sure the court would hear with astonishment, that at the moment when it was attempted to put him down, by saying that his statements were not correct, these statements were supported by circumstances of which the court of directors were then cognizant; for in the dispatches to India in 1817 and 1818, already noticed, the court of directors stated, not as a matter of doubt or of speculation, but as a thing which was decidedly proved, that with respect to 10 or 12 articles, which, indeed, formed the whole of their trade nearly, it was impossible to carry on the India trade profitably, in competition with British manufactures of the same description. With the view of satisfying themselves and of convincing the governments in India, the court of directors procured 10 or 12 pieces of muslins and cotton cloths, of British manufacture, so nearly alike to the same kind of articles manufactured in India, as to be distinguished with difficulty, and they sent them out to India, that they might be seen and compared there, both as to quality and prices. The court stated that for a piece of British Daccas, of 20 yards long by one yard broad, the price was 55s., whilst the prime cost and expenses of a piece of the same quality and dimensions from India cost the Company 135s.; for Dacca humuls 89s. and British humuls 25s.; for Naldi cossaes 89s., whilst British cossaes cost only 60s.; Santipore mulmuls 47s. and British mulmuls only 29s. Kirpa mamsucks 61s. and British only 33s.; Santipore cloths 80s. and British of the same quality 50s. He mentioned these to shew the difference of prices, and that the court, in their dispatch to India, stated that the British were so good as to supercede the sale of India of the same kinds, and they, therefore, ordered the

reduction of their investments and commercial establishments. It should be recollected, that the commercial charges, freight, and duty on Indian cloths and muslins, were equal to the prime cost of the goods.

Mr. *Lowndes*.—English muslins cannot be placed on a level with those of India.

Mr. *Hume* continued.—His hon. friend might be a very good judge of muslins, but the criterion of sale of these articles was better to judge by; and if he attended the Company's sales, and had read their dispatches and reports to which he had alluded, he would find it very difficult to persuade any individual that English muslins were not equal to India, considering the comparative prices at which they were sold here. He thanked the court of directors for the measures they had taken to reduce the expense of their commercial establishment, as it was better late than never, and was sorry to have been compelled to say so much; but he felt that he had reason to complain of the hon. director to whom he had before alluded, who had charged him with stating that, which was incorrect, while the fact was, that his statements were borne out by the very documents now laid before the court, while those of the hon. director were disproved. Looking to their own statements, he found that on the Bombay trade, amounting formerly to £1,500,000, there had been a falling off of £270,000, or to one-sixth, and he believed the Bengal and Madras trade had decreased in the same proportion. It appeared by the papers submitted to the proprietors, that all the Bengal factories for the purchase of muslins had been abolished, except one; at Madras only one remained, and at Bombay *all* had been abolished. He must, therefore, contend, that if the whole commercial produce of the India trade had been reduced to one-sixth in amount of the former investments, it followed, as a matter of course, that the expense of the establishments for carrying on the trade ought to be reduced in somewhat of the same ratio. The expense of the warehouse establishments last year were £13,747, when the trade or investment was near two millions sterling, and as the trade was now reduced to one-sixth of that amount, so ought the warehouse establishment expense to be reduced. The establishment necessary to carry on the remaining trade ought, in every point of view, to be proportioned to the reduction which the amount of that trade had experienced. Instead of reducing the establishment of £13,747 to £2,500 or nearly one-sixth of the whole, as the amount of the investment had been reduced, it was only proposed to reduce the establishment to £7,774, or about one-half. Indeed there would only be a saving at present of £3,404 in the establishment, and the sum of £5,973 in the course of three or four years. He did not, therefore, consider the reduction that had been made as equivalent to the reduction which circumstances called for, and he hoped that the court of directors would economize still further. Considering the present state of capital and trade in India, and looking to the manner in which investments were procured there, he would again state it as his opinion, that it was quite impossible for the Company to continue the trade in cloths of any kind to India, without encountering a very great loss, and he therefore recommended them to discontinue the whole. A speculation, he understood, had been made with respect to cotton: but he was convinced that, if they carried on a trade in that or any other article, it would be found equally ruinous with that which their own statements proved the trade in cloth to have been. In conclusion, the hon. proprietor observed, that, in his opinion, the court of directors might have found employment for a young man, who was able and willing to exert himself in the service of the Company, seeing that they must necessarily have a great number of situations in so large an establishment.

Mr. *Rigby* said, he knew it was a most ungracious office to oppose an individual grant. He was not disposed to cavil at the conduct of the directors for rewarding meritorious services; and on this occasion they appeared to have acted with becoming consideration, both for themselves and the Company. But he must protest, in times of public want, as these professedly were, against the pensioning off of individuals, at a season of life which did not require indulgence, but when, on the contrary, their services were peculiarly valuable, since they possessed all the advantages of matured experience. He could see no reason for granting pensions to such individuals, unless to increase a system of patronage, which the public purse could but ill bear. He did not mean, in saying this, to reflect on the conduct of the court of directors, with reference to this proposition; and he hoped, on future occasions, when the court of directors were about to discharge useful individuals, that they would see whether they could not be placed in other situations, instead of making them chargeable to the Company; that gentlemen would look to an independent discharge of public duty, in preference to private interest.

Mr. *Lowndes* approved of the independent sentiments of the hon. proprietor; he conceived that an independent man, whatever might be his portion of ability, was the most useful man in the community. Why should they pension off a man whom they could employ? Indeed he thought that a man who had been 35

years in their service, must feel, as he would, very much hurt, when he was set aside as a useless member. It was a most obnoxious way of providing for an individual; it was not conferring the *otium cum dignitate* on a man, but dismissing him with the *otium sine dignitate.* (*A laugh.*) Another observation, which he had often before made, here presented itself; he conceived that, when so large a pension as £1000 a-year was to be voted from the public purse, it ought to be done in a full court. Looking at the small number present, could it be said that the sum proposed was granted by the voluntary and unbiassed will of 2,000 proprietors? In the House of Commons, no business could be done unless 40 members were present; and he could see no reason why a certain number of proprietors should not be necessary to constitute a general court. He should move a resolution to that effect, as a by-law to the Company. When 14 or 15 proprietors met on such an occasion, it looked more like an assembly of the directors and a few of their friends, than a regular general court; and it reminded him of the facetious Dean Swift, who, perceiving no one in the church but his clerk and himself, commenced the service thus; — "Dearly-beloved Roger, the scripture moveth you and me, in sundry places."—So might the hon. chairman say to the few gentlemen in attendance, "Dearly-beloved proprietors, this pension moveth you and me to vote." (*Laughter.*) Could they suffer such a system to go on? For that reason, he would not vote for the pension in the present state of the court: it was a disgrace to vote so large a sum in so thin a court. He thought they had much better reduce their debt. But it was the fashion now-a-days, to pay debts, by saying to the creditor, "call again to-morrow!" — (*A laugh.*)—Aye, and "to-morrow, and to-morrow,"—which to-morrow very often never came at all. He trusted that some individual, more able than he was, would point out the abuses that must soon arise from pensioning individuals, for whom some suitable employment, not too laborious, might be provided. He had been talking, this morning, of the great manufacturer, Mr. Arkwright, who employed 1500 persons. He gave nothing in charity, but he procured employment for that large body of individuals, which was infinitely more meritorious.

The *Chairman.*—Much of the observations which have fallen from the hon. proprietor who opened this discussion, refers to what has taken place on a former occasion, and the debate arising out of it; it has, in fact, very little bearing on the present subject. I regret exceedingly that the hon. director to whom he has alluded is not now in his place, to answer such observations; but, in his absence, I will take upon myself to assert, that the hon. proprietor's statement is not correct, as to all the circumstances occurring on that day. The hon. director alluded to, never maintained that in certain articles of commerce no loss was likely to occur: he was too well acquainted with the improving state of the British manufactures, and their capability of competition in the fabric of cloths, not to know that the trade with India in muslin and calicoes was unfortunately in such a state of depression, that the Company would probably be driven out of the market. What that hon. director then contended for was, that we ought not to give up the whole of our Indian commerce. His argument combated the idea of our entirely abandoning it; and, in my opinion, no such idea ought at this time to be maintained; we are right, as far as my judgment goes, in continuing it.

The court of directors are giving the best proof in their power, by the present instance, that they are willing to resign every article of commerce which is not fraught with advantage to the Company. They are, from peculiar circumstances, under the necessity of reducing their establishments abroad, and the natural consequence has been to reduce one department at home. In entering upon the subject of this reduction, nothing appeared more desirable to the court of directors than to find employment, if it could consistently be effected, for the individual whose pension is the subject under discussion. They found, however, too great a difficulty to overcome. From the long standing of Mr. Barnard, it was impossible to translate him into any other office of the establishment, without at the same time visiting with injustice and injury some other individual, who from his fidelity and attention would be properly and naturally looking up, to a merited and unbroken succession. What must be the feelings of such a deserving servant on having Mr. Barnard put over his head! This circumstance rendered it necessary for the court of directors to lay this case before a general court, and call upon the proprietors to provide liberally for a servant, who, during a long course of years, has acted with diligence, fidelity, and zeal. No individual has better pretensions to your liberality; and, indeed, I am happy to find that, in the course of the observations, no objection has been made to his merits.

Some remarks have been thrown out by an hon. proprietor (Mr. Rigby), with respect to the patronage which grants of this kind *may* produce; but as the hon. gent. distinctly stated they did not apply to the present instance, I conceive they might have been well spared.

As there was no objection to the propo-

sition, I will move, "That the court ap- "prove of the resolution of the court of "directors of the 2d. ult., subject to the "confirmation of another general court."

As it is necessary that a second court should be held, to confirm the resolution, it will afford an opportunity for a fuller attendance of proprietors, which will counterbalance the paucity of numbers now complained of.

Mr. *Lowndes* despaired of seeing a fuller court during the shooting season.

Mr. *Rigby*.—Notwithstanding the hon. chairman had expressed an opinion, that his (Mr. Rigby's) former observation might be spared, still he thought that an observation of that kind might be fairly allowed, as it was intended to apply to the future conduct of the directors. There was one point connected with this case, which it was very necessary for the court to advert to. Mr. Barnard was stated to be an old, assiduous, and faithful servant, still in the full possession of his powers, and having all the advantages of a matured experience. Now, supposing this gentleman, looking to the rival state of the commerce of England, not only between individuals, but with reference to the full activity of what I call the bad and mischievous policy, which allows foreign nations to trade to India; suppose him (Mr. B.) to devote his future life to the service of some rival trader, would it be in the power of the Company, under such circumstances, to suspend his pension? A thousand a-year was a very large sum, and when individuals who had filled high judicial situations retired on £1200 per annum, he could not avoid saying that the pension now proposed to a gentleman in Mr. Barnard's situation, was an extensive and liberal one—he would not denominate it extravagant. In granting it, they ought to consider how far it was likely to be beneficial to the service, and how far the individual was, in future, likely to act meritoriously; because, if he hereafter transferred his efforts, and gave the benefit of his abilities to a rival, the Company might have the mortification of experiencing considerable inconvenience from one who had received, and was receiving, great favour from them, unless they possessed the power of withholding the pension, if circumstances demanded it. The grant of the pension ought to be limited to the period of the non-employment of the individual, or to the time during which he continued to reside in the British dominions. It should be so limited, that a discretionary power should be vested in the court to withhold it if necessary.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, the same plan ought to be adopted by that court on which Government acted with respect to pensions in the army and navy; there, when an individual who was in the receipt of a pension, came into the possession of property, he was obliged to give the pension up; he therefore thought an amendment should be moved, stating "that in case this, or any other individual pensioned by the Company, received, by way of bequest or otherwise, from any relation or friend, an accession of property, his pension should be diminished in proportion." Thus, if Mr. Barnard became possessed of £500 a-year, he ought to give up half of his pension. Such was the plan of the Government, even with reference to the widows of those who had fought the battles of their country. And what was the effect of the system? why it enabled them to give a greater number of pensions to the widows of meritorious officers than they could do, if those who became rich retained the Government allowance.

The question was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

Mr. *Rigby*. I asked a question, to which I have received no answer. Does the court of directors possess the power of discontinuing this pension, in case this gentleman accepts of another employment?

The *Chairman*. I consider that the pension voted by the court is for life.

Mr. *Lowndes*. Without condition?

The *Chairman*. Yes.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, surely these unconditional pensions were very improper. It could not certainly be any disparagement to a warehouse-keeper, to have his pension granted on the same terms as those on which Government conferred pensions on meritorious general officers. A warehouse-keeper undoubtedly filled an office of great trust, and therefore he should be properly rewarded; but he conceived the best way of doing this would be, to give him some situation that would occupy him two or three hours in the day. He recollected a person in a banking-house, whose duty it was to come at ten and stop till three o'clock; and he declared that, but for this employment, he should not have known what to do with himself. This individual might be in the same situation, and therefore it would be better perhaps to give him some light employment commensurate with his advanced period of life.

Mr. *S. Dixon* objected to pensions granted for life; and he did so on the principles of plain common sense, which told him, that no person could take on himself to assert that this Company would exist during the period of any individual's life. If the charter were not renewed, any person on whom a pension for life had been conferred would have a fair and equitable claim for compensation, with reference to his existing interest. He had not held up his hand for the pension nor against it; but, anxious as he was to see

the Company act on a liberal scale, he could not avoid saying that the grants voted often exceeded the due bounds. It was hardly possible to suppose that any person who acted as a warehouse-keeper to the Company, could deny that, during the period he filled that office, he held a very lucrative situation. If that were the fact, he conceived they ought to take care that their grants should not go beyond the period to which the existence of the Company might be restricted. Indeed he would much rather, when the Company in future granted any allowances to any of their officers, that it should be during the pleasure of the court, and not for life; because, as the hon. proprietor (Mr. Lowndes) had said, they ought not to make an allowance to a rich man. The grant, it appeared, was secured to the individual for life, as if words were used to that effect; and yet the Company itself, with all its supposed possession of wealth, might come to be distressed for money; it would then be a lamentable thing to be obliged to provide for such sums as this. In the advertisement he saw nothing about granting this pension "for life." If it were not so expressed in some of the documents connected with the case, he thought the question was open, and that the pension ought to be granted for this gentleman's life, "provided the Company's charter continued so long." He observed an hon. gentleman (Mr. Pattison) smile at this; but almost every day of his life he was in the habit of receiving similar marks of observation, and he had ceased to be affected by them. He repeated, that the grant should be for life, with the proviso that the Company's charter so long continued.

Mr. *Pattison* assured the hon. proprietor that the smile to which he had alluded did not apply to him, and that he should always be disposed rather to smile *with* than at him. The question which had been introduced to the court by the pending discussion was one of great novelty and considerable importance. Hitherto, when a servant deserved well of the Company, and was, in consequence, granted a pension out of the Company's funds, no notion had ever been entertained of fixing a period short of the whole of life, at which it was to cease. This was undoubtedly therefore quite a new question; it has arisen from the fear expressed by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Rigby), lest the individual who was about to receive such a reward, or any other individual similarly circumstanced, should, after leaving the Company's service, devote himself to the service of some rival trader. He (Mr. P.) could not permit himself to suppose that *any* person who derived emolument from the Company would so conduct himself. In this instance, however, he could relieve the hon. proprietor's mind from such an apprehension; it had been deemed expedient to discontinue the department to which this gentleman belonged, and it became necessary to provide for him in the way proposed, because there was no other situation in the Company's service to which he could succeed. "But," says the hon. proprietor, "he is at a time of life fitted for active exertion; and if he is carrying with him a perfect knowledge of the Company's affairs, that knowledge may be turned to our disadvantage." In answer to which, it need merely be stated, that even if the individual were so forgetful of what he owed the Company, all his exertions could produce nothing but ruin and destruction to his employers; he could only expose the extent of loss to which their speculations would lead, instead of the profits they might expect to realize. It was evident therefore that, were he so inclined, this gentleman could not harm the Company. But after receiving this pension, if he should embark in any kind of commerce, which was not a probable circumstance, and thereby enlarge his income, he did not conceive that to be at all objectionable. There were instances of gentlemen returning from India with a million in their pockets, embarking in trade, endeavouring to add half a million more; and why should not this gentleman, should he be so disposed, be allowed to make use of his experience and enlarge his fortune. Much had been observed respecting the amount of this pension; if the facts were examined, it was not an extraordinary grant. This person, it should be recollected; had heretofore a good house to reside in, rent-free, together with an income of £1000 a-year; he would now have the income without the house. He (Mr. P.) could not consent to this new doctrine of limiting the duration of pensions according to particular circumstances; he did not admire in this case reverting to the principle of *quamdiu se bene gesserit*. If the pension were held by an uncertain instead of a certain tenure, the worst consequences might follow; caprice or fancy might operate fatally to the interests of those who had been the most zealous servants; a mere fancy might take the court to submit some motion, which, if carried, would ruin the person, however faithful he may have been, at whom it was levelled. He thought grants should be so regulated, that every man might look forward with perfect certainty to the permanency of what was granted as a consideration for his long and approved services. If, however, the circumstances adverted to by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Dixon) should take place, and the Company cease to exist, God help the annuitants, the pro-

prietors, and all those connected with the establishment; such a catastrophe would overwhelm all. He should rather entertain a more pleasing prospect: that the Company should carry on its business successfully, and look forward to its continued prosperity. But should the worst happen, for himself, he would much sooner consent to a reduction or loss of his dividend, than to a diminution, much less an extinction of those rewards which their old and tried servants had so justly earned. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lowndes* observed, that there was a very great difference between enjoying a pension when a man was poor and when he was rich. The hon. gent. who had just spoken seemed to think that, if the suggestion which had been made to the court were adopted, their servants would probably suffer from caprice. God forbid that any servant of the Company should hold his pension under so uncertain a tenure. Still he would say, that when the Company allowed pensions they ought to act on the principle adopted by Government; and when an individual derived wealth from any other source, the grant of the Company ought to be decreased in proportion.

The *Chairman* interrupted the hon. proprietor by remarking, that the course of the debate into which the court had strayed was quite irregular. The question had already been carried, but the hon. proprietor would have an opportunity of declaring his sentiments when the next proposition was entered upon.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, he had asked a plain question, to which no answer had been returned, and therefore he would repeat it; for, old as he was, he was not too old to learn. He again requested to know whether, in any of the documents connected with this grant, it was stated, in express words, to be for the life of the party?

The *Chairman*.—The resolution does not express it in words, but I consider it to be the meaning of the court of directors, and the proper interpretation of the vote just given.

The *Chairman* then said, "I have now to submit to the court, that it is further made special for the purpose of submitting to the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the court of directors of the 2d ult. recommending the grant of a pension of £500 a year to Mr. George Mordaunt, jun., late second clerk in the Coast and Surat department. The report required by the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19, together with the documents on which the said resolution has been made, have been for some time open to the proprietors."

The report of the court of directors was then read. It recited the resolution of the court, as in the former case, *mutatis mutandis*—adding, "That the grounds "upon which the said grant is recommended, are, the want of any suitable "employment for Mr. Mordaunt, and his "services to the Company for upwards "of twenty-seven years."

The *Chairman* stated this to be a further instance in which it was found necessary, by the abolition of the Coast and Surat warehouse, to provide for an individual connected with that department, as the court of directors had it not in their power to assign him any suitable employment; he therefore moved that the court approve the resolution, &c. subject to confirmation.

Mr. *Hume* assured his hon. friend (Mr. Lowndes) that he was quite wrong as to the practice with respect to pensions which prevailed under Government: there was no instance in which the accession of fortune deprived the individual of his pension, or even reduced it. His hon. friend confounded two things that were extremely different. If any gentleman, having a pension, accepted of an office under Government, then the amount of that pension merged in the salary attached to the office. Lord Hobart had received a pension of £1,500 a year from that court; but, when he became president of the board of controul that sum merged in the salary of £5,000 per annum, which was attached to the office. As far as the last act, that of the 53d of Geo. III. provided regulations with respect to pensions, those regulations had been followed; and he thought it would be exceedingly unfair to adopt this new principle, that any man who received a pension from the Company for his services (and he always understood that pensions were granted only on those terms) should be deprived of that pension because he had chanced to meet with an accession of fortune.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, facts were stubborn things. The widow of a general officer told him herself, that because she had fallen into a property of £4,000 a-year, her pension had been discontinued.

Mr. *Hume* observed, two or three years ago such a system prevailed; but, by a late act of parliament, individuals were allowed to hold their pension, notwithstanding any accession of fortune. A proposition (Mr. Hume continued) had formerly been submitted to the court, with respect to the number of proprietors who ought to be present when a grant of money was about to be made. It was then stated, that a few proprietors formed a court, under the law, as much as if 5,000 persons were present; and that it followed, as a matter of course, that no by-law could affect that which the act of

parliament permitted. He would now express his sentiments on the case immediately before the court, which differed materially from that just decided. Mr. Mordaunt, jun. had, it appeared, served the Company for 27 years; but the fact was, that he entered the service at the age of 13, and was now only 40 years of age. This was a very early period of life to retire on a pension. He (Mr. Hume) had arrived at that age, and he by no means considered himself an old man. He was well able to undergo a good deal of fatiguing business; and he must state, that, if persons of 40, 42, or 44 years of age were suffered to quit the service of the Company on large pensions, when they were in the perfect possession of their faculties, it was futile to talk of economy.

The *Chairman*.—The age of this individual has nothing to do with the recommendation.

Mr. *Hume* was aware that it had not, in the view which the court of directors had taken of the subject. They recommended this pension, on the ground that no suitable employment could be found for Mr. Mordaunt in the Company's service; but, though they could not find such an employment now, might not a proper one present itself next year? If the court agreed to this pension, they at once put it out of their power to avail themselves of such a circumstance. He must contend, unpleasant as the task was, that it was highly improper to place men of 40, or of 45, on a sort of superannuation list. A gentleman near him had favoured him with a paper (a copy of which he had himself intended to bring down, but had forgotten it), which proved how rapidly the expense of the Company's establishment were increasing. In the last year, up to Jan. 1820, so far from attending to economical plans, an increase of salaries had taken place (although there was an admission of a decrease of duties) to the amount of £3,290 and, up to May, 1820, the sum of £5,325 was granted by this court in pensions, forming an increased expenditure of near £9,000 in one year. Therefore, before they granted a pension to a young, hale, and perfect man, a man of great experience, and of exemplary habits, they ought to consider seriously, whether they could not find employment for him. Must not such a man be a much more capable and valuable servant than one without experience? Trained, as it were, to a complete knowledge of their business, would they say to him, "notwithstanding all your experience and all your ability, we cannot give you employment, and therefore we will present you with a pension for life." Confident that the court of proprietors, if acquainted with the circumstance, would not sanction it, he would immediately move an amendment, premising that he knew nothing of the individual, except what the documents set forth. He then moved, "That all the words after the word 'that' be omitted, in order to insert the following:

"This court, taking into due consideration all the circumstances attending the case of Mr. G. Mordaunt, the experience he has acquired in the Company's employ, and his ability to continue his services, do therefore recommend to the hon. court of directors to avail themselves of the first opportunity of employing Mr. G. Mordaunt, in such a manner as will render his experience and abilities useful to the Company, instead of granting the pension of £500 a-year, now proposed."

It might (continued Mr. Hume) be objected, that, by acceding to this proposition, Mr. Mordaunt would probably be placed over the head of some gentleman, who had entertained the hope of succeeding to a higher situation in the office where he had been long employed. But he considered this objection to be of little weight, when he recollected that, of late years, it had been the practice to select individuals from one office, and to employ them in another; while those who complained of the system were told that the good of the service required it, and, therefore, they had no right to oppose it. He was one of those who thought that every individual ought to make some sacrifice for the public interest, and he moved the present amendment, because he felt that any sacrifice which it might lead to, would be useful to the Company. He would, however, be satisfied, if the court of directors would take a little time to look about them for a situation in which, without difficulty, the experience of Mr. Mordaunt could be made useful and effectual. If they would postpone the consideration of the resolution for that purpose, he would not press his amendment; otherwise, he felf himself bound to do so. If Mr. Mordaunt had been a man advanced in years, he would not have quarrelled with the grant; but when it was proposed to give a large pension to a man younger than he was himself, it required some serious consideration.

Mr. *Lowndes* rose with pleasure to second the amendment, and exclaimed, "Would to God he could second *all* his hon. friend's propositions in every other place." If they gave a pension to a young man of 40, they would be superannuating an individual when he had scarcely attained the meridian of human life. Why did not the directors give this pension to some person who was 60 or 70

years of age, and let Mr. Mordaunt fill the situation that would thus become vacant? They would, by adopting so plain a course, have an opportunity of rewarding the services of that individual, without using the Company's funds for that purpose. What should they think of a man in trade, who would send a faithful servant adrift at the very moment when he was likely to derive the greatest assistance from him? Common policy should lead them not to give up an old and well-qualified servant; it was at once detrimental to the service of the Company, and to the true interest of the individual.

The *Chairman*.—The difficulty which has presented itself in this case, has arisen in a great measure from the length of this gentleman's service. The lower clerks of an office may be easily transferred without injury to any one, but the proprietors must be aware, that in transferring a gentleman of twenty-seven years' standing to such a situation as he would have a right to expect, the probability is, that much disappointment and discontent would be felt by such as had been long in their departments, and naturally looking forward to a regular and progressive succession, which such an introduction would unavoidably break in upon. This is the difficulty on which the court of directors were necessarily compelled to propose a suitable provision for a gentleman who had served so long and so faithfully. It is on the same ground he resisted the amendment, which could not be supported without opening a door to great harshness and manifest injustice.

Mr. *Rigby* thought, in all questions that related to individuals, those who addressed themselves publicly to the court could not be too scrupulous in abstaining from any statement by which an individual was likely to suffer, either in public opinion or in the opinion of his friends; and therefore he thought it right, while stating his intention to support the amendment, to have it distinctly understood, that he felt no prejudice against the gentleman whose case was now before the proprietors, who he had no doubt was a deserving and meritorious individual, and that the proposition was introduced as a measure which the court of directors sincerely conceived to be just and proper. He was far from being desirous to impute any thing like a job to the directors on this occasion. He believed the proposition was the result of their honest feeling; that having been obliged, in the course of their commercial proceedings, to remove this individual from his usual employ, it was necessary to afford him the means of future existence. His idea, however, was, that they ought to look to the interests of the proprietors, which had been so much impaired by the commercial difficulties of the present time. With this view, he felt it to be a duty incumbent on those who were entrusted with the administration of the Company's funds, to watch over them with the utmost attention to economical arrangements. He felt it to be no reason when, in calling for this pension, the directors said, that at the present moment no situation could be found suitable to this individual. Let this gentleman hold his pension or his salary, till some situation could be found in which he might be advantageously employed. They were not in the situation of some establishments (perhaps he might say it was the case with the government of the country), who were obliged to send individuals adrift without provision or reward, though it might be asserted that they were not very particular with respect to the expenditure of the public money. While he was on a subject connected with the grant of pensions, he felt himself induced to advert to the great power exercised by the board of controul. It was, *indeed*, a board of controul. In their commercial arrangements, and in their patronage, it controlled the directors; so far as the influence of that board went, the great political interests of England were sacrificed, and the court of directors were placed under the authority and control of the ministers of the day. They felt it, and they felt it sorely. Better would it be, if the directors attended to the just exercise of their prerogatives in that court, by which their proper authority would be secured. If they cherished that feeling, they would wait until they could give this individual an employment suitable to his services, and adapted to his talents. Though the linen or the muslin department might not afford employment, still, as he was a man of commercial habits, he might be placed in some other situation where his abilities would be serviceable, and therefore he would oppose the granting a perpetual pension to him.

Mr. *Strettell* said, the question before the court simply was, whether they should grant this gentleman a pension; and it had given rise to a discussion which he regretted, because he thought it only served to tamper with the feelings of individuals, and could not lead to any good. The amendment, though of comparatively little importance to the individual concerned, was of very great importance to the proprietors, if properly considered. It was said that the present was a very thin court, and this was urged as a reason for deferring the proceeding: he could not, however, agree to that proposition. He was resident in the country when it came to his knowledge that the court of directors had it in contemplation to propose this pension. Every other proprietor, he presumed, had the same mode of

communication that he had; and he took it for granted, that the present was as co-extensively known as any other question. If, then, gentlemen had deemed it necessary to come forward and state their objections, an opportunity was afforded them to do so. It was not the individual pension; it was not the sole and isolated act of granting this £500 a year that was to shake the centre and security of the East-India Company; no, the question now appeared to be, whether the court of directors should, on any occasion, take on themselves to grant a pension to a man whom they believed to be entitled to it, under peculiar circumstances, instead of finding him employment? The question of reward, in the present discussion, was out of the case. He was one of those who thought it was a reward well merited, and he should be sorry if there were any hesitation about it. The individual had been for many years in the Company's service; was suddenly thrown out of a situation, he having previously had no opportunity of turning his attention to any other pursuit in life. That such a man (deprived of his situation in consequence of circumstances that could not be controlled) should have his pension limited and contracted, so that he would tremble at every meeting of the court of directors, lest he might have given offence, and that his means of subsistence should be withheld, would be cruel in the extreme. He should be very sorry to do any thing that could by possibility excite suspicious and unpleasant feelings in the mind of a man on whom he was willing to confer a favour. What was the question which the hon. gentleman, by his amendment, brought before them? It was a recommendation from the court of proprietors to the court of directors to shape their conduct in a particular way, on questions that might never hereafter arise; and this unexpected proposition was submitted, without any previous notice, to one of the thinnest courts that ever assembled on such an occasion. There was no doubt but the proprietors had a right to consider every question submitted to them, negatively or affirmatively, and to state their opinion of the propriety or expediency of any measure which might be introduced by the court of directors; but he did not know that they were authorised to originate a proposition, directing the executive body how to shape their conduct in certain cases. He could not say but this might have been the practice of the court, but it certainly was not the constitution of the Company. Although individuals might gratify themselves by making observations on what occurred, he believed it was not customary for them to record their advice to the court of directors, with reference to occasions that might never occur. The directors would, in consequence, have the duty imposed on them of watching those circumstances minutely, and of acting on the advice so recorded. They would, in fact, be obliged to conduct themselves in the way pointed out, under the penalty of answering to the court of proprietors for not acting up to the advice given. He was not aware that this could be done. He did not say that every individual proprietor might not hold out his recommendation to the court of directors, and he believed whenever such a recommendation was offered properly, and was found to be entitled to consideration, the court of directors would, as in duty bound, attend to it; but it was a question of a very different nature, whether, when a recommendation was held out, the directors must be bound to look up to it as a rule to guide them. It was a question whether that should be the case, or whether the court of proprietors had a right to impose any such rule of conduct on them? If they possessed that right, they must also possess the right to enforce it. In that case, it was putting the court of directors before the bar, and at once occupying their situation. If the amendment had been that no pension should in this case be granted, or that a condition should be affixed to it, such a proposition would not have interfered with the authority of the court of directors to originate pensions under similar circumstances: but the amendment which had been moved was wholly different; and, in the discharge of a conscientious duty, he was compelled to oppose it, because he thought it was inconsistent with the relation which that court bore to the court of proprietors. The situation of the proprietors was one which entitled them to advise and recommend, but they were very distinct things, whether they should advise, expecting the court of directors to weigh and attend to that advice, or whether they had a right to impose on them a written rule of conduct for their future guidance.

Mr. *S. Dixon* was very much surprised to hear what had fallen from the hon. proprietor. If he at all understood his argument, it was, that there would be a great degree of impropriety if the court of proprietors, to whom this proposition was submitted, stated their sentiments in the form of an amendment which should point out their wishes to the executive body. He admitted that the court was competent to advise and recommend, but argued that such advice and recommendation would come with a greater degree of propriety from individuals, and if offered by them ought to be more readily attended to, than if it were brought forward as the opinion of the whole body. His view of

the subject was completely different. They were told that, however small their number, their act was as much the act of the proprietors of E. I. stock, as if the court was crowded. This might be the case, but still the impropriety of the proceeding remained untouched. He thought that a grant of money for many years should never be made, unless a considerable number of proprietors were present. At present there were not more than 24 or 25 in the court, and in consideration of the thinness of their attendance the proposition ought to be postponed. There was a strong impression on his mind, that where a grant for the life of any individual was made by that Company, and the person on whom it was conferred had gone into business and proved unfortunate in his pursuits, the grant so made for life would become the property of his creditors; he therefore conceived it would be better to make the grant, not for life but during the pleasure of the court. In conclusion he would ask whether, considering the fewness of the proprietors present, it would be right for that court to saddle the Company with a pension of £500 a-year, probably for many years.

The *Chairman* had not heard any thing during the discussion which answered, to his satisfaction, the objection as to the injustice of placing this gentleman in another department, and destroying the regular system of gradual, uninterrupted succession.

Mr. *S. Dixon* entirely agreed with the hon. Chairman, that such a proceeding must be deemed a great act of cruelty by any person over whose head Mr. Mordaunt might be promoted.

The *Chairman*.—If at any future period any vacancy should occur suitable to Mr. Mordaunt's standing and abilities, the very same difficulty would oppose itself; the same subversion of ordinary rules, the same harshness and injustice to faithful servants, naturally and justly looking forward to merited promotion. It was on this ground the resolution has been formed, and submitted, under a sort of compulsion, to the court of proprietors. The superannuation act allows this gentleman two-thirds of his salary; this would fall short of what the directors considered him, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to be entitled to, by his services. He has been discharged without any fault on his part, and the court felt convinced that the proprietors would not allow him to suffer through an inevitable occurrence; especially as that occurrence had cut off at once all hope of future promotion.

An hon. proprietor (Mr. Rigby) has made a very strong appeal to the court, and has used some very strong expressions in allusion to the board of controul. He has asserted that the court of directors are, in all matters and on all occasions, under the influence of that board. Now, I take this opportunity to disclaim in the most decided manner, any feeling of the kind to which the hon. proprietor has alluded. The directors are not subservient to the board of controul; neither is any part of the patronage of the Company employed to conciliate the favour of that board, who are not suffered to interfere with the Company in any way, except where the law of the land has given them the power. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. *Rigby* felt himself, as a proprietor of that Company, not only gratified but obliged by the explanation which had just been afforded; and he gave great credit to the hon. gent. who came forward to rebut the observation, that the court of directors always bowed before the authority of the board of controul. His observation was not intended to apply to any particular member of that body, but he meant to say that the board of controul, individually and collectively, did exercise too great a power and dominion over the directors of the East India Company. He had heard an hon. director (who was then either in the chair, or on the right of it) observe, that having been frequently obliged to meet his Majesty's Ministers, it was necessary to make things agreeable, and therefore a part of the patronage was given to them. It was almost superfluous to state, that there was an act of the legislature expressly directed against this undue assumption of power. It was known as part of the constitution of this country, that the Indian influence should not be placed under the controul of his Majesty's ministers; but in the very teeth of this, and in opposition to the opinion of historical writers, men of judgment, and patriots who loved their country, that influence was controlled by the Government, the East India Company were prostrate at the feet of the ministers of the day, and those ministers boasted at times that it was so, and that they shared the patronage of every individual director. He levelled no observation against any individual director, but he contended that, as a body, the ministers of the day were continually pressing on them, and would at last press them down, in order to render them despised and contemptible, not only in England but in India. He asked, was it not a fact, if a strong measure were to be supported, or if a measure of reform in their system was to be opposed, must not that support or that opposition proceed from the court of directors as if it came *originally* from the old lady in Leadenhall-street? And, on the other hand, if any benefit were contemplated, if any *bonus* was expected, did it not proceed from the board of controul?

The *Chairman*.—I beg leave to occupy

the court a short time, to deny, utterly, absolutely, and decidedly, the whole statement of the hon. proprietor; I deny it *in toto*, and should feel myself unworthy the situation I have the honour to fill, to suffer such a calumny to go forth uncontradicted.

Mr. *Pattison*.—The subject before us does not call for the warmth exhibited. The observations of the hon. proprietor are as much out of place as any thing I ever heard or witnessed in my life. The question is relative to a grant of £500 a year to a gentleman of whom the board of controul most probably never heard even the name. The hon. proprietor has almost borne us down by a torrent of invective against the whole body of directors, with the exception of one gentleman (the chairman), whom, in the explanation of his charge, he has now politely left out. The hon. proprietor's conduct reminds me of a story of a new mode of sweeping chimneys, suggested by an ingenious personage, who advised a friend to put a goose up his chimney, the flapping of whose wings would effectually cleanse it. "Oh!" observed an humane individual, "but this will be very cruel to the poor goose." "Do you think so," said the inventor, "why then, you may as well do the business by a couple of ducks." (*A laugh.*) With such a consistency, the hon. proprietor disclaims all intention of attacking the directors individually, but he does not scruple to condemn them in a body: for he tells you, that, collectively, they are slaves to the board of controul. I am not now a director, being out by rotation, but having been in that situation, and having had the honour of filling the chair, I cannot possibly allow such an assertion to pass unnoticed, and I now contradict it most flatly; from whatever quarter the hon. proprietor may have received what he considers to be information, I here publicly declare it is totally unfounded. (*Hear! hear!*)

In all instances where the board of controul has attempted to interfere with commercial concerns, or in any other matters where they had no right, and no authority, their encroachments have been firmly resisted. I must admit they are a board of controul for *political* purposes; in such matters, their interference is strictly consistent with the principles and the law, laid down by the legislature; but, that there is any thing like cringing, fawning, and servility in the demeanour of the court of directors toward that board, I most distinctly and completely deny;—my denial is founded on all I have seen, all I have known.

In respect to the proposed grant, my opinion is, that it would be improper to postpone it on any of the reasons alleged. The advertisement announcing the proposition was sent forth as usual; every proprietor not present in person is still legally present. If any proprietor should complain of its introduction in his absence, he might be answered as the quaker was, who refused to pay his tithes on the ground that he did not attend the church; "But you might have gone to church, if you pleased." It would be against the principle of our by-laws, if public business were to stand still, merely because gentlemen, properly apprised of it, did not attend in their places.

The inference to be drawn from the amendment is, that the directors have not given themselves the trouble to consider if this gentleman's services could not be usefully employed in some other department; or whether it was practicable, with a due consideration to the services of others, so to employ him. Now, I think, the court of directors are entitled to the belief of the proprietors, that all this has been well considered; and it is only because this gentleman has been forced from a situation he had long occupied, that the difficulty exists of providing him a suitable employment. After considering all the bearings of the case, the court has probably felt, however serviceable this gentleman's exertions may have been in the department where he was employed, it would be inexpedient to transfer him into any other, where, perhaps, his services might not be so valuable.

There can be no doubt but all these circumstances have been deliberately weighed and decided upon; and I hope the hon. mover of the amendment will see the propriety of leaving to the court of directors the decision of such cases. As has been observed by a learned proprietor, the amendment, if carried, would be so strong a fetter upon the court, that they would think themselves bound to bring this gentleman forward on the very first vacancy that might arise; such a proceeding might be more than inconvenient; I submit, therefore, to the candour of the hon. proprietor, whether it would not be better to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. *Hume* said his hon. friend (Mr. Rigby) had made certain assertions, with respect to the influence of the board of controul, which had been flatly denied, and described as having no foundation in fact. He well recollected the circumstance to which his hon. friend had alluded, when an extraordinary admission was made by a gentleman behind the bar, and he would now ask on what authority the court of directors could deny the interference of the board of controul; he would demand how the president of the board of controul contrived to have as many appointments in India as the court of directors possessed? Was there an act of parliament to allow it? No such thing, but precisely

the contrary. Therefore, he concluded, that the court of directors had, collectively, sacrificed the rights they ought to have maintained, and had given to the board of controul the appointment of cadets and writers, which the law expressly forbade—a system which he would strenuously oppose if he were in the court of directors. They were not, he contended, justified in contradicting this fact, for the thing was as notorious as the sun at noonday; and, if denied at all, ought to have received only a qualified contradiction. The directors were, in fact, fettered by the board of controul. Every dispatch which they sent out to India, except it was of a purely commercial character, was submitted to that board, who might chop and change it as they pleased, but still the court of directors must obey. He hoped, however, that the court of directors would look fairly to their situation, and, on the principle of "better late than never," assert those rights which the legislature intended they should exercise. He should be very happy to hear any individual placed in the situation of president of the board of controul declare, that he had no power over the court of directors. When they knew that old veteran officers, who had been 30 or 40 years in the service of the Company, could not obtain a single cadetship for their own families, was it not monstrous to give such an enormous patronage to the president of the board of controul? Having made these observations, he next felt it necessary to animadvert on what had fallen from the learned gent. (Mr. Strettell), at which he could not avoid expressing the greatest surprise. That learned gent. had been one of the organs of the law in India; he had been their great law-officer in Calcutta; and yet he had that day asserted doctrines that were evidently contrary to the principles on which the court of proprietors had uniformly acted. The very assertion of the learned gent. himself contained contradictions so palpable, that they could not be supported by human ingenuity. If he had not heard with his own ears the speech of the learned gent. he would have been ready to swear that no such statement had ever been made. He had asserted, that it was not consonant with the constitution of the court for the proprietors, in their collective capacity, to give advice to the directors, but that, individually, they had a right to advise and to recommend. He wholly denied this statement. It was, he would maintain, not only consistent with the constitution of that court, but with the principles of the law, that as a body they should advise the directors, and in asserting the contrary, the learned gent. had betrayed a great want of knowledge on the subject. The law authorised four public courts to be held in the year, at which the proprietors had a right to give whatsoever advice they pleased; and the very question now submitted to them showed, beyond a doubt, that they were invested with that authority. On what ground, therefore, did the learned gent. argue that such a right was not recognized by their constitution? But he submitted to the court, that they had a right to advise on every matter connected with the well-being of the Company. The learned gent. said, the proprietors had no right to bind the directors; or, in other words, that *they*, the Company, had no right to controul the directors. Nothing could be more preposterous, and before the learned gent. made such an assertion he ought to have considered to whom he was speaking. He ought to have known that the court of proprietors constituted *the Company*, and that the directors were the executive body appointed by those proprietors. To say, therefore, that the proprietors had no right to controul the directors was the greatest height of extravagance. "But," said the learned gent. "if the proprietors exercise such an authority, it will alter the existing state of things." What, would it alter the existing state of things, if they continued to do what they had always done? On the contrary, if they supported such doctrines as the learned gent. had laid down, it would, in fact, go to overturn every valuable privilege they possessed. The course he proposed was consistent with a knowledge of the practice, as well as the law, by which they had long been guided. There was nothing in the proceeding contrary to law, practice, or propriety, and therefore he hoped it would be supported. In making these remarks he did not mean to offend the learned gent. but he deemed it necessary not to allow such arguments to pass unnoticed. Were he satisfied that the inconvenience which, it was asserted, would accrue from this amendment, were likely to arise from it, he would, undoubtedly, withdraw it; but, as he conceived that would not be the case, he felt it to be his duty to press it. He had already stated how much the Company's finances had been encumbered, in the course of the last year, by an increase of salaries and pensions; and beyond the additional £9,000 chargeable under these two heads, there was a further increase in the superannuation allowances of £2,398. Those superannuations, he allowed, were granted agreeably to the act of parliament, but he complained of that act, as giving too great a latitude of discretion to the directors. Doubtless, they generally used a wise discretion; but to confer pensions on individuals after 10, 15, or 20 years' service, those individuals being still capable of performing their duty, was a course of proceeding of which he could

not approve. It was now proposed to adopt a new principle, namely, to grant pensions to their servants because on the moment they could not provide employment for them. He conceived that the proprietors had a right to recommend a revision of this proposition to the court of directors; for in his opinion it would be time enough, if at the end of a twelvemonth they came forward, and called for a confirmation of the pension now under consideration. He would not, therefore, withdraw the amendment. It must take its fate in that court. He had done his duty, and he trusted the proprietors would not shrink from the performance of theirs.

Mr. *Lowndes* considered that the charge brought against the directors, if not wholly rebutted, had been in a great measure repelled by the two hon. gentlemen who had spoken from behind the bar. He was very glad of it, because the worst consequences might be apprehended if calumnies directed against that great body were suffered to go forth to the public unconfuted. Let the court only conceive what an ill impression it would make on the public mind, if the East India directors were, with impunity, accused of acting under the influence of the board of controul, of being their satellites, of revolving round them like an inferior body. So far from this being the fact, he could mention a number of instances where the board of controul were absolutely kept at bay by the court of directors, which did not look as if they were acting the part of satellites. There never was, however, such a period as the present for the dissemination of calumny. Whenever men of sense suffered their minds to be led astray by party, whenever they viewed public affairs through the medium of party, they were sure to overstep the bounds of prudence in accusing their adversaries; and if this were the case with men of sense, what could they expect from men of no sense? If the hon. gent. (Mr. Rigby) could prove his charge, he would immediately sell out his stock and leave the Company, for he never would be connected with any set of men who could behave so. There was one board of controul that ought always to influence the executive body, he meant the proprietors of East India stock. If any body of men had a right to point out to the court of directors how they should act, that body was the court of proprietors. He hoped, in deciding on this amendment, that they would not be swayed by a party spirit, but that they would act from a due regard to the merits of the case.

The amendment was then negatived, and the original question carried in the affirmative.

The *Chairman* having put the question of adjournment,

Mr. *Hume* asked whether it was not usual at this court to read the report of the preceding college examination?

The *Chairman* informed the hon. proprietor that the document he alluded to had been read before he (Mr. H.) came into the court, and was then open for inspection. The regular course had been pursued, and it could not be thought consistent with the ordinary practice to resume a business already disposed of.

Mr. *Hume* expressed his regret at the circumstance which had just been stated, and he regretted it the more, because he had on a former occasion declared his intention to offer to the court certain observations on the course of education adopted in the college, when the report was laid before them. He conceived that the report could not have been read during his absence, and supposed that its title had been merely communicated to the proprietors. Still, however, he was very anxious to state his opinion, and he trusted that the court would suffer him briefly to do so. They all well knew how much of the time and attention of the court had been occupied by discussion respecting this college; they all must recollect the arguments to prove that the system of oriental education adopted at Haileybury was perfectly answerable to the situation of this establishment, and that it was also well worthy of the expense bestowed upon it. They were triumphantly told of the advantages derived from it, and, as a proof of those advantages, referred to the examinations which had taken place at the college at Calcutta, and they were desired to look at what had been done there. He had waited for two years with great patience, hoping to receive some satisfactory intelligence on this subject, but he had been disappointed: during that period he had not troubled the court on the subject. He felt that he, in common with others, must bow to majorities, although he might doubt the wisdom of their decisions: but he still had a right to appeal to the proprietors as to the correctness of his views on this subject. He thought those studies which were most necessary for the due performance of duties in India were almost totally neglected, whilst others of inferior importance were eagerly pursued. This might be considered a strong assertion, but that assertion he would repeat. He should be glad to know for what species of study rewards were given, in the last examination? He was free to admit that he was one who considered the whole establishment to be ill-conducted, and he would state one fact to show that his observation was well founded. It could scarcely be believed, that though this college at Haileybury had been founded in order to assist that which was established at Calcutta, yet the mode of instruction

was altogether different in the two seminaries. Originally, the mode of writing Persian, Bengallee, and Hindûstanni words in English letters was adopted at Haileybury, so that an individual who had studied, proceeded to the college at Calcutta, where the same system prevailed with considerable advantage. But unfortunately the system was altered: strange to tell, the ingenious and admirable system of Dr. Gilchrist's orthography was discarded from Haileybury, and the old, and as it was called exploded system of Sir W. Jones, was substituted in its stead. The consequence was, that, as Dr. Gilchrist's system was followed in India, the man who went out there from Haileybury college had to begin his studies again, and to learn a new system. Under these circumstances, he thought the Company ought to look to the great expense which the college here must entail on them, while the utter want of a just direction of the young men's studies was so observable. Sanscrit, it appeared, was the language chiefly cultivated, and on that point he besought the particular attention of the proprietors, while he read an extract from the speech of Lord Minto, at the Fort William examination, in the year 1813. His Lordship then said:

"The Sanscrit can scarcely be deemed a living tongue, and, so recently as in our own generation, was yet an impenetrable mystery."

Mr. *Hume* observed, that the Hindûstanni and Persian were necessary in all situations, while the Arabic and Sanscrit were often dispensed with, even in high situations, but certainly were not called for in those of an inferior description. The court would perceive that, under the existing system, those languages which were the most necessary for the public service were neglected; while others that were comparatively useless, were studiously cultivated. Such was the fatality of this institution, leaving out of consideration the greatness of the expense. Here they saw eight or £9,000 a year taken from the Company's funds, while there was a dead waste of time on the part of the students, who were not finally qualified as they ought to be. What said Earl Moira at the examination in the year 1818? He spoke thus:

"It is a singular circumstance, that the only degrees of honour that have been obtained at this examination, have been awarded for proficiency in the Bengalee language. The four gentlemen who have received them, are Messrs. Clarke, Morris, Boulderson, and Fraser; last year there were none acquired in this language, though the occasion was in other respects much more prolific of literary honours than the present. I cannot pretend to account for this, and I can only express my regret that the study of the elegant languages of Persia and Hindoostan has not been prosecuted with more success in this year."

Why was this complaint made? It was because the attention of the students was entirely directed to the study of the Sanscrit, a dead language, totally inapplicable to the service of the Company. Four years ago, Earl Moira, if he had heard him speak, would have known the reason of the deficiency complained of. He now came to be acquainted with the reality, and might easily trace it to its true cause. The fact was that, as had been observed by others, "not one of those who came from the college of Haileybury, understood, even in an ordinary manner, the Hindûstanni language." The last report from Calcutta was of so discouraging a nature, that he entreated the court to consider it attentively. It would be seen from it, that the young men lost their time here, while the Company were put to a very great and useless expense. The Governor-gen. in August 1819, said:

"Among the students reported qualified for the public service, Mr. Hodgson, by his general proficiency, stands first. After having been attached to the institution for the short period of nine months, he has obtained a degree of honour for high proficiency in the Bengalee, and a medal of merit for rapid and considerable progress in Persian. He holds the rank of second scholar in Persian, and second in Bengalee. It does not take from Mr. Hodgson's merit to observe, that on his admission into the college, his acquirements in Bengalee and Persian were already considerable."

His Lordship observed, that he was apprehensive, lest the studies of the young men had been ill-directed originally. The fact was, they were ill-directed. The highest reward was given for proficiency in a dead language; but studies of more importance were neglected. Premiums were given for a knowledge of the Sanscrit tongue; but, if such a study were shewn to be unnecessary, as, in fact, had been shewn, why not transfer premiums now offered for a proficiency in the Sanscrit, and give them to those who studied the Hindûstanni, a language, the utility of which was universally allowed? The necessity of learning the latter tongue was pointed out by the following observation of the Governor-gen. in the same address:

"It may, however, fall to the lot of any of you to be employed at an early period, in stations of an elevated description. In no other part of the world duties of such high trust devolve on such young men. You will have a large population looking up to you for justice and

protection. You will have the rights and interests of your government, and the prosperity and happiness of its subjects committed to your charge. With such duties before you, you will readily see that a knowledge of the native languages is not the only qualification required of you."

The statement made in that passage could not be contradicted, and therefore the individuals sent out with the chance of filling such situations, ought to be prepared for the discharge of their duties, as far as circumstances rendered it possible. This could not be done at present, and therefore he submitted to the court, whether it was not time to reconsider the constitution of those establishments, in order to make them efficient for the purposes they were intended. When it was positively stated that the young men proceeded to India, ignorant even of the rudiments of the Hindûstanni, it was to be hoped that the directors would take care to alter the system. Dr. Gilchrist had afforded every facility for the study of the Hindûstanni language. He wished, if it were in his power, to do justice to that individual: to that admirable scholar, to whom the Company were greatly indebted, more indeed than many individuals could imagine. He could not avoid expressing his regret, that while a store-keeper received £1000 a-year, this gentleman — and there was not a man in England to whom the Company owed more—was in a manner neglected and discarded. Even the grant of a house, in which he might usefully instruct individuals who were going out to India, was refused him. He asked for nothing more than a hall, in which he might lecture on those branches of oriental learning that had long been the object of his study, but even this boon was withheld. He would read to the court what had been said by the visitor of the college, on the 25th of July 1815, with respect to Dr. Gilchrist; when he had done so, let every director put his hand on his heart, and, considering what benefit their civil servants had derived from the labours of Dr. Gilchrist, say whether he had been fairly treated? Let them think, when they placed their heads on their pillows, whether, when they left an old man, who had been the great cause of promoting the easy study of useful Oriental literature amongst their civil servants, almost in a state of penury, they acted justly? Let them reflect on his care, his talents, his indefatigable assiduity in their service, and deny, if they could, that he had a great claim on the Company? If he had such a claim, as in truth he had, could any man, be he whom he might, stand forward and say that the Company had meted out to him the fair measure of justice which his services demanded? The extract to which he had alluded was as follows:

"The nice and intricate rules which "govern the construction of the Hindûs- "tanni language; the peculiarites which "distinguish that language; the elegance, "the variety, and the power of which it is "susceptible, were brought to light by the "long and arduous labours of Dr. Gil- "christ, who had the merit of exploring, "by the mere force of genius and industry, "the nature and conformation of that "complex and intricate dialect."

Indeed, there was not an individual of genius or talent, who had resided in India for many years, who had not felt and expressed the necessity of a due cultivation of the Hindûstanni language, by those who attended to the Company's civil affairs. Such was the opinion of Lord Minto; such was the opinion of the Marquis of Hastings, and of other eminent characters. They all eulogised the system of Dr. Gilchrist, the system mentioned in the extract he had just read. Hundreds of books were formed on that system in India, while in this country a system founded on different principles was adopted. It was a shame to say that they had neglected a man who had done so much for their civil service, by simplifying a study of infinite importance. His views were not mercenary, but he wished to be enabled to carry his system to the utmost extent. That was his pride and glory; and if Dr. Gilchrist had £10,000 a-year, he was convinced he would not be happy unless he had an opportunity of teaching and extending his system.

Mr. *Lowndes* rose to address the court, but was interrupted by

The *Chairman*, who replied, it must be acknowledged there was no question before them. He had attended patiently to all the observations of the hon. gentleman, and felt that he had to apologize to the court for being guilty of even that irregularity, since no question stood for discussion: he was sorry for the absence of the hon. proprietor, at the time of the paper's being laid before the court, because it had perhaps prevented him from bringing forward some proposition, but the usual course had not been departed from in the slightest degree: the paper was before the court, and the hon. proprietor had it in his power to call the attention of the court to it on a future occasion.

With respect to Dr. Gilchrist he would only say, that whenever the time came for putting his case before the court, he should be ready to justify the court of directors in what had occurred.

The court then adjourned, *sine die*.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Friday evening, the 10th March, there was a meeting of the Asiatic Society, Maj.gen. T. Hardwicke, Vice President, in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson, and George Mackillop, esq. were duly elected members of the society.

Mr. Anderson, Malay translator to the Government of Penang, presented to the Society a stuffed Serpent of the genus *Boa Constrictor*, prepared by him about two years ago. It was caught by two Malay fishermen at Prince of Wales' Island, under a large rock in the jungle near the sea-beach, where it was laying, evidently preparing to make an attack on a mouse-deer, which was observed at a short distance from it; the Malays, however, having perceived its head projecting from under the rock, quietly ascended and slipped a noose of rattan over it, by which it was secured, and conveyed to Mr. Anderson a few hours afterwards. Desirous of trying the strength of this extraordinary animal, he caused two men to lay hold of its head, whilst two others pulled at the tail, but though their whole strength was exerted to endeavour to stretch it out, all their efforts were in vain; the animal continued rigidly folded up. Its length was found to be 15 feet 2 inches. Its stomach was quite empty; but in that of another about 5 feet less, which was killed about the same time, a mouse-deer was discovered entire. The specimen now presented to the Society is of the largest size that has ever been found on the island; but some of these animals are of an enormous length, measuring upwards of thirty feet. The Constrictor is known from the other genus of Boa by having 240 scuta on the belly, and 60 on the tail; the body is beautifully marked with darkish spots, resembling gothic arches, and the belly of a pale straw colour. These serpents generally frequent thick woods, and are to be found in holes under large stones, where they lie watching for their prey, covered so as to conceal themselves with leaves. The powers of compression which they possess are scarcely credible, as they have often been observed to twist themselves round tigers, stags, and other animals, and by the immense strength of their circular muscles break their bones to pieces. On the island of Ceylon they are found of an enormous size; and of those in America it has been said that they swallow large buffaloes entire, with the exception of the horns, which remain projecting from the mouth until the body is digested, and they fall off. As they always swallow a whole animal at a meal they eat but seldom, but they can subsist a long time without food. Mr. Anderson says he lately observed one which lived upwards of three months in a cage on the ground, without food, and to all appearance it was as lively then as when first caught, and made its escape.

It will be recollected that one of these serpents was a short time ago carried to England, and is described by Mr. McLeod in his "Voyages of the Alceste."

Maj. gen. Hardwicke laid before the Society an *ancient Chinese coin* of the Sung, or 19th dynasty of the Chinese emperors, and supposed to have been struck in the reign of Kwuy-tsung, the eighth emperor of that dynasty.

It was discovered by Lieut. Ralfe, of the Bengal artillery, in clearing an elevated spot in the island of Singapore, the supposed site of a town or bazar. Several other coins were found, and some pieces of broken china-ware, shells, &c. None of the coins except the one now offered stood the test of examination, as they crumbled into fragments on handling.

The Rev. Mr. Milton, residing at Singapore, and studying the Chinese character and language, has given an extract from *Chinese Historical Records*, containing facts connected with the dynasty in which this coin was struck, and which is said to be coeval with the reign of Henry the First, king of England.

Maj. Gen. Hardwicke also brought to the notice of the Society a *drawing and description of a small quadruped*, native of Penang and other islands in the Indian seas, by the French Naturalist M. Diard, and presented in the name of the Hon. Sir Stamford Raffles.

M. Diard gives the following anatomical account of this little animal:—

"La mâchoire supérieure est armée de 4 incisives, à-peu-près cylindriques, peu longues, légèrement usées en biseau, et très écartées, et les molaires au nombre de 5, et hérissées de pointes coniques, et une lanière isolée à-peu-près de la même longueur. A la mâchoire inférieure on compte au contraire 6 incisives serrées, conçues en avant, dont les quatre intermédiaires sont très-longues. La canine est aussi plus allongée que celle d'en haut, elle a derrière elle une petite fausse molaire, puis une rangée de 4 *molaires tricuspides*.

"A ces particularités dans la forme et dans la dentition de notre animal, si l'on ajoute la présence d'un petit cœcum à l'origine des intestines; cœcum qu'aucun des

sorex n'a encore présenté, on aura certainement tout le droit possible de le prendre pour type d'une nouvelle sous-division, nous lui assignerons le nom (de sorex glis) qui donne à la fois, l'idée de la forme extérieure et de sa véritable nature.

" Enfin pour terminer l'histoire de ce véritable sorex, déguisé sous des habits d'écureuil, qu'il a de grands yeux, 4 mamelles ventrales, une langue longue, un stomach simple, et un tube intestinal replié 7 fois sur lui-même, et suivi, comme nous l'avons déjà dit, d'un petit cœcum."

It appears that a living animal of this species was brought to Bengal by a medical gentleman some months ago. It runs about the house tame, but will not allow itself to be caught for close inspection. Though at liberty to run out of doors whenever it likes, it shews no disposition to leave its quarters, and evinces some attachment to the family, for whenever strangers enter the house it shews disquietude, and makes a chattering noise. It occasions no trouble in feeding, for it is always on the search after insects, and its favourite food seems to be flies, crickets, grass-hoppers and cockroaches.

According to Gen. Hardwicke, it bears most resemblance to the genus Viverra, particularly to V. Ichneumon. M. Diard ascribes to it the habits of a squirrel, from which it is supposed he has placed it under the 4th order of the class Mammalia. But his description of the teeth does not appear to accord with the number which characterize the animals of this order, which have two cutting teeth in the upper jaw, and two to four in the lower. The removal of these doubts will be the result of future examination.

A plan of the Military Station at Neemutch, in the province of Meywar was laid before the meeting, with a *geological sketch* or coloured map of the soil or strata, taken from a minute examination of 18 wells, sunk for supplying the cantonments with water. The nature of each well is described, and specimens of the different strata are to be presented to the Society. This valuable addition to the geological knowledge of India is furnished by Lieut. Wm. Bell, of the Bengal artillery, whose scientific labours connected with the antiquity of Hindoo sculpture, and various sects of Budh and Brahma will, we understand, be shortly added to the researches of the Society. The paper just noticed was communicated by Gen. Hardwicke.

A letter from Mr. Moorcroft, dated Mountains of Ghurwal, Dec. 31, 1819, notices the consent of the officiating priest of the Temple of Oonkee-muth, a dependency of Budree-nath, to allow copies to be taken of some *curious theological records* under his care.

Several beautiful models of *implements used at Patna in husbandry and manufacture* were received from the ingenious person who kindly superintends their execution for the Museum of the Society.

Two *ancient Hindoo statues* have been added to the Museum by Dr. R. Tytler.

Several *tracts and pamphlets in the Bengallee language,* published by the School-Book Society, were presented at this meeting.

A letter was read from the Baron Desbassayns de Richmont, in which he accepts with pleasure the distinction conferred upon him by the Society in electing him one of its honorary members. The Baron regrets that his approaching departure prevents him from expressing personally to the Society and its illustrious president the lively gratitude with which he is inspired by this testimony of esteem and consideration. He expects to return to Paris about the next year, and offers his exertions to promote the interests of the institution.

Dr. S. Nicolson presented, in the name of Dr. Adams, an acceptable *collection of of geological specimens* from the province of Bundlecund and Jubbulpore.

Lieut. Gen. J. S. Wood transmitted the following articles for the Museum :—

Specimens of the lava of eruptions in different years, taken from Mount Vesuvius by Mr. Lacy. Also a specimen of lava taken from the walls of Pompeii, and a brass ring dug out of Herculaneum by the same gentleman.

Capt. Lockett, the officiating secretary, suggested that a *copy of the last seven volumes of the Society's Researches be presented to the Literary Societies of Madras and Bombay,* which was unanimously approved of. As it may appear singular that the first five volumes are not included in this present, it is necessary to observe that none of them are at the Society's disposal, otherwise they of course would not be withheld.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

The following gentlemen were admitted members of the meeting held on Monday evening.

W. Thackeray, D. Hill, J. Tod, C. Roberts, W. R. Taylor, C. P. Brown, P. Scot, J. Dent, and J. H. Jones, Esqrs. Captains E. Elliot, R. S. Wilson, and C. Wilson, W. Thackeray, Esq. was unanimously voted as vice-president, in the room of J. Hodgson, Esq.; and James Cochrane and David Hill, Esqs. and Maj. Macdonald, members, to supply the vacancies that have lately taken place in the managing committee.— *Mad. Gov. Gaz. March* 30.

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

March 4, 1820.—The monthly meeting of the Society, held at their rooms on Tuesday last, was attended by the Arch-

deacon Dr. Barnes, vice-president, Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, Sir Geo. Cooper, and several other members.

Several donations were presented to the Society, and the thanks of the Society voted to their respective donors.

The following gentlemen have been lately elected the members of the Society: Sir Geo. Cooper, Thos Marshall, Esq. Varo Kemball, Esq. Sir Roger de Faria, Lieut. A. Morse, and Benj. Philipps, Esq.

April 28.—At the monthly meeting of the Society, held at their rooms this day, after the transaction of some business, two papers were laid before the meeting; one from Capt. M'Murdo, containing "*an Account of the Earthquake which occurred in India last year*," and the other from Capt. Sykes, containing "*an Account of the Caves of Ellore.*"

In the first of these papers Captain M'Murdo gives a very distinct and interesting account of the late earthquake, an event of the rarest occurrence in India. He states that on the 16th June 1819, between fifteen and sixteen minutes before 7 o'clock P. M. a violent shock took place in Cutch, which lasted about two minutes, and which, when at its height, occasioned a motion of the earth so undulatory, that to keep the feet was no easy matter, while the waving of the surface was perfectly visible. Before 11 o'clock P. M. three more shocks, but of a trifling nature, were experienced. "On the next day, the 17th, the earth was frequently in motion, attended by gusts of wind, and a noise like that of wheeled carriages. For some time before 10, A. M., these symptoms intermitted only for a few minutes until about a quarter to 10, when a severe shock was experienced; this lasted for about fifty seconds, and brought down a number of shattered buildings. Until the beginning of August, no day passed without one or more shocks, but subsequently they became less frequent, only occurring every third or fourth day. During the whole of this time the shocks were generally very slight, and many persons did not feel what was sensibly felt by others. Subsequent to this period shocks became still less frequent, occurring at uncertain periods of many days' interval, until the 23d of November, which seems to be the last distinct one we have had.

"The shock of the 16th (observes Capt. M'Murdo) was the only one by which the face of nature or the works of men were materially injured or changed. In the province of Cutch it may be fairly asserted that no town escaped feeling its effects, either in the fall of houses or in that of its fortifications. The capital, Bhooj, suffered in many respects more severely than any other town; nearly seven thousand houses great and small were overturned, and eleven hundred and forty or fifty people buried in the ruins; and of the original number of houses which escaped ruin, about one-third are much shattered. There are, or rather were a great number of fortified towns throughout Cutch, the works of which are in general destroyed. Thera, which was esteemed the best in the province, has not a stone unturned; the town fortunately did not suffer in the same unparalleled degree, although few or no houses were left securely habitable. The total of lives lost, according to the best information I I have been able to procure, does not exceed two thousand.

"As far as comes under our notice, the face of nature has not been much altered by the shocks. The hills (which are most likely to shew its effects), although from their abruptness and conical or sharp ridgy summits, and from the multitude of half detached rocks with which they are covered, they might have been expected to have displayed strong marks of the convulsion by which they were agitated, have in no instance, to my personal knowledge, suffered more than having had large masses of rock and soil detached from their precipices; I have seen none with cones flattened, or in any remarkable degree altered. At the moment of the shock vast clouds of dust were seen to ascend from the summit of almost every hill and range of hills. Many gentlemen perceived smoke to ascend, and in some instances fire was plainly seen bursting forth for a moment. A respectable native chieftain assured me, that from a hill close to the one on which his fortress is situated fire was seen to issue in considerable quantities; and that a ball of a large size was vomited as it were into the air, and fell to the ground still blazing on the plain below, where it divided into four or five pieces, and the fire suddenly disappeared. On examining the hill next day (the chieftain stated) it was found rent and shattered, as if something within had sunk, and the spot where the fire-ball was supposed to have fallen bore marks of fire in the scorched vegetation.

"The rivers in Cutch are generally dry (except in the monsoon) or have very little water in them. Native accounts seem to confirm the fact of almost the whole of their beds having been filled to their banks for a period of a few minutes, and according to some for half an hour. They are said to have subsided gradually. This convulsion of nature has affected the eastern and almost deserted channel of the river Indus, which bounds Cutch to the westward, and the Runn or desert, and the swamp called the Bhunnee, which isolates the province on the north, in a more remarkable manner than it has any

other part of the country. I myself have seen this branch of the Indus forded at Luckput, containing water for a few hundred yards, about a foot deep; this was when the tide was at ebb, and when at flood the depth of the channel was never more than six feet, and about eighty or one hundred yards in breadth; the rest of the channel at flood was not covered in any place with more than one or two feet of water. This branch of the river Indus, or as it may with more propriety be termed, inlet of the sea,* has since the earthquake deepened at the fort of Luckput to more than eighteen feet at low water, and on sounding the channel it has been found to contain from four to ten feet from the Cutch to the Sindh shore, a distance of three or four miles. The Allibund has been damaged, a circumstance that has re-admitted of a navigation which had been closed for centuries. The goods of Sindh are embarked in craft near Ruhima Bazar and Kanjee Kacote, which, sailing across the Bhunnee and Runn, land their cargoes at a town called Kurra, on the north of Cutch. The Runn, which extends from Luckput round the north of this province to its eastern boundary, is not at present fordable except at one spot, although it has heretofore at this period of the year been dry; and should the water continue throughout the year, we may perhaps see an inland navigation along the northern shore of Cutch, which from stone anchors, &c. still to be seen, and the tradition of the country, I believe to have existed at some former period. Sindree, a small mud fort and village belonging to the Cutch government, situated nearly where the Runn joins the Indus, was overflowed at the time of the shock. The people escaped with difficulty, and the tops of the houses and wall are now alone to be seen above the water. The fate of Sindree was owing to its situation, for there cannot be a doubt of all the Runn land having, during the shock, sent forth vast quantities of water and mud; and the natives described a number of small cones of sand six or eight feet in height, the summits of which continued to bubble for many days after the 16th."

Capt. Sykes's paper forms a very valuable addition to the accounts of the caves at Ellora which have been hitherto published. The particular circumstances which will ever render these singular excavations an object of the greatest curiosity to all enquirers into Hindu antiquities and mythology, is the remarkable union in one and the same place of Buddhist and Brahminical temples, and it is to an examination of this circumstance that Capt. Sykes has chiefly directed his attention. These excavations are situated in a hill of moderate height, in the form of a crescent, the concavity facing to the west; and the principal caves are sixteen in number, four of which on the northern and four on the southern extremity, are evidently the work of Buddhists, and the right in the centre as evidently derive their formation from the worshippers of Brahama. After describing the most remarkable sculptures in the different caves, which he has illustrated by various minute and ably executed sketches, Capt. Sykes observes:

"The point of resemblance between the Boodhist and Brahminical excavations may be divided into four heads; resemblance in the general design and formation of the caves; in the ornamental sculpture; in the dress and personal ornaments of the figures; and lastly in the figures themselves.

"The most common form of the caves is that of a parallelogram, with pillars running in lines, intersecting each other at right angles, and supporting a flat roof. In some caves the pillars are discontinued in the centre, and leave a hall as in Indra Sabha and Kailas. Each cave has a sanctuary or recess at the end of the central rows of pillars and facing the front of the cave, which is open its whole length to the light. The sanctuary is usually a room of 10 or 12 feet square, in which in Brahminical caves the line is placed, and in Boodh caves a colossal figure of Boodh. This door has commonly a handsome door-way, highly sculptured, and defended on either side by a colossal door-keeper or dharpal.

"In the scarp of the area in front of each cave (with the exceptions already noticed) are cells. The walls of all the caves are divided by pilasters into compartments or recesses, and these are filled up with sculptures or statues. So far the description is applicable to the most numerous class of the Boodh and Brahminical caves; but there are variations in the general plan of the caves: if therefore these variations are found to be common to both classes, it can scarcely be attributed to accident. The carpenter's cave is in the form of the bottom of a ship inverted, distinctly shewing the ribs; and this form is believed to be peculiar to Boodh caves; but an arched excavation in the southern scarp of Kylas, of which I have given a sketch, and the commencement of a similar one in the northern scalp, prove the fallacy of this belief, and also establish

* It is many years since the eastern branch of the Indus has been almost deserted by the waters of the river.

the coincidence in the variations from the general plan.

"Kylas is a temple, consisting of the sanctuary, hall, portico, &c. &c. standing in the midst of an area 401 feet long by 185 broad, cut out of the rock, being the only Brahminical temple of the kind at Ellora. In a similar manner in the neighbourhood of Indra Subbah is the half buried Boodh temple already noticed, consisting of the sanctuary, hall and portico, also in an area, being the only Boodh temple of the kind.

"The Dus Awtar, a Brahminical cave, has a room or small temple left standing in the yard in front. In the space before Indra Sabbah is the small temple called often Dowlutabad. In Kylas are two obelisks. Indra Subbah has an obelisk also. On either hand, after passing the gate of Kylas, there is an elephant of rock. In the yard of Indra Sabbah an elephant is similarly placed.

"With respect to the ornamental sculpture the resemblance will be found to be no less particular. The lower part of the front of the portico to Kylas consists of small pillars, with urns between them, supported on elephants' backs. The front of Indra Subbah cave is ornamented in a similar manner. In Brahminical caves the numerous pillars are lavishly decorated with fancy work, and scarcely half a dozen pillars are of the same order in each cave. In Boodh caves, with the exception of Teenlokh, Dookyeghur, and one or two others, the same system obtains, but still many pillars are found which exactly resemble those in Brahminical caves. The frequent rise of the lotus flower, the cornices, fillet, bands, wreaths, every where correspond, and shew a perfect similarity of taste.

"The figures are so little encumbered with dress, that the points of comparison are reduced to two articles, the komurbund and cap. I could no where discover the cholna (breeches) mentioned by Sir Charles Mallet, and the figures are every where destitute of those articles of dress, the turband and angrakà, introduced by the Moossulmans in their invasion of India. The figures of Boodh are commonly naked, and wherever any kind of clothing is discoverable, it appears to resemble a sarnee, put on as women put it on, with the exception of bringing the end of the cloth over the left shoulder, instead of enveloping the head in it, as the women do. The Jain priests wear their dress, consisting of a single piece of cloth, in this manner, at the present day. On none of the male or female personages of the Hindu mythology is this kind of dress discoverable, nor do the attendants upon Boodh appear to have it. The komurbund and cap, which latter is always curiously worked, are common to all the Boodh attendants, the Brahminical deities, and their followers. It will be observed that many of the sketches represent the attendants of Boodh with the string over their shoulders, somewhat resembling the Janweeof the Brahmins. In many sculptures, however, it appears knotted or twined like a rope, and this led me to doubt its being intended to represent the Janwee. Opinions however are entertained that this distinguishing mark was once worn at a period of a division into casts, which no longer exists amongst the Buddhists.

"It is curious that the thin rod or snake, which is invariably twisted round the arm of Seu and his attendants, and which from its frequent use appears a favorite emblem of Seu's, should frequently be met with in Boodh sculptures; Bhagissree Bowanee has it, and it will be observed that many of the Boodh attendants are ornamented with it, particularly the figure on the right hand of the sketch No. 12, and the left hand attendant sketch No. 13.

"The necklaces, ear-rings resembling small wheels (called kemdal, and worn by Seu Bucks to this day), kurras, paijuns, rings for the toes, &c. &c. were in common use, and prove that the personal ornaments of the Boodhus and Brahmins were perfectly similar.

"The attempt to identify the divinities of the Brahminical and Boodhist mythologies will necessarily be limited to four or five figures, from the excavations of the Boodhists being free from those fanciful representations which crowd the Brahminical caves.

"The Sheesal Pogwan of the Brahmins, which is the personification of the Supreme Being preparatory to the formation of the world, with Brahma, on a lotus flower springing from his navel, may possibly be a copy of the figure which occupies the grand recess in all Bhood caves, Brahma being added to suit the Brahminical theogony. The Sheeshai Bugwan is a naked figure, free from ornaments, the head bare, and reposing on the folded nag, whose seven heads form a canopy over the head of the divinity. In Ceylon the figures of Bhood in the temples answer exactly to this description (excepting only Brahma on the lotus flower). At Ellora, the figures of Boodh are usually standing or sitting, apparently naked, free from ornaments, with the head bare and the nag in folds behind the figures forming a cushion for it to rest against; the serpent shadowing the divinity with its seven heads, as in sketch No. 2. Independent of this resemblance Sheihai Budwan and Boodh may both be deemed personifications of the Supreme Being, since the latter has all the attributes of the divinity ceded to them.

"The figure called Jum Dhurm or Dhurm Raj by the Brahmins, in the Brahminical cave of Doomar Leyna, sitting in the Boodh attitude on a lotus flower, the stalk of which is held by two figures, whose heads are shadowed by the nag, is most probably Boodh. A similar figure in Elephanta excited Mr. Erskine's attention, and Mr. Salt has given a drawing of Boodh from the Kenera caves, sitting on a lotus flower, the stalk of which is held by two figures with the nag shadowing their heads. In Kartee cave also is a similar piece of sculpture.

"Captain Turner, in his embassay to Tibet, has the following passage.* "The principal idol in the temples of Tibet is Mahmoonie, the Budha of Bengal, who is worshipped under this and various other epithets throughout the great extent of Tartary and among all the nations to the eastward of the Berhampooter. In the wide extended space over which this faith prevails, the same object of veneration is acknowledged under numerous titles; among others he is styled Godama, or Gowtama in Assam and Ava, Samana in Siam, Amida Bath in Japan, Fohi in China, Budha and Shakumuna in Bengal and Hindoostan, *Dherma Raja* and Mahmonie in Boota and Tibet." In addition to this evidence, the Brahmins at Karlee, on being questioned by me with respect to the figures of Boodh about them, replied they represented *Dhurma Raj*; that the enormous hemispherical figure was a type of him, and that the cave was also dedicated to him; but that they worshipped Dawal and Seu, who had subsequently taken up their abode there. These circumstances then identify at once the figure called Dhurm Raj in Doomui Leyna, a Brahminical cave with Boodh; and in appearance in a Brahmin cave implies that he possessed a nitch in the pantheon previous to the excavation being commenced.

"The next Boodh sculpture which appears to have any relation to the Brahminical mythology is Bhagise Bowanee. The tiger is certainly the Wahun of Bowanee, and the ornaments of this figure do not differ from those which decorate the Hindoo Bawannee; but the tree growing from the head renders the relation questionable, and the origin and history of Bowannee make it more so. The figure may be the original from which the Bhagisaree was taken.

"There are some circumstances which seem to connect Luxmee with the Boodhist mythology. Considered as the female energy, and as a personification of the fecund power of the earth, she is necessarily associated with the ling. Any peculiarity in the worship of this emblem would undoubtedly be used in the worship of Luxime, if her supposed association with it is well founded. Now Mr. Salt describes elephants employed in pouring water over two stones, or lingams, in a Boodh cave at Kenera, and Luxime is represented with elephants pouring water over her whenever she appears in the Brahminical excavations at Ellora. Further traces of her Boodh origin or relationship appear in her sitting posture with her legs crossed (an unusual posture for Brahminical deities), in her nudity, her being destitute of personal ornaments, with the exception of ear-rings, and in having the Boodh chitree over her head.

"The last point which will admit of comparison is between the enormous hemispherical emblem in Boodh temples, (in Juneer, Karlee and Bismu Kurm at least 42 feet in circumference) and the ling of Mahadeo. This emblem in Boodh arched caves, occupying the most conspicuous and sacred place, was evidently an object of reverence and worship; and this belief must be strengthened by the circumstance of finding a figure of Boodh in union with it; and from the attendants wearing this emblem of a figure of Boodh frequently in their caps. From the resemblance, then, of this emblem in Boodh temples to the membrum virile it is probably not unreasonable to suppose that the adoration of nature through this medium formed one of the principles of the religious belief of the Boodhists in ancient times; and as there are some reasons for asserting the priority of the Boodhists, the Brahmins probably founded the ling pooja on this emblem."

But Capt. Sykes has not been more successful than others in discovering any circumstances which would tend to fix the date of those excavations; or to explain the cause of this singular union of Budhist and Brahminical temples, and the striking resemblances that exist in their formation and in the ornaments with which they are adorned. The present inhabitants of the country possess not a plausible tradition relative to the authors of these stupendous works; and the names and tales now ascribed to the different caves by the Brahmins, who shew them to strangers, are clearly contradicted both by the sculptures and by the objects of former worship, which still remain but little injured by the lapse of unknown ages.*

* Page 306.

* With regard to excavations, the following passage in Bruce's Travels is very remarkable;—"Lalibala (King of Abyssinia,) about the year A. D. 1000, having before him as specimens the ancient works of the Troglodytes, directed a number of churches to be hewn out of the solid rock, in his native country of Lasta, where they remain

Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Months of March and April 1820.

March.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			
	11 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	11 A.M.		4 P.M.	
Date.	*Degs.*	*Degs.*	*Degs.*	*In.*	*dec.*	*In.*	*dec.*
1	75	77	78	30	04	30	04
2	74½	75	76½	30	12	30	04
3	76	77	76	30	19	30	04
4	75	75½	75½	30	12	30	05
5	75½	75	75	30	19	30	01
6	75	75½	76½	30	19	30	03
7	75	76	77	30	04	30	05
8	76	77½	78½	30	12	30	07
9	77	78	81	30	19	30	01
10	78	79½	82½	30	08	30	09
11	80	81½	85	30	07	30	03
12	80½	81	91	30	17	29	98
13	79	80	81	30	15	30	08
14	80	80½	81½	30	12	30	02
15	82	84½	86	30	06	30	06
16	83	83	83	30	19	30	04
17	80	81	81½	30	06	29	96
18	79½	78½	81½	30	03	29	96
19	82	84	86	30	05	29	97
20	83	85½	86	30	04	29	95
21	83	84	84	30	02	29	93
22	81½	82½	84	30	05	29	95
23	84	84	84	30	04	29	96
24	83½	84½	85	30	09	29	92
25	84	84	84½	30	02	29	93
26	83½	84	84½	30	04	29	93
27	84	84½	85	30	02	29	93
28	84	85	84	30	08	29	98
29	83	82½	83½	29	96	29	99
30	82½	83½	84	29	93	29	98
31	82½	83½	84	30	08	29	92

April.

1	82½	84	84½	30	02	29	97
2	82	83	84	30	04	29	97
3	82½	83½	84	30	04	29	97
4	82½	83½	83	30	02	29	97
5	82½	83½	83½	30	04	29	95
6	82	82½	83½	30	06	29	97
7	82½	83	83½	30	06	29	98
8	82½	83½	84½	30	06	30	09
9	82½	83½	84	30	07	29	98
10	83	83½	83½	30	07	30	09
11	83	84	84	30	11	30	02
12	83½	84	84	30	19	30	03
13	84	85	85½	30	08	29	98
14	87	88	88½	30	04	29	95
15	88	90	92½	30	02	29	96
16	87	88½	88	30	01	29	93
17	84	87	85½	30	09	29	95
18	83½	84½	84½	30	02	29	98
19	83½	84	84	30	02	29	97
20	83½	84½	84½	30	02	29	95
21	84	85½	85½	30	09	29	92
22	84½	85½	86	30	02	29	95
23	85½	86½	87	30	04	29	96
24	85½	86½	86½	30	06	29	95
25	85½	85	86	30	05	29	95
26	85½	86	86	30	01	29	92
27	85	86½	86½	30	02	29	92
28	86½	86½	86	30	09	29	98
29	86	86	86½	30	08	29	98
30	85½	86	86	92	94	29	98

untouched to this day, and where they will probably remain till the latest posterity. Large columns within are formed out of the solid rock, and every species of ornament preserved, that would have been executed in buildings of separate and detached stones, above ground."

Oct. Ed. Vol. 5, p. 444.

CLIMATE IN THE NEILGHERRY MOUNTAINS.

The following, respecting the heat of the climate in the Neigherry Mountains during the latter half of March, is republished from the Madras Gazette Supplement:—

"I have the pleasure of sending to you a table shewing the range of the thermometer from the 14th to the 31st March, in the delightful region which I now inhabit. You will be surprised to observe that at this advanced season of the year, and without the usual showers which ought to fall in this month, that the thermometer in the heat has no day been higher at 8 o'clock in the morning than 67, while it has been as low as 59½, shewing only a variation throughout of 7½ degrees. At noon, the lowest temperature indicated in the hut was 63, while the highest was 72½, being a variation of 4½ degrees. The highest temperature in the sun at noon was 101 (and that you will observe but one day), while the mean heat was nearly 10 degrees lower. The heat which even these degrees of the thermometer seem to indicate, is so much tempered by the fine cool and bracing breeze which usually blows here, that one never feels incommoded by the heat; on the contrary, in the morning and evening it feels rather chilly, and I frequently take a walk to enjoy the sun."—From this account, and from what I observed myself last May, there can be no doubt that the climate of these mountains is at all seasons much cooler and more equal than that of the Cape or the Isle of France, but particularly in the very hot season. Its character for salubrity has, I am told, suffered a little, from the misfortunes which befel a party of gentlemen who were upon the mountains in February. Though their followers suffered severely from fever and dysentery, there can be no doubt however that their sufferings arose from imprudent exposure to the night air and to over fatigue. With the exception of this party (the majority of whom were perfectly well until they slept at night under the canopy of heaven), I have not heard of a

single instance, either European or native, suffering from the climate, whilst many have received the greatest benefit from it. There appears to be a difference of about two degrees between the temperature of the air on these mountains and the plains throughout the year. The sheep that I sent up are thriving.

The thermometer, it appears, was as low as 55 in the air at 8 o'clock A.M., and once at 54½, at 8 P.M. At noon on one day the thermometer in the hut was at 71; while exposed to the sun it stood at 101. The heat of the sun at noon during the last 15 days of March was from 80 to 101, while in the hut it rarely exceeded 71.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April* 20.

It appears from a register, published in the Madras Gazette, that in last month the thermometer on the Neilgherry Hills fell as low as 51; was seldom higher than 60 in the open air at 6 in the morning and 8 in the evening, and that the greatest height at noon in the shade was 77; it rarely however exceeded 70.—*Ib. May* 1818.

CHOLERA MORBUS—ITS ORIGIN—METHODS OF CURE, &c.

Calcutta, March 30, 1820.—The *Mauritius Epidemic*, however it may resemble others in the suddenness of its attacks, the awful rapidity of its course, and the fatality of its results, differs from our Indian cholera in some essential particulars. Opium, calomel, and drogue amero, which have done wonders here, generally proved there most mischievous. All the cures that have been effected are attributed to the use of glauber salt (sulphate of soda) administered every hour or two, beginning by a drachm, and increasing the dose every time until the dejection have become yellow. This practice was first hit upon, it is said, by Mr. Margaot, an old surgeon attached to the establishment of land-carriage of Mr. Bretonnache. Of some hundreds of negroes belonging to that establishment, although most have been attacked by the disease, not one is said to have perished. One negro woman, among others, swallowed as much as 84 drachms of the curative salt.

A Report of the Epidemic Cholera Morbus, as it visited the territories subject to the presidency of Bengal, in the years 1817, 1818, *and* 1819, has been printed by order of government. The rise and progress of that destructive disease has been traced by Mr. Jameson, the secretary to the medical board, in an able and clear manner, and his elaborate work forms an excellent record of the visitation of one of the most terrible scourges that ever afflicted mankind. It is a digest of all the facts that could be officially collected from every quarter of India, and is consequently more of a practical than of a theoretical nature. The origin of this pestilence has been variously accounted for, but by none satisfactorily. The notion that it was occasioned by using the blighted Ouse crop of rice of 1817, is thus opposed by facts:

"The theory here referred to, consisted in a belief that the epidemic was originally generated, and afterwards wholly kept up by the use of the blighted and noxious early crop of rice of 1817. The improbability of this hypothesis might be argued, from the extremely extensive course pursued by the disorder, and the likelihood, or certainty, of it having during that course visited many tracts which the deleterious grain had never reached; from the disease having suddenly, that is within a few hours, largely affected the inhabitants of several towns at Agra and Futtigur, in such manner that its attacks were clearly referrable to corresponding sudden changes in the sensible properties of the atmosphere, and from other like circumstances. But its truth would appear to be quite irreconcilable with the following well authenticated facts; first, from the concurring and uncontradicted affirmation of many officers, military as well as medical, who served with the Nagpore subsidiary force; at the period of its being attacked by the epidemic, it appears that rice, so far from being at that time the common food of any class of the troops, was very little used, and that many individuals who had not tasted a particle of it for months, or even years, were yet carried off by the disease. 2d. from the reports of the officer at the head of the commissariat department with the centre division of the army, it is learnt that rice, so far from being common in camp, could not be procured but with great difficulty, at an exorbitant price. The officers alone used it; and the commissariat agents, although they wrote and sent people in every direction, failed to obtain a supply for the use of such sepoys as were inhabitants of Bengal Proper, who of all our native troops are almost the only portion which prefers rice to wheat; so that, while the epidemic was raging with unheard of violence in camp, the officers, that is, the class whom we know to have been of all others most exempt from the disease, were the only persons who touched rice. With the single exception of *chuna* or gram, which was sometimes got from the neighbouring villages, all stores were here issued by the commissariat. The depôt books for the time give the following list of issues; *viz.* wheat, *ata*, *dall*, *chuna*, *ghee*, salt, *haldee*, and tobacco; and we are authorized to state, that no change whatever took place in the kinds or sorts of gram given out

during the course of the campaign. In like manner the natives of the Rajpootana and Hansi force were supplied throughout by the commissariat. The purchases were wheat, *dall*, &c. as above; and there was no rice in camp, excepting a small quantity kept in store for the use of the Europeans, in the event of bread unexpectedly failing them. The left division of the grand army alone was not regularly supplied by the commissariat; but it is learnt from the officer in charge of the department in that quarter, that the troops and followers of all classes chiefly used *ata*, which was the principal article of supply in the bazars. But without taking into consideration the results of experience, a simple reference to the period of the first rise of the epidemic, as contrasted with that at which the *Ouse* crop of rice is reaped, will prove that the hypothesis under review was from the first wholly untenable. The seed of the *Ouse* rice is sown between the 1st and 20th day of June, according as the rainy season happens to commence early or late, and the plant is cut from the middle of August to the middle of September; now, from the first section of this report, it clearly appears that the epidemic first began in Nuddea and Mymensing, in May; that it raged extensively in June; that in July it had reached the far distant districts of Dacca and Behar; and that it was generally prevalent throughout the whole of the lower provinces in August and September. It is almost unnecessary to point out the conclusion: that the *Ouse* rice of the season could not be the cause of a distemper which largely existed when the plant was yet green; nay, had shown itself when the seed had not yet been thrown into the ground.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April* 20.

April 14, 1820.—A European gentleman, about 54 years old, had during last month an attack of what he calls the cholera, the particulars of which, as well as of *the means employed for effecting a cure* on the occasion, may afford interest to some of our readers. He was in as good state of health as ever, and had been particularly sober that day, having not touched either brandy or beer, as was customary with him every evening, though to a moderate degree. He retired to rest at nine, and about eleven was awakened by acute pain in the left side of the abdomen, extending more or less severely to every adjacent part, with an incessant inclination to evacuate, which, however, he could not satisfy; these sufferings went on increasing till midnight, when, and not before, vomiting, cold sweats, and chilliness of the extremities having come on, the patient became aware of the nature of his complaint, had a hot bath immediately prepared for him, and began taking laudanum by tea-spoons full. Of this he supposes he swallowed not less than 400 drops. By four in the morning every pain had entirely ceased, but natural warmth was not restored before seven. The tetanos did not take place; and the patient never lost the power of speech, nor even of locomotion. The pain he describes as most violent, and a certain degree of soreness, in the off region principally, subsists to this day. This case rather differs from others attributed to the epidemic which have hitherto fallen under our observation.—*Mirror, as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. May* 4.

ORGANIC REMAIN.

The subjoined extract of a letter from Dr. Tytler, dated the 9th instant, appeared in yesterday's *Mirror*.

I forgot whether I mentioned to you, that in my late expedition to Kallingur, I picked up a fossil *oyster shell* on the summit of a high hill, above the village of *Bheeamow;* strange to say, this organic remain was in union with granite and basalt rocks. Along with many other circumstances this proves that these hills were formerly all under water. In the bed of a river near *Russur*, I also found the fossil remain of the first joint of a human finger. It is evidently the first *phalanx* of a finger, and I think the first finger of the right hand, but it is more than twice the size of the joint of an ordinary man; *ergo*, the person it belonged to must at least have been 12 feet high. These two singular curiosities will shortly be dispatched to the Asiatic Society.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. March* 23.

RAM MOHUN ROY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Most of our readers are well acquainted with the praiseworthy exertions of Baboo Ram Mohun Roy for the improvement of his countrymen, and no doubt unite with us in ardent wishes for his success. We, in common with many others, considering the English version of his publications what would prove highly interesting to our friends in Europe, have frequently regretted that they were not procurable by purchase; and we therefore feel great pleasure in announcing, that for the future any or all of them may be obtained at the Baptist Mission Press, Circular Road. The superintendent of this establishment, it appears, partaking in the feelings of regret we have expressed, has induced the Baboo to forward a few copies of all his works for this object; they consist, as we are informed, of translations of the Vedant; of three chapters of different Veds; two defences of the Monothoeistical system, which this gentleman conceives to be inculcated in the Veds; two conferences between an advocate and

an opponent of the practice of burning widows alive; and a selection of the moral discourses of our Lord, entitled, "The Sayings of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness." Altogether they form 10 pamphlets, which will be disposed of at a low rate, and the entire proceeds to be applied to the funds of that useful institution, the Calcutta School Society.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April* 6.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH INDIA.

THANKS TO MAJ. GEN. DOVETON.

General Order by his Exc. the Gov. Gen. in Council: — *Fort William, 25th March*, 1820.

Maj.gen. John Doveton having been taken from the command of the subsidiary force, serving in the territories of his highness the Nizam, by the operation of the recent brevet in promoting him to the rank of a Maj.gen; the Gov.gen. in council cannot allow that distinguished officer to relinquish a station which he has for many years filled, with great honor to himself and much benefit to the public interests, without conveying to him, in the most marked and public manner, a token of his Lordship's approbation and esteem.

His Exc. requests Maj.gen. Doveton to be assured, that he will ever retain a lively recollection of the zeal, energy, and ability, which have been eminently displayed in that officer's conduct, on the frequent exigencies which have occurred to call forth the exercise of those qualities during the momentous period in which he has commanded the subsidiary force.

His Lordship in council hereby offers to Maj.gen. Doveton his warmest thanks and applause, for his honorable and distinguished services in that important command.

By command of the Gov.gen. in council.
C. T. METCALF, Sec. to Govt.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

April 5.—Col. Thos. Boles, 2d reg. N. I., to command the subsidiary force of Hyderabad, vice Doveton, promoted to the rank of Maj.gen.

Col. Robt. Scott, C. B. Madras Euro. reg., to command the cantonment of Secunderabad, vice Boles. To assume their respective commands with the least practicable delay.

Lieut. J. N. R. Campbell, 2d reg. lt. cav., to be extra aid-de-camp to Maj.gen. Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S.

DR. LUMSDEN.

The following observations have been transmitted to us by an intelligent correspondent; in whose opinion of Dr. Lumsden, and of the loss sustained by his departure, we heartily concur:—

The accounts from Bombay communicate the departure from that port of the ship Rahmany for the Gulph, having on board Dr. Lumsden, as a passenger. The ship is bound to Bushire, from which place Dr. Lumsden proceeds through Persia, Georgia and Russia, to England. Lieut. Lumsden of the Bengal art. and the hon. Lieut. Law of the 11th drag. are his fellow travellers. For the last two years the Indian community has been prepared for the loss which it has now sustained, in the departure of this eminent scholar; his friends, during that period having been anxiously pressing his return to Europe, as the only probable means of prolonging his valuable life. But attachment to the scenes where he acquired that erudition which has presented him as the great orientalist of the age, and to that society, who with admiration of the scholar, united affection and esteem for the man, induced him, perhaps too long, to linger in a climate, which his own judgment reluctantly admitted his debilitated constitution could no longer resist. It is not sufficient to say that the learned of India deeply appreciate the loss of this eminent scholar, or that his friends and acquaintance feel the absence of a man, whose private life exhibits the highest principles of conduct, and the most generous affections of the heart. It were injustice to omit, that Dr. Lumsden has carried with him the reverence and gratitude of the large body of the Company's servants, now discharging the most important duties that perhaps are entrusted to our countrymen, and whose professional ability has been principally formed by his instruction, during nearly the last 20 years. We confess we do not enter into those feelings of regret so generally expressed on his retiring from the college of Fort William. If Dr. Lumsden's departure be regarded as the greatest loss the college ever has sustained, and we f[illegible]y acquiesce in the general sentiment, [illegible] cannot accede to the apparent inferen[illegible] that Dr. Lumsden is lost to the serv[illegible]. We happily believe that it is by no me[illegible] the opinion of his friends, that a voy[illegible] to his native country will fail to rest[illegible] his health; and while the continent of Europe has already pronounced him "[illegible] Colossus of oriental learning," it is [illegible] possible to conceive that our own cou[illegible]

will be insensible to the acquisition of his great powers and attainments. We rather expect, that the Indian Government at home, will attempt to retain his valuable services, and that we may find him placed in some situation where his erudition and abilities will still have the most beneficial results on India. Hertford College is the place which every Indian would doubtless assign to Dr. Lumsden; but, whether influencing the future administration of the great interests of India, by forming those who are to be the agents of its government, or whether wholly secluded from public avocations, we anxiously hope that the life of this eminent scholar will be preserved, to diffuse still further the literary fame of our country, if not to confer additional benefits on this portion of the empire, to whose best interests his valuable life has been devoted.—*Ind. Gaz. of May* 8, *as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. of May* 25.

CALCUTTA.

March 9, G. O.—The situation of garrison engineer and executive officer at Saharunpore abolished from the same date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 25.—Mr. Wm. Cowell, second judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Bareilly.

Mr. Courtney Smith, second judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Benares.

Mr. Francis Law, third judge, do. do.

Mr. Alex. Ross, senior member of the board of commissioners in the ceded and conquered provinces.

Mr. E. S. Waring, jun. do. do.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 26.—Lieut.col. Charles Mouat, of engineers, is appointed to the office of chief engineer from the 17th inst. with a seat at the military board, vice Maj.gen. Garstin, deceased.

Maj. Jas. Mouat, of the corps of engineers, to be garrison engineer and executive officer at Agra.

March 4.—Maj.gen Hardwicke, to the office of commandant of artillery from the 26th ult. under the provisions of the regulations of the hon. court of directors, published to the army in general orders of the 29th July 1817.

The permanent government commands of Agra and Muttra, Rohilkund, Bundlekund, and Cuttack, having become vacant by the promotion to the rank of Maj.gen. of the officers holding those situations, the undermentioned colonels are appointed to those commands, with the temporary rank of Brigadier, viz.

Agra and Muttra—Brev.col. Shuldham, of the 20th reg. N. I.

Rohilkund—Brev.col. Jas. Price, of the 22d reg. N. I.

Bundlekund—Brev. col. Jacob Vanrenon of the 18th reg. N. I.

Cuttack—Col. G. H. Pine, of the 30th reg. N. I.

April 15.—Capt. Alex. Cobbs, 6th reg. N. I. to be sec. to the military board.

Capt. T. Maddock, 7th reg. N. I. to be sec. to the clothing board.

Maj. J. Craigie, 24th reg. N. I. to be garrison store-keeper of Fort William.

Capt. C. H. Campbell, reg. of artil. to be dep. sec. to the government in the military department, with the official rank of major.

Lieut. R. Jackson, reg. of artil. to officiate as garrison store-keeper, until the return of Maj. Craigie to India.

The foregoing appointments to take effect from the 30th April.

REFRACTORY ZEMINDAR.*

From Dwarka, 15th March, we have received the following extract of a letter, conveying some particulars of the proceedings of Capt. Aubert's detachment in the district of Ackberpore, Oude.

"Captain Aubert's detachment having obtained quiet possession of such forts as it was requested to destroy in the Pergunnah of Hurraie, marched on the 11th inst. to within a short distance of the Fort of Taijaipore, belonging to the same refractory zemindar, Maddhoo Sing, who so lately opposed Capt. Aubert's force at Dhoorah. The Fort was immediately summoned to surrender for the purpose of being destroyed, but this requisition not being attended to on the plea of positive orders having been conveyed to the garrison to defend it to the last, Lieut. Horsburg, 1st batt. 19th reg. was therefore detached with a company to take up a position in a tope, within 300 yards of the fort, on the evening of the 11th, and batteries were constructed during the night, for two 12 pounders, two mortars 5½ inch, and two sixes. They were ready to open at daybreak the following morning, but an anxiety to avoid bloodshed operated with Capt. Aubert to delay commencing hostilities so long as any hope could be entertained of the garrison delivering it up: finding at noon that the Killadar was determined to resist, our guns under Capt. Curtis (the artil. officer) opened a destructive and well directed fire on the fort, which was returned in a spirited manner with matchlocks by the enemy, and was kept up on both sides with great animation till dark.

"At 8 o'clock, the enemy's fire being completely silenced, a party under Lieut.

* See ante, p. 385.

M'Donald, 2d batt. 1st reg., was cautiously advanced, to ascertain if the garrison were evacuating the fort. Lieut. M'Donald perceiving a small door open on the jungle side, immediately entered, attended with one sepoy, and found the place empty.

"The garrison was supposed to amount 180 men, of which we have subsequently learnt 10 were killed and 18 wounded, principally from the shrepnells which fell in their trenches. The fort, though small, proves of great strength, being surrounded by a thick bamboo hedge; had they stood a storm, our troops would have undoubtedly suffered most severely. I am happy to add, that we have not lost a single man in this affair.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Mar.* 23.

DACOITS, &c.

Moorshedabad.—A letter from this station, dated March 27th, says, "The weather has been for some days hot and sultry, and we anxiously look for a friendly shower to cool the atmosphere. The cholera is again making dreadful ravages in this city, as also at the residency of Rampoah Bauleah, where numbers daily fall victims to this direful disease.

"Grain, with the exception of rice, is cheap: new grain is now selling at about one rupee per maund, and the old, which has been at 8 and 9 seers per rupee, is to be had at 18 seers. Wheat, &c. the produce of the present season, are in proportion. The inferior sort of rice is reduced a little in price, the coarse quality being now 25, and the next quality 22 and 23 seers per rupee.

"The country is in a state of alarm, from the apprehension of Dacoits; a species of informers, called Guoindahs, are very active, and keep the Bunneas and Podars in continual fear and anxiety, by reporting certain houses as marked by the Dacoits for plunder. By thus practising on their fears, probably without the smallest foundation, they generally obtain some pecuniary remuneration, which may possibly be the only object in view.

"The alarm, however, has been greatly increased, in consequenee of a Dacoity having been committed a few days since, at the village of Mangaugoarrah, near Plassey, in which they succeeded in carrying off about 2,000 rupees, after having killed five or six natives in the attack. The acting magistrate repaired immediately to the spot, but with the result of his investigation I am unacquainted. The police is, however, on the alert, and from the activity displayed in the different departments, it is to be hoped the delinquents will be brought to condign punishment.

"These depredations may in some measure be attributed to the high price of grain for some months past, whether produced by a real or artificial scarcity remains to be decided; but it will no doubt require all the activity of the police to disperse the nests of robbers it has given rise to; for once having imbibed habits of idleness and rapine, they do not easily relinquish the pursuit.

"The Bunneas, Chowdries, &c. to whom, if the scarcity is artificial, the effect may be attributed, are commonly the persons selected for plunder. Thus the cupidity of these men is in the end visited on themselves, by the loss of their ill-gotten wealth, and not unfrequently their lives also; for as their money is generally concealed, tortures are inflicted to extort confession, which often terminates fatally." —*Calcutta Paper of April, as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. April* 25.

DISASTER AT HURDWAR.

Camp Hurdwar, 11th *April*, 1820.—Under the impression of one of the most horrid sights, and in the agitation which it has naturally occasioned, I write to give you a hurried statement of the scene of which I have been an eye witness. From the *Saiet* of the Purbee unfortunately happening at the hour of three and half English time of this day, A. M. crowds of infatuated pilgrims forced their way in overwhelming masses to the sacred bathing place.

As most people who have been up the country have visited Hurdwar, and seen the steps leading down to Hurke Pyree, I need not give a description of them, further than stating they are very steep in descent, and about 10 feet broad, with high walls on one side. At the summit from the town of Hurdwar side, there is an ascent by a broad flight of steps, at the tops of these the guards were stationed to prevent the crowds pressing indiscriminately. A little before day-break the Sunyassees and Byragees, who had the quarrel in 1796, vied with each other at the top for precedency of bathing, and made a sudden rush, in which the unfortunate Sepoys and all the multitude who were descending, were carried down with such violence, that they got jammed together within three steps of the water, where an angle of the old sacred Pyree Muth and an angle of the Munder of the Mahadoo closes the passage to about seven feet, and opens with a swell behind. Here the unfortunate beings were crammed together with such violence, that motion or use of limbs was unavailing: the weak, the strong, in vain made efforts, it was all the same; the more exertion made the more intwined their limbs became. At half past seven A. M. I was a witness to this horrid scene; the cries, the moans of the unfortunate multitude were heart-rending in the extreme: strength, force, or any contrivance or

effort to assist them was in vain. I made several to extract those who were in the foremost files below, but their bodies, legs, and arms were so entwined, that it was impossible to extricate one of them; and nothing equals the apathy of rascally Poojaree Brahmins. A pleasing part of this recital throws a ray of a brighter hue on the Sepoys of the 5th and 27th, and the Gorkooah corps, who though people of high cast and prepossessions, were stript and actively employed in extracting the dead. This was a labour of no small exertion, as they had to clear away the dead from near 60 feet, in an angle of 56 or 60 degrees, before they could extract the living who were below. Col. Patton and several officers, by their exertions and cheering the Sepoys, induced them to clear the mass of dead away. At 10 A. M. the living who were below were extricated in a most horrid state, their limbs blistered, inflamed, and in a state of putrefaction; the number alive did not exceed 30 beings, and an extraordinary instance I must record, which was a young woman who was under the whole mass in the centre, and alive, who had merely her head and arms free.

From the information I could collect from those who were present when this unfortunate circumstance occurred, the time as stated was at three or half past three, A. M. and what must have been the cause of the death of those on the upper steps, must have been the multitude who rushed over them downwards, and who could not return until the military stopped up all the passages above, and prevented the other crowds following them. Although the Brahmins' prediction of sickness has not been fulfilled, the deaths at the sacred place has given some sanction to their prophecy, and even this unfortunate accident they will make a plea of still deluding the ignorant multitude. No exact account of the dead can be given, but it must exceed 400 persons; a vast number of these were Sanyassees and Byragees. I saw four of the Gorkooah corps, only one alive, and who was jammed close to the angle of the small muth.

The boats have also been sunk by the press of persons on board, and many people drowned. The fair has commenced thinning, the crowds going away are mostly from the nearer places. The merchants have been unable to dispose of any thing from the bustle; most of the purchases and sales will commence to-morrow.

P. S. The report of the dead amount to 430. Lieut. Boyes of the 5th, as soon as intelligence reached him of the guards being forced, moved up with a company, and it is said stones were thrown from the houses. At day-light he began removing the dead bodies; the dead were all floated in the Ganges. One of the chief Mohunts of the Byragoos who had come from the Deccan with a number of followers, was extracted from this entwined mass of human bodies.—*Mir. May* 4, *as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. May* 23.

CHOLERA MORBUS.*

We are concerned to observe, according to a statement published in the India Gazette, that the total number of deaths from the spasmodic cholera in Calcutta, during the months of February and March, amounted to 341.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April* 13.

The following melancholy statement, re-published from the India Gazette, exhibits late and dreadful effects of the epidemic in Calcutta, being the total number of deaths from cholera morbus in the town of Calcutta, from March 25 to 31, 1820:

Days.	*Num. of Deaths.* Hindo.	Muh.	Total.
Saturday, 25th	24	4	28
Sunday, 26th	45	18	63
Monday, 27th	32	24	56
Tuesday, 28th.....	27	20	47
Wednesday, 29th ..	25	9	34
Thursday, 30th	21	11	32
Friday, 31st	23	11	34
	197	97	294

Native doctors had been employed, under proper direction, and, it is highly gratifying to find, with the greatest success. "In five days, from the 27th to the 31st inclusive," the account states, "the native doctors treated 547 cases, of which 74 were unsuccessful and 473 cured. Considering the scattered state of the patients, the means employed, the want of good nursing, and other difficulties, which necessarily oppose themselves to the administering of prompt relief in every case, much good has been effected; and the number of deaths on Friday, when compared with those of Sunday, will show the advantage that has resulted from the humane measures to which we have alluded; and we are assured that the number of cases treated on Friday was relatively greater than the number attacked on Sunday."

In one part of the town (Shords Bazar) the disorder had prevailed to an extent far greater than any other ward in its immediate vicinity. In the treatment of the patients great reliance, it appears, was placed on laudanum, peppermint, and ether.—*Ib. April* 20.

STORMS.

April 18, 1820.—The tempest has been at work on the Ganges, as we had but too much reason to expect; and we find by a letter just received from Rajmhaul, of which the following is an extract, that

* See ante, p. 384.

our friends, who lately quitted the presidency on their way to Mongeer and Buxar, have not only been exposed to great danger, but experienced considerable loss, from a violent gale of wind which overtook them on the 3d instant.

"Our misfortunes since I wrote you from Culna are such as you will be distressed to hear. We had made an astonishing fine trip until the evening of the 3d inst. when a most violent northwester set in, about half past six o'clock p.m., at which time we were close to a sand bank, to leeward, near the village of Kurraio Burrah, one kos above Bauloah, and seven kos east of Bogwangola. Our budgerows, five in number, were driven considerably upon the bank; Gen. Toona's and two others dismasted; at the same time, the water driving in at the venetians completely drenched us: this lasted for an hour and a half, when it began to moderate, though it still continued to blow hard for some hours. The baggage boat, one of the General's, and his cook boat, went down, the two former complete wrecks, and considerable property lost; the latter we got repaired. We were two days getting off the sand-bank, saving such articles as remained in the wrecks, and getting up small masts to enable us to proceed to Monghyr, where the General will have the budgerows repaired. We have passed several boats which sunk the same evening."—*Mirror, as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. May* 4.

The following communication, with which we were favoured yesterday, gives the particulars of a very extraordinary storm of hail, which took place on Monday last, about 40 miles to the eastward of the presidency.

Baugundee, April 10, 1820.—A most dreadful hailstorm came on here this afternoon, at about half past four o'clock, and lasted till near six, which in violence, as well as in the size and quantity of the hailstones, has very seldom been equalled in any part of India. It approached from the N. E. so rapidly and with such force that, in the short space of twenty minutes, it completely covered the whole grounds round the house like a sheet of snow, destroying all the fruit, bringing down large branches from the trees, stripping them of half their leaves, and breaking large pieces of plaster from the house and outoffices. The hailstones were generally in size from three to five inches in circumference, many of them six; the quantity that fell is almost incredible. From twenty to twenty-five maunds of hail were collected and placed under ground in the short space of an hour, and, had there been people enough to gather it, upwards of fifty or sixty maunds might have been collected with the greatest ease in the grounds alone. This may give some idea of the extent of the storm. The oldest inhabitants do not recollect a parallel to it, either in violence, quantity, or size of hail.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. April* 14, *as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz, May* 2.

SUPREME COURT.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst. the second session of the supreme court for the current year was opened with the usual formalities, and a grand jury impannelled, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Leith Alex. Davidson, Esq. foreman; Jas. Baillie Fraser, Henry Hamilton Ball, John Small, Henry John Palmer, Walter Nesbit, Henry Sargent, Henry T. Prinsep, Patrick Stewart, John Melville, John Collie, James Cullen, Chas. Blaney, Edw. S. Porthury, Geo. Mackillop, Alex. Campbell, Walter Davidson, John Bagshaw, Wm. Dorin, Arch. Simpson, John Hunter, Geo. Warde, and Henry Mathew, Esqrs.

Sir Fras. M'Naughten delivered the charge to the grand jury, which was brief, and did not animadvert on the merits of any very important subject, as the contents of the calendar did not require such. The learned judge, however, in adverting to the cases of larceny, to which the attention of the jury was chiefly to be called, observed that the many instances of robberies in dwelling houses, which had lately taken place in Calcutta, without the offenders being detected and brought to punishment, had been a subject of general remark, and from the inquiries that he had made it appeared that the existing police establishment was very inadequate as a guard of property at night, and even fell short of similar establishments in the Mofussil in point of efficiency. His lordship also noticed the remissness which had been on former occasions observable in the attendance of the grand jurymen, remarking that, in cases of any future complaints on the subject, the jury would have to interfere, and enforce a more punctual attendance in the discharge of so important a public duty.—*Hurk. of March.*

From the memorandum of a correspondent we may add, that his lordship adverted to two charges against individuals for murder, transmitted from the upper provinces, neither of which were, however, of an aggravated description. In one of them, it is to be believed that the fatal act was committed by a man not in possession of his natural faculties. The number of larcenies in the calendar, t perpetrators of which had not been d covered, were, he said, of a nature baffle the most vigilant police, as tl were committed by domestic servar and it was unfair under those circu stances to charge the magistrates with want of activity. His lordship obser that he had been informed, on author which he had no reason to doubt, that t means of prevention or detection at t command of the magistrates of Calcu

were extremely deficient, on a comparison with the means at the disposal of the magistrates of stations in the interior, where one chookeedar is allowed to about thirty houses, whereas it is understood that there is only one chokeedar for five hundred houses in Calcutta. Sir Francis suggested to the grand jury that they might think the subject worthy of their notice, for if these domestic robberies continue to increase, as they have done of late, the community would be exposed to great danger, and in a country where every man's house is liable to be entered at every hour of the day or night without interruption, if the police be not armed with sufficient power to protect the inhabitants, or of apprehending offenders, the grand jury might, if they thought proper, represent the present inadequate powers of the magistrates, which would probably be favourably attended to by Government.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

SAUGOR ISLAND.†

Not being proprietors, and on that account not present at the late meeting of the Saugor association, we were nevertheless anxious to obtain correct information respecting the subject of discussion, and have succeeded, through the kindness of a friend, in ascertaining the the following particulars, which, coming from the best authority, may be depended on as conveying a just idea of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the resolutions which were the result.

The object of the meeting was to discuss the proposition of Ram Mohun Mullik. J. Palmer, Esq. was called to the chair, and the gentlemen assembled proceeded to discuss the proposition. This, in its original form, was completely abstract and void of detail: the committee had accordingly previously addressed to the proponent a set of catagorical questions, with a view to elicit the exact nature of his views and the extent of his pretensions. From his answers it became indisputably obvious, that his proposition, as explained, was altogether inadmissible It stipulated for himself the uncontrolled right of removing the present occupants of the temple of Kupul Dav (Siva), and placing the same under the management of brahmins of his own election: it conferred on him the absolute power of appropriating all profit and emoluments which might arise in any shape from the temple, and the 5,000 begahs to be added as an endowment. To have accepted the proposition would have been a sacrifice of the interests of the whole Hindoo population to the advantage or caprice of a single individual.

When the proposition of Ram Mohun Mullik had been unanimously rejected, several resolutions were adopted, calculated to prevent in future the public mind being again agitated by discussions similar to those which have emanated from the proposal of Ram Mohun Mullik. It appeared that the Government had formerly contemplated the cultivation of Saugor by apportioning the soil to wealthy natives. On this occasion the shrine of Kupul Dev, and a tract of ground facing the sea, which is the principal resort of the pilgrims, were especially reserved by the Government. It was accordingly agreed by the meeting, that a reference should be made to the Supreme Government to ascertain what its views were in the reservation above mentioned, and to conform with whatever the intentions of that high authority may have been.

It was likewise provided that (in the event of the answer of the Government consistently admitting of the same) the shrine of Kupul Dev, and a tract of 1,000 begahs, should be placed under the special control and management of the committee, that body being prohibited from making any particular assignment of the same to any individual or company.

It must be a subject of congratulation that the proceedings of the meeting were conducted with the greatest moderation, and that the questions proposed were candidly discussed without any rash allusion to religious feelings.

In the course of the meeting, the chairman took occasion to inform the members that the committee, acting under the authority vested in it, had assigned on favourable terms to several associations of gentlemen large tracts of the island. From the zeal and capital of these individuals, no doubt can exist but that the promotion of the objects of the society will be greatly accelerated.—*Mirror of April, as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. May* 4.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. DOWDESWELL.

Calcutta, Dec. 30.—On the evening of Wednesday, the 22d inst, a farewell entertainment was given to the hon. Mr. Dowdeswell, member of the Supreme Council, at the Town-hall, as a mark of the regard, attachment, and respect of a number of gentlemen who had long been in the habits of private and official intercourse with him.

The company assembled at half-past six, and sat down to dinner at seven. Mr. Rocke in the chair.

On the cloth being removed, the president gave "the King," "the Prince Regent," &c.; and when these toasts had been drank, Mr. Rocke addressed the company to the following effect:

† See ante, p. 386.

"Gentlemen:—I now rise to propose to you the toast which is the immediate occasion of our assembling; a toast which, I trust, will be received with those feelings of cordiality, and will be accompanied with those demonstrations of applause and enthusiasm, which will better testify your esteem and respect for our honoured guest than any thing I can say.

"In the situation in which I am placed it might be expected I should enter into some detail of the eminent public services, and many excellent private qualities, of our honourable friend. At no time could I do justice to the theme, much less under present circumstances, when I am really unequal even to the attempt. It is, however, a source of pleasing reflection that you have all had full opportunity of judging of them, and can justly appreciate them. They need not the addition of my testimony.

"But I perceive, gentlemen, you are eager to testify your own feelings: I will, therefore, no longer retard the realization of that grateful impulse, but propose to you the health of Mr. Dowdeswell, with three times three."

Mr. Dowdeswell returned his thanks in a feeling manner, and in nearly the following words:

"Gentlemen:—I beg leave to return you my cordial acknowledgements for the honour this day conferred upon me. My thanks are especially due to my old and valued friend, the president of the meeting, for the share which he has had in promoting and conducting this entertainment, as the present state of his health is, I fear, by no means favourable for exertions of that nature.

"I lament, gentlemen, that the feeling of the moment does not permit me adequately to express the sense which I entertain of your great kindness and attention towards me. I can only say, in the most plain and simple language, gentlemen, I thank you; gentlemen, I am indebted to you. I beg you to be assured that the occurrences of this day are too grateful to my feelings to be ever effaced from my recollection. Permit me to drink to the health of the whole company."

The president next gave the health of the Marquis of Hastings, which was enthusiastically drank with three times three.

Colonel Doyle then rose, and addressed the company as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen:—I should do violence to my own personal feelings, and certainly be wanting in my duty to my Lord Hastings, were I to remain silent on such an interesting occasion as the present; after the very handsome manner in which you, Sir, have proposed, and the company have drank his Lordship's health. I can safely assure you, that the object of our meeting this day has Lord Hastings' full and entire approbation. He has had abundant opportunities for appreciating the talents, worth, and pure integrity of our honourable guest in his public career; while the amiability of Mr. Dowdeswell's character in private life, I know, has won his Lordship's warmest friendship; and, Sir, I am authorised in saying, that on leaving these shores, Mr. Dowdeswell will carry with him to his native country, his Lordship's sincere regard and best wishes for the success of all his future undertakings, whether of a public or a private nature. I again, gentlemen, beg to thank you in the name of Lord Hastings for the honour done him, and I shall no longer delay the business of the evening."

Mr. Dowdeswell immediately rose, and addressing himself to Col. Doyle, spoke to the following effect.

"Permit me, Sir, to return my best acknowledgements for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to speak of my character and conduct. The terms in which you have done me the honour to notice my humble exertions for the promotion of the public interests, would under any circumstances have been highly gratifying to me. They are rendered peculiarly so in the present instance, as they profess to convey not only your own opinions, but likewise the sentiments of the most noble the Governor-gen., which, from his Lordship's exalted rank and character, bear the highest possible value in my estimation."

The following toasts were then drank in succession:—Capt. Gribble, and a prosperous voyage to the Princess Charlotte.—The honorable Company.—The judges of the supreme court.—The members of council.—Gen. Wood, and his Majesty's forces on this establishment.—Gen. Garstin, and the Bengal army.—Mr. Palmer, and the mercantile community of Calcutta.—The gentlemen of the bar.—The hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.—Sir Stamford Raffles, and prosperity to our establishments at Bencoolen and Sincapore.

These and numerous other toasts drew forth replies from Sir E. East, the hon. Mr. Stuart, Sir Stamford Raffles, Mr. Spankie, Major Bryant, Col. Nicolls, and other gentlemen. Many of these replies alluded, in a warm and feeling manner, to the occasion on which the party had assembled, and expressed the regret which Mr. Dowdeswell's approaching departure excited, and the high estimation in which both his public and private character was held.

Mr. Rocke quitted the room between nine and ten o'clock, when his health was proposed by Maj. Bryant in a short, but animated address, and was drank with 3 times 3.

The chair was filled during the remainder of the evening by Mr. Bayley.

The band of his Majesty's 17th regt. was in attendance, and various songs were given by gentlemen present in the course of the evening. To the vocal powers of Col. Doyle the company was chiefly indebted: he sung several songs with his accustomed taste and expression, and on being called upon for the fourth, he said, "Mr. President, I am at this moment something like the Bank of England; I have gone on as long as I could on the credit of my English notes, but am now forced to produce the *Spanish!*" and then sung the beautiful air "*Una Paloma Blanca,*" in a most pleasing style.

For ourselves, however, we could not help perceiving that the occasion was not one of unmixed satisfaction, and that the feelings of many who were present partook too much of the regret which the approaching departure of their guest excited, to admit of unrestrained indulgence in cheerfulness and mirth.

Mr. Dowdeswell quitted the room about half past 11, and the party, after again drinking to his health and happiness, broke up soon after midnight.

Mr. Dowdeswell embarked on board the government yacht about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning last, under the salute due to his rank.

He will proceed to England in the hon. Company's ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. Gribble, which is expected to sail immediately in prosecution of her voyage.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

ADDRESS TO SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE.

An address from the European residents in the Western Provinces has been presented to Sir Edward Colebrooke on the occasion of his departure for Calcutta. This address expresses the high sense entertained of Sir Edward's character and talents, and the regret felt at his departure, and has a long list of signatures.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April* 20.

SONS OF ERIN.

A meeting of "The Sons of Erin" took place at the Town-Hall, Calcutta, on the 11th inst. preparatory to an entertainment to be given on St. Patrick's Day, and Col. Doyle having been called to the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1st. Resolved, that a deputation do wait on the hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, to solicit that he will honor his countrymen by accepting the president's chair on the occasion. 2d. That the following gentlemen be requested to assist in conducting the entertainment:—Col. Doyle and Col. O'Halloran, vice-presidents; Col. Casement, hon. W. Moore, Major Patrickson, Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. Hogg, Capt. Rainey, Capt. Macan, Mr. Hall, Capt. Swindell, Mr. O'Connor, Captain Ruddell, and Mr. Alexander, stewards.—*Ib. Mar.* 30.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival.

May 4. The Thalia, Capt. P. Herbert, anchored off the Bankshall on Saturday last, from London, and last from Madras, whence she sailed the 21st ult. Passengers: from London, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, Miss Christopher, Capt. O'Brien, Mr. Crommelin, cadet; from Madras, Brig.maj. Carroll, Mr. Scott.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 3. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Charles Leatham, of a daughter.

27. At Gurrahwarrah, the lady of Lieut. J. Hoggan, of a son.

Feb. 23. Between Rajhmaul and Suckreegully, Mrs. E. Johnson, of a daughter.

19. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. H. Foster, of Skinner's Horse, of a son.

22. Mrs. J. Collins, of a daughter.

27. The lady of R. Barlow, Esq. collector of Ghazeepoor, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Michael Rees, of a son.

March 1. The lady of Lieut. J. C. Carne, of artil. of a daughter.

2. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. col. Greenstreet, of the 30th N. I. of a daughter.

— Mrs. R. Pauling, of a son.

8. The lady of Maj. R. G. Stirling, Bengal light cav. of a daughter.

10. At Mooty Churny, Mrs. Higgs, of a daughter.

— At Chandernagore, Mde. Brunel, of a daughter.

12. At Aurungabad, the lady of Capt. C. J. Doveton, of the Bengal army, of a daughter.

14. Mrs. A. James, of a daughter.

15. Mrs. G. W. Chisholm, of a son.

— At Chandernagore, the lady of Capt. E. T. Mahe, of a son.

— At the house of M. Ricketts, Esq. Moorshedabad, the lady of J. Lamb, Esq. assist.surg. of a daughter.

18. The lady of T. Hutton, Esq. of a son.

31. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. R. W. Smith, 6th light cav. of a daughter.

April 27. Mrs. M. Myers, of a son.

30. Mrs. E. C. Urquhart, of a son.

May 1. Mrs. J. W. Lowrie, of a son.

2. The wife of Conductor Westford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 28. At Benares, Mr. T. Sheehy to Miss Sarah Hollier, daughter of Mr. J. Hollier, of Juanpore.

Feb. 22. At Agra, Miss Mary Campbell, daughter of Mr. W. Campbell, of the Custom-house, to Mr. Powell, jun. of Saharunpore.

26. At Dinapore, by the Rev. E. Brodie, Lieut. J. E. Watson, 2d batt. 30th reg. N. I. to Mrs. C. Swinton, daughter of the late Maj. Fletcher.

March 4. Lieut. G. E. Britten, of the 20th Bengal reg. eldest son of T. Britten, Esq. of Forest Hill, in the county of Kent, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late P. Goullett, Esq. of Heavitree, near Exeter, Devon.

6. B. Turner, Esq. attorney-at-law, to Miss Mary Hewett.

19. Robert Lister, Esq. to Miss Ellen Masters.

20. H. J. Green, Esq. commander of the ship Cochin, to Miss Josephine, daughter of A. Tennassee, Esq. merchant of the Isle of France.

21. Lieut. M. Schooff, H. M. 24th foot, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hessman, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Wm. H. B. Hessman, of H. M. 22d foot, and granddaughter of the late W. Bowler, Esq. of the Bombay civil service.

22. At Meerut, Lieut. G. Brooke, of the horse brigade of artil. to Miss Cochrane, niece to Dr. P. Cochrane, late first member of the medical board.

April 20. Mr. Woolaston, to Miss Bishop.

22. Lieut. J. F. Paton, of the Bengal engineers, to Miss Emily Stafford.

DEATHS.

Jan. 31. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Mary James, lady of Capt. W. James, deputy asist.adj.gen. of the Saugor field force, and second daughter of Maj.gen. Sir Dyson Marshall, K. C. B.

Feb. 8. At Coimbatore, W. C. Gordon, Esq. of the civil service.

24. In the fort of Mongeer, the wife of Mr. R. Briggs, conductor.

27. At Meerut, Hastings Dare, son of Capt. Showers, major of brigade at that station, aged 18 months.

March 1. Miss Rosey, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Castleman.

5. Of the cholera morbus, B. Barons, Esq.

6. Mr. W. Smyth, perfumer.

10. At Bandel, where she proceeded for the recovery of her health, Miss A. M. Victory, aged 19 years 7 months.

12. Mr. W. Gorham.

— Mrs. H. E. D. Rozario.

13. The lady of Major R. G. Stirling, Bengal light cav.

18. Mr. L. Fisher.

— Mr. Michael Cunningham.

21. Henry, the infant son of Mr. Jas. Dowling, aged 10 months.

25. At Gorukpore, Mrs. Eliz. White, wife of conductor P. White, aged 34.

April 3. At Purneah, the infant daughter of Mr. E. Johnson, indigo planter.

7. At Husseinabad, lamented with the deepest sorrow by his afflicted parents, R. W. Lumely, son of Lieut.col. Lumely, aged 14 months.

8. The infant son of Mr. P. Sutherland.

11. At Futtyghur, Mrs. Christiana Cline.

— At Hussingabad, Lieut. J. Campbell, of the 1st batt. 10th reg. Bengal N. I. and commanding the Nurbudda local corps.

18. At Mooradabad, at the house of J. W. Halhed, Esq. C. E. Leycester, the infant daughter of J. Ives Bosanquet, Esq. of the H. E. I. Company's civil service.

19. At Serampore, of the cholera morbus, Capt. J. H. T. Wessel, aged 63 years.

24. E. Richards, infant son of Mr. W. Richards, commission warehouse-keeper, aged one month and four days.

Same day, Mrs. E. Howsden, wife of Mr. C. Howsden, conductor of ordnance, aged 45 years.

24. At Berhampore, Richard, the infant son of Lieut. Pennefather, H. M. 59th reg.

— Mrs. B. A. Clements, wife of Mr. G. Clements, aged 51 years.

25. The infant son of Mr. F. L. Barber.

29. At Allipore, Mrs. Mary Delany, widow of the late T. S. Conway Delany, aged 50 years.

MADRAS.

FRANKS.

Government Advertisement.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of instructions received from the hon. the Court of Directors, the right hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to order, that all letters franked by the undermentioned authorities, and addressed to persons in India, shall be forwarded through the territories under this presidency free of postage, *viz.*

The right hon. the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and their secretary.

The hon. the Court of Directors, their secret committee, chairman, deputy chairman, secretary, and assistant secretary.

And that all letters addressed by individuals in India to the parties abovementioned shall likewise be free from all postage, in the same manner as letters addressed to members of parliament pass to and from any part of the united kingdom free of postage.

R. Sherson, P. M. G.

Madras, General Post Office,
11th May, 1820.

COINAGE.

Proclamation.—Public Department:—With a view to greater public convenience, the right hon. the Governor in Council has directed the coinage of a five rupee piece, or one-third gold rupee, which will bear the impression of the hon. Company's crest and shield, and the words "English East-India Company" on the face, and on the reverse the words "Honourable English Company's five Rupees" in the Persian character.

The above-mentioned coin will be of the standard specified in the proclamation of 7th Jan. 1818, and of the weight of sixty grains, *viz.*

Pure Gold.	Alloy.	Total.
55 Grain.	5 Grains.	60 Grains.

and until further orders will be received and issued at the rate of five silver rupees.

The gold half and quarter rupees issued under the proclamation 7th Jan. 1818, will continue to be received as heretofore.

D. Hill, Sec. to Gov.

Fort St. George, 12th May, 1820.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSARIAT QUITTING THEIR STATIONS.

February 23, 1820.—The rt. hon. the gov. in council is pleased to direct, that in all cases in which an officer of the commissariat may be obliged by illness to quit his station, or may be ordered away on duty, when no other officer of the department may be on the spot, or can arrive to relieve him, he shall fix on some officer to take charge of his office until his return, or until the com. gen. can arrange for detaching an officer of the department to replace him. The officer so nominated to act will be allowed to draw an allowance of rupees 175 per mensem, during the time that he may be employed, if the cause of the absence of the regular officer of the commissariat, the necessity for the employment of an officer during his absence, and the period of such employment shall be certified to the satisfaction of government, by the com.gen. of the army.

APPROBATION OF OFFICERS.

Gen. Orders: Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 15th April, 1820.

The Commander-in-chief performs a gratifying duty, by expressing his approbation in general orders of the distinguished zeal and unremitting attention evinced by Capt. G. M. Stewart, commanding 2d extra bat., Capt. Nixon commanding 4th extra bat., and Capt. Baker commanding the 5th extra bat. These officers have in a few months recruited and disciplined their respective battalions in so satisfactory a manner, as to call forth the unqualified praise of officers commanding divisions, who have inspected and reported to head-quarters, that the interior economy as well as precision in the field movements of these battalions is not inferior to old and long established corps.

Great praise is also due to the exertions of Capt. Charlesworth, who commanded the 1st extra bat., and subsequently to Lieut. Rickard the adj., who succeeded to the charge on Capt. Charlesworth's services being required with his corps in advance. Lieut. Rickard's indefatigable zeal was most praiseworthy, and contributed in a great degree to the efficient and highly disciplined state in which the corps was found on being inspected by the officer commanding the ceded districts.

Maj. Gen. Dyce's report of the zeal and well directed ability which Lieut. Wright the adj. of the 2d extra bat. employed in discharging his duties, is most creditable to the character of that officer, and entitles him to the approbation of the Commander-in-chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 13.—Mr. Assist. Surg. G. H. Bell to be medical officer to the principal collector of the southern Mahratta provinces.

First dresser Anth. De Silva to be sub-assist.surg. and attached to the civil department in the southern Maharatta provinces.

April 26.—The Rev. E. Vaughan, the sen. chaplain, by mandate of the lord bishop of Calcutta has been instituted to the archdeaconry of Madras, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. John Mousley.

27.—Mr. J. Dent, to be Maleyalm y translator to government.

May 4.—Mr. T. Daniel, superintendent lotteries.

Mr. W. W. Watson, master attendant at Porto Novo.

14.—Rich. Fraser Lewis, esq. barrister at law, of Gray's Inn, has been admitted to practice in the supreme court of judicature at Madras.

18.—Mr. Robt. Sherson, to be one of the sitting magistrates.

Mr. J. M'Kerrell, mint master.

Rev. M. Davis, jun. chaplain.

Capt. W. Ormsby, superintendent of police.

Mr. J. Betham, second police magistrate.

Rev. W. A. Keating, sen. chaplain.

Rev. T. Lewis, chaplain of Fort St. George.

Rev. C. Church, chaplain of the Black Town Chapel.

25.—Mr. J. B. Hudleston, collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly.

Mr. G. W. Monk, judge and criminal judge of the zillah of Tinnevelly.

Mr. C. A. Thompson, register of the zillah court of Combaconum.

Mr. Surg. R. Richardson, surg. to the coroner.

Lately.—Mr. J. C. Morris, dep. Talugeo translator to government.

Mr. T. Gahagan, judge and criminal judge of the zillah of Nellore.

Mr. A. Crawley, head assist. to the collector and magistrate of the zillah of Chingleput.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, REMOVALS, &c.

Feb. 15.—Lieut. F. W Hands, 5th regt. to do duty with the 1st batt. 12th regt., or Wallajahbad light infantry.

18.—Capt. A. Bentley, 13th regt. is posted to the rifle corps.

Lieuts. C. Taylor and J. Winch, of the horse brigade, to join the head-quarters of that corps at St. Thomas's Mount.

Ensign T. Pollock, from 12th, to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt. N. I.

Surg. G. Bruce, 21st native regt. to the corps of artil. 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. W. Geddes, from 18th to 2d bat. 11th regt.

Assist. Surg. P. M'Millan, from 8th to 1st bat. 10th regt.

Assist. Surg. W. Hardy, is posted to 1st bat. 22d regt.

23.—Mr. Surg. Thos. Evans to be staff surg. at Secunderabad, vice Connel.

Sen. Cornet C. W. Cotton, 5th regt. light cav. to be lieut.

Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) Jas. Leighton, 14th regt. N. I. to be capt. vice Brown, dec.

The undermentioned ensigns of infantry will rank as ensigns from 12th June 1819, and are promoted to be lieutenants from 13th June 1819, to complete the establishment:

G. H. Kellett, J. B. Puget, C. Richardson, C. Leslie, R. Alexander, D. L. Arnott, J. K. Luard, F. Mackinnon, W. Babington, R. N. Campbell, E. T. Clarke, W. Johnson, J. R. Haig, F. Alcock, J. Yaldwin, J. P. Woodward, H. C. Albert, R. Francis, and J. Harkness.

Infantry cadets, J. F. Montgomerie, and W. Rose, to be ensigns.

March 3.—Mr. Assist. Surg. Arch. Spiere, to be full surg.

Capt. C. W. Rates, of 13th regt. N. I. is permitted to place himself under the orders of the resident at Hyderabad, with a view to his employment in the service of H. H. the Soobadar of the Deckan.

Sen. Cor. C. Underwood, 2d regt. light cav. to be lieut. from 12th Sept. 1818, vice Cookson, resigned.

Lieut. J. G. Mitford, 5th N. R. to be cantonment adj. at Wallajahbad.

Lieut. E. B. Blenkinsop, 13th N. R. to be interpreter and qr. mast. to the 2d bat. of that corps.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. L. Nelthropp, 14th nat. reg. to be interpreter and qr. mast. to the 2d bat. of that corps.

Lieut. A. Derville, 14th nat. reg. to be adj. to 2d bat. of that corps.

Lieut. J. B. Nottidge, 8th nat. reg. to be adj. to 5th extra bat.

Engineers.—Sen. Lieut. H. Fullerton to be capt.; Sen. Ens. Jas. Oliphant to be lieut.; date of rank, 2d March 1819.

Artillery.—1st Lieut. T. H. Thorsby to be capt.; 2d Lieut. P. Hammond, to 1st lieut. 26th May 1819.

Sen. Capt. (brev. maj.) W. G. Pearse, to be maj.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Black, to be capt.; 2d Lieut. A. G. Hyslop, to be 1st lieut. 19th Sept. 1819.

Sen. Capt. (brev. maj.) E. M. G. Showers, to be maj.; 1st Lieut. A. Crawford, to be capt.; 2d Lieut. H. S. Foord, to be 1st. lieut. 1st Nov. 1819.

Infantry.—Sen. Maj. A. Fair, from 21st regt. to be lieut. col. 31st Aug. 1819.

1st Regt. N. I.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. M'Donald, to be capt. from 14th Aug. 1818.

17th Regt.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) S. M'Cormick, to be capt. from 10th Dec. 1819.

18th Regt.—Sen. Capt. J. D. Crompton, to be maj.; Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. Norton, to be capt. 10th Oct. 1819.

Sen. Capt. J. S. Fraser, to be maj.; Sen. Lieut. (brev. cap.) J. Mallandaine, to be capt. in sucession to Crompton, placed on the non-effective establishment, 10th Oct. 1819.

Sen. Maj. J. Wissett, from 22d regt. N. I. to be lieut. col. 17th Oct. 1819.

20th Reg.—Senior Capt. B. W. Lee, to be Maj.; Senior Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W.T. Sneyd, to be Capt. 2d March 1819.

21st Regt.—Senior Capt. D. MacKay, to be Maj.; Senior Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Waddell, to be Capt. 31st Aug. 1819.

Senior Maj. S. M'Douall, from 18th regt. N. I. to be Lieut. col. vice Maudoville, transferred to the non-effective establishment; 10th Oct. 1819.

22d Regt.—Senior Capt. W. Hankins, to be Maj.; Senior Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. H. Talbot, to be Capt. 17th Oct. 1819.

Senior Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. H. Budd, to be Capt. 3d Nov. 1819.

24th Regt.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. W. Aubrey, to be Capt. from 23d Jan. 1819.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Berrie, to be Capt. from 23d May 1819.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Peter Whannell, to be Capt. from 9th Aug. 1819.

March 6.—Cornet Alexander Grant is posted to do duty with 3d reg. L. C.

Ensigns J. F. Montgomerie and W. Ross, with 2d batt. 10th reg.

The undermentioned ensigns of Inf. are posted to regts. and batts. as follow:

Chas. Richardson, M. E. R. as Senior Ensign,

Hugh Chas. Albert, M. E. R. as second ensign.

Geo. Houston Kellett, 1st regt. N. I. as senior ensign, to 2d batt.

Robt. Alexander, 1st regt. N. I. as second do. to 2d batt. to remain with 2d batt. 15th regt. until further orders.

Jas. Russell Haig, 1st regt. N. I. as third ensign, to 1st batt.

Thos. Alcock, 4th regt. N. I. as senior ensign, to 1st batt.

Edw. E. Thos. Clarke, 5th regt. N. I. as senior ensign, to 1st batt.

John Kynaston Luard, 6th regt. N. I. as senior ensign, to 2d batt.

Wm. Johnson, 12th regt. N. I. as senior ensign, to 2d batt.

David Leith Arnott, 14th regt. N. I. as senior ensign, to 1st batt.

Jas. Palmer Woodward, 15th regt. N. I. as senior ensign, to 2d batt.

Jas. Harkness, 16th regt. N. I. as senior ensign to 2d batt. to remain with 2d batt. 13th regt. until further orders.

John Yaldwyn, 17th regt. N. I. as senior ensign, to 1st batt.

Jos. Baker Puget, 18th regt. N. I. as senior ensign, to 1st batt.

Farquhar Mackinnon, 18th regt. N. I. as second ensign, to 1st batt.

Chas. Leslie, 21st regt. N. I. as senior ensign, to 1st batt.

Robt. Nutter Campbell, 22d regt. N. I. as senior ensign, to 1st batt.

Robt. Francis, 23d regt. N. I. as senior ensign, to 2d batt.

W. Babington, 24th regt. N. I. as senior ensign, to 2d batt. to remain with 1st batt. 12th regt. until further orders.

March 10.—Lieut.col. J. Marshall, from 7th to 17th regt. 1st batt.

Lieut.col. R. M'Dowell, from 17th to 7th regt. 2d batt.

Maj. W. Preston, 17th regt. from 1st to 2d batt. and Maj. G. L. Wahab, from 2d to 1st batt. of same corps.

Lieut. S. W. Fox, 14th regt. from 1st to 2d batt.

Surg. R. Richardson, from 25th to 7th regt. 1st batt.

Surg. W. F. Newlyn, from 7th to 25th regt. 2d batt.

Lieut. A. Derville, 14th regt. is removed from the strength of the rifle corps.

Lieut. R. T. Wallace, 22d regt. is removed from the 2d batt. 17th reg. to the rifle corps.

Capt. T. J. Wilkins, 6th regt. is relieved from the committee for the examination of army clothing.

Capt. C. W. Yates, 13th regt. is relieved from the committee, of which Lieut.col. Steele is president.

March 13.—Capt. H. T. Rudyard of artillery, to be commissary of stores at Seringapatam, vice Pearse promoted.

Lieut. A. L. Murray of artillery, to be assist. to the secretary to the military board, vice Moberly.

Lieut. R. H. Hodges, 22d regt. N. I. to superintend the survey of the Ellore Circar.

Mr. Surg. C. Rogers, to the charge of the Lunatic Hospital at the presidency.

Mr. Assist. surg. Atkinson, to be garrison assist. surg. at Cuddalore.

Mr. Assist.surg. Hazlewood, to the medical charge of the Zilla of Mangalore.

In pursuance of a general court martial, Mr. Assist.surg. Chas. Jones's date of commission is altered from 5th July 1807 to 28th July 1811, and he will rank next below Assist.surg. P. Crawford, M. D. in the general list of Assist.surgs. on this establishment.

First dresser Wm. Collins, to be sub. Assist.surg. and attached to the staff surg. at Secunderabad, vice Gray deceased.

Mr. Alex. Grant, cadet of cav. to be cornet; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Mr. Jas. Harkness, cadet of Inf. is admitted on the establishment, from 19th Dec. 1819.

March 15.—Lieut. W. S. Bury is removed, at his own request, from the 7th to 2d regt. of L. C. and will rank next below Lieut. Chas. Underwood.

Assist. surg. A. Ewart is removed from 1st extra batt. to 1st batt. 16th regt.

20.—Lieut.col. D. Foulis, from 1st to 5th regt. L. C.

Lieut.col. J. L. Lushington, C. B. (late promotion), to 1st regt. L. C.

Lieut.col. C. Farren, from 23d to 10th regt. 1st batt.

Lieut.col. A. Molesworth, from 18th to 23d regt. 1st batt.

Lieut.col. M. L. Pereira, from 21st to 18th regt. 2d batt.

Lieut.col. A. Frith, from 22d to 21st regt. 1st batt.

Lieut.col. J. Wissett, (late promotion), to 22d regt. 1st batt.

Lieut.col. (Brev.col.) J. G. Scott, from horse brigade to 2d batt. of artil.

Lieut.col. J. Crossdill, C. B. from 2d batt. of artil. to horse brigade.

Maj. A. Waldon, from horse brigade to 1st batt. of artil.

Maj. W. G. Pearse, from 1st batt. of artil. to horse brigade.

Maj. E. M. G. Showers, (late promotion), to 3d or Golundauze, batt. of artil.

Capt. J. H. Frith, from 1st. batt. of artil. to horse brigade.

Capt. J. Lindsay, from horse brigade to 1st batt. of artil.

Capt. T. T. Paske, from horse brigade to 3d or Golundauze batt. of artil.

Capt. C. W. Black (late promotion), to the horse brigade.

2d Lieut. J. Pinchard, from Golundauze batt. to horse brigade.

Capt. H. Kyd of Madras Europ. regt. to proceed to Poonamallee, for the purpose of being instructed in the Inf. new sword exercise.

Mr. P. Bready, conductor of ordnance, to be Lieut. in the Carnatic Europ. vet. batt. from 26th May 1819.

Mr. Wm. Jones, to be ensign in the Carnatic Europ. vet. batt. He will continue the junior of his rank in the corps, as directed by the hon. the Court of Directors.

21.—Maj. F. Walker, 2d regt. L. C. to be a member of the committee of which Lieut.col. Steele is president, date 18th Feb. 1820.

Capt. Macdonald, 1st regt. to be a member of the clothing committee.

March 27.—Lieut. E. Macpherson, 21st regt. to be fort adj. at Cannanore.

Lieut. P. Montgomerie, of artil. to be adj. to horse brigade.

Lieut. P. Hamond, of artil. to be adj. to 3d or Golundauze batt.

Lieut. J. Wright, 20th regt. to be interpreter and quarter-master to 2d batt. of that corps.

Lieut. W. H. Agnew, 2d regt. to be adj. to 2d extra batt.

Conductor F. Francke to be a conductor of the 2d class, established by G. O. of the 27th Jan. 1817, vice Cunningham.

Conductor J. Cunningham to be a conductor of ordnance, vice Francke.

Mr. Surg. T. H. Davies to be garrison surg. at Bellary.

April 1.—Maj. J. Nixon to command the artillery with the Nagpoor subsidiary force.

Lieut. P. Bready, posted to the 2d native veteran batt. to join and take charge of the detachment of that corps at Poonamallee.

5.—Sen. Maj. of cavalry Henry Mason to be lieut.col. from 9th March 1820.

Sen. Capt. Edw. Horner, 5th regt. light cavalry, to be maj., and sen. Lieut. John Watkins to be captain.

Lieut. C. M. Robertson, 9th N. I. to act as deputy paymaster in the Doab, during the absence of Lieut. Power.

Ens. and Adj. Jones to act as deputy paymaster in the northern division during the absence of Capt. Chauval.

Mr. Assist.surg. Wight, attached to the garrison surg. at Masulipatam, is placed at the disposal of the sen. surg. in the northern division.

Lieuts. J. P. Woodward, 2d batt. 15th regt., R. Francis, 2d batt. 23d regt., and H. C. Albert, Madras European regt. are directed to join their corps.

Lieut. C. P. Rose, 22d regt. is removed from 1st to 2d batt. of that corps.

6.—Surg. J. Kellie (late promotion) is posted to the 22d regt. 1st batt.

Surg. J. Norris (late promotion) to 21st regt. 1st batt.

Surg. A. Spears (late promotion) to 24th regt. 1st batt.

Assist.surg. R. H. England, from 10th to 23d regt. 1st batt.

Assist.surg. N. A. Woods, to 24th regt. 2d batt.

Assist.surg. W. Faskon, to 22d regt. 2d batt.

Assist.surg. R. Wight, to 21st regt. 2d batt.

Assist.surg. E. Chapman, to 4th regt. 2d batt.

12.—Col. J. W. Freese, of artil. to be commissary of stores in charge of the arsenal from 1st May 1820.

15.—Col. R. Scott, C. B. of Madras European regt. to command the cantonment of Secundrabad, and is relieved from the prize committee assembled at the presidency.

Lieut. E. Macpherson, 21st regt. to continue with the corps of pioneers until relieved.

Assist.surg. G. B. Macdonald is placed under the orders of the superintending surgeon with the Hydrabad subsidiary force.

Conductor J. Lafond is removed from Col. Pritzler's field force in the Doab, and posted to the arsenal at Trichinopoly.

Conductor J. Cunningham to the field force in the Doab.

25.—Lieut.col. Pollok, 12th regt. and Lieut.col. Lushington, C. B. 1st regt. light cavalry, to be members of the committee for the investigation of claims to pensions.

28.—Ens. R. J. Nixon, to do duty with 1st batt. 5th regt.

May 4.—Capt. C. Cracroft, 22d regt. is posted to the rifle corps.

Ens. J. Gordon, 2d batt. 10th regt. to do duty with the rifle corps.

The cadets recently promoted in G. O. are posted to do duty as follow:

Cornet C. Thwaits with 3d regt. lt. cav.

Ens. J. Sandys, with rifle corps.

Ens. J. M. Ross, with 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I.

Ens. W. P. Burton, with 2d bat. 14th do.

Ens. E Sarvante, with 2d batt. 24th do.

11.—Capt. Baron Kutzleben, from 1st to 2d batt. 22d regt. and relieved from the committee for the examination of army clothing.

FURLOUGHS.

Feb. 23.—Lieut. Arch. Milne, 9th native regt. to England on sick certificate.

Lieut. E. T. Hobgame, 15th N. I. to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health for six months.

March 3.—Lieut. and qr.mast. W. Bordieu, 17th regt. N. I. to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate for 12 months.

13.—Lieut. J. Roy, Madras European regt. to Bengal for six months.

27.—Capt. J. H. Budd, 22d regt. N. I. to Europe for three years.

Lieut. W. Greaves, 8th regt. light cav. to ditto, on sick certificate.

Lieut. T. Thomson, 18th regt. N. I. to ditto on ditto.

Capt. J. Watson, 24th regt. N. I. to Bengal for six months.

Lieut. C. B. Patton, of artil. to sea on sick certificate for five months.

April 5.—Lieut. J. Power, dep. paymast, with the field force in the Doab, to visit the presidency, to proceed eventually to sea for the recovery of his health.

12.—Lieut. Austen, 10th N. I. to proceed to sea for recovery of his health, for six months from date of embarkation.

Capt. Alex. Grant, dep. assist. commis. gen. to visit the presidency for three months from date of departure from head quarters of the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

The leave to proceed to Bengal, granted in June 1819 to Capt. Rt. Home, 8th N.I. is farther extended for six months from 5th June next.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Abstract of capital convicts in the court of the recorder of Madras, and in the supreme court of judicature for the same place, extracted from Sir Thomas Strange's notes of cases at Madras.

Europeans—Capitally convicted in the court of the recorder and supreme court, between the 1st Nov. 1798 and the 10th July 1816, in all 45; of these were

Executed, ...32
Commuted, ...11
Pardoned, ... 2—45

Natives—Capitally convicted in the two courts within the same period; in all ten: of these were

Executed, ...6
Commuted, ...3
Pardoned, ...1—10

	Ex.	Commuted.	Pardoned.	Total.
Europeans,	32	11	2	45
Natives, ..	6	3	1	10
	38	14	3	55

Of the whole number, 36 were from the out-stations, four from the high seas, and 15 from Madras.

The jurisdiction of the supreme court attaches upon the whole of the European and native population of Madras, and the adjacent villages within the limits assigned for the jurisdiction of the court. The jurisdiction of the court in the interior or "out-stations" is confined entirely to Europeans.

The native population within the limits of the court at Madras may be estimated at 320,000. The European British part of this population, civil and military, does not exceed 1,400.

The number of European British subjects dispersed throughout the territories dependent upon, or in alliance with the government of Madras, and as such subject to the jurisdiction of the supreme court, may be stated at 5,000, including all the European officers and European soldiers in the King's and Company's army.

SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a meeting held on the 14th April, 1820, at the College Hall, Fort St. George, for the purpose of establishing a School-Book Society.

Present.—W. T. Blair, Esq. A. F. Bruce, Esq: Maj. G. Cadell, Capt. A. Clarke, H. M. 46th regt. R. Clarke, Esq. S. C. Clarke, Esq. R. Clive, Esq. Maj. T. F. De Havilland, H. Fetherston, Esq. G. Garrow, Esq. J. Goldie, Esq. E. C. Greenway, Esq. J. Gwatkin, Esq. Rev. J. Hands, D. Hill, Esq. R. J. Hunter, Esq. Rev. W. C. Loveless, J. M'Kerrell, J. C. Morris, Esq. H. Mortlock, Esq. W. Oliver, Esq. J. F. Thomas, Esq. H. Viveash, Esq. E. Wood, Esq. E. Uhthoff, Esq.

On the motion of Mr. Garrow, Mr. Hill was requested to take the chair.

The chairman opened the meeting by stating, that the present assembly had been convened to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Society on the same principles, and for similar objects with the Calcutta School-Book Society, *viz.* for the purpose of procuring, compiling, printing, and distributing elementary works, both in the English and vernacular languages, to afford such moral and intellectual instruction as should tend to improve the character and open the minds of the natives. That the principles of this society would totally exclude the publication of all religious books. This restriction was intended to prevent the peculiar doctrines of the Christian religion from being, in any degree, obtruded on the natives by means of this institution, lest the object it has in view should thereby be frustrated. At the same time, as the only pure and perfect system of morality is unfolded in the records of our revealed religion, this rule would by no means prohibit such moral sentiments from being introduced in these elementary works, as, although known by us to be of divine origin, were nevertheless agreeable to the natural reason of men of all religions. This principle, the chairman observed, he was confident would be kept in view, and acted upon by the committee of managers, who would hereafter be nominated, and whose province it would be to superintend all the works which might issue from the society.

The chairman further observed, that the corresponding secretary of the Calcutta School-Book Society, who had lately visited this presidency, had offered all the aid which that society could give in furtherance of the institution at Madras.

The following rules were then proposed by the chairman, and unanimously adopted:

Rules of the School-Book Society.—1. That an association of Europeans and natives be formed, to be denominated "The Madras School-Book Society."—2. That the objects of this society be the purchase, preparation, and publication of works useful in schools and seminaries of learning, to be supplied to them either gratuitously, or at a cheap rate.—3. That it form no part of the design of this institution to furnish religious books; a restriction, however, very far from being meant to preclude the supply of moral tracts, or books of a moral tendency, which without interfering with the religious sentiments of any person, may be calculated to enlarge the understanding and improve the character.—4. That the attention of the society be directed, in the first instance, to the provision of suitable books of instruction for the use of native schools, in the several languages (English as well as Asiatic), which are, or may be taught in the provinces subject to the presidency of Fort St. George.—5. That the business of the institution be conducted by a committee of managers, to be elected annually, at a meeting to be held at such time and place as may be from time to time appointed.—6. That one or more secretaries and a treasurer be appointed, who shall be ex-officio members of the committee.—7. That the names of subscribers and benefactors, and a statement of receipts and disbursements, be published annually, with a report of the proceedings of the committee.—8. That the committee be empowered to call a general meeting of the members, whenever circumstances may render it expedient.—9. That the committee be likewise empowered to fill up from among the members of the society, any vacancies that may happen in its own number in the period between one annual election of managers and another.—10. That any number of persons in the country forming themselves into a School-Book Association, auxiliary to the society, and corresponding with it, shall be entitled to the full amount of their annual subscriptions in school books, at cost price.—11. That the committee do also establish connections at the most eligible stations under the presidency of Fort St. George, to engage general support in aid of the objects of this institution, and to encourage such inquiries and labours as may in any way further its designs.

The foregoing rules having been read and adopted, it was resolved the following gentlemen should form the committee of the present year: G. Garrow, esq. E. C. Greenway, esq. W. Oliver, esq. D. Hill, esq. Dr. J. P. Rostler, R. Clarke, esq. J. M'Kerrell, esq. and Maj. De Havilland, with authority to associate with themselves such other gentlemen and natives as they might judge proper.

Mr. Hunter was also requested to accept the office of treasurer, and Mr. Uhthoff that of secretary to the society, which those gentlemen severally accepted.

The following works of the Calcutta School Book Society, which were brought by their corresponding secretary to Madras, were then presented to the meeting:

Bengalee—Pearson's Introductory Tables. 8vo. and on cards; May's Gonito, or Arithmetic; Harle's Arithmetic; Neeticothe, part 1st; Do. part 2d; Pleasing Tales; Goladhyay, or Geography; Dig Durshun, or Native Youth's Magazine, Nos. 2, 5, 6, and 7; Pearson's School Instructions; Geographical Copy Book.

Hindoostanee, Hicayat, Persian—Tujnees ool Loghat; Nisab oo Sibyan; Ouwaidi Farsee; Tufazzool Hoosyn Khanee.

English—Joyce's Scientific Dialogues; Dig Durshun, Nos. 1, 3, and 4; Rules of the Calcutta Society.

Subscriptions for the object of the meeting were then received to the amount of rupees 2,950.—On the motion of Mr. Garrow, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Hill, for his able conduct in the chair.—D. HILL, chairman.—(*Mad. Gov. Gaz. March* 14.)

CHOLERA MORBUS.

We are concerned to report that some cases of cholera have occurred within these last few days. The management is, however, now so well understood that few of them terminate fatally.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April* 25.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE TYGER.

Camp Chandah, March 26, 1820.—The inhabitants of Chandah were thrown into considerable alarm on the morning of the 25th inst. by the unwelcome visit within the walls of a very large tyger, that was committing great havock as he went along. Every person who came near him he made violent attacks upon, and unfortunately killed one boy, wounded two village peons very severely, and three sepoys 2d batt. 23d regt. N. I., one of them being so much lacerated and mangled that his recovery is very doubtful. He had attacked and seriously hurt nine people before he could be despatched. Two of our officers deserve great credit for their intrepidity in attacking so ferocious and destructive a foe.

On finding himself rather closely pursued he took refuge in a brahmin's house, but fortunately the owner was not at home to receive his unwelcome visitor. He then tried to secrete himself in a wing of the house, but in vain. His pursuers had holes made in the clay wall, when they

put some balls into him, and not without effect; for after firing six or eight shots his hideous growls became more faint, when upon approaching the place of his concealment they found him lifeless. They had him brought home, and found he measured 8 feet 7 inches from the nose to the point of the tail, and weighed about 12 stone.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April* 13.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PRESIDENCY.

An entertainment, admirably adapted to the climate, and altogether one of the handsomest things of the kind we have seen in this country, was given last week at the presidency to a lady on the occasion of her marriage. It took place in grounds off the Mount-road, not far from Marmalong-bridge, and commenced early, and with a promenade which continued till dark.

A superb suite of tents was placed in the gardens, forming a receiving compartment or drawing-room, a second compartment for dancing, and a third for supper, with a saloon between each. The first compartment was elegantly furnished, hung with lustres and lamps, and the floor covered with handsome carpets; the second, for the dancing, was regularly floored, and contained suitable furniture, lustres, &c.; the walls of both compartments were raised and sloped, so as to give a free circulation of air. A suite of three apartments branched from the principal tents, and were placed for the accommodation of the ladies after the promenade. Preparations had also been made for illuminating the gardens.

When it became dark the tents and gardens were lighted up; the former on entering presented one of the most brilliant and pleasing scenes imaginable, such as is seldom witnessed in this part of the world, and calling to mind the fairy scenes depicted in the Arabian Nights. Dancing began at an early hour; and on supper being announced, a screen, which had hid this part of the range, was removed, and discovered the third compartment, brilliantly illuminated, and containing covers for 80 or 100 persons. It may be superfluous to observe that this part of the entertainment was also of the first order.

After the company had risen from the supper table, a display of fireworks took place. The dancing was then resumed, and kept up with increased spirit till a late hour, when, after taking some further refreshment, the company separated, highly pleased with the entertainment, as well as with the attention shown by their host.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Mar.* 30.

SHIP BUILDING AT COCHIN.

The building of ships for H. M.'s service at Cochin has succeeded beyond expectation. The two twenty-four gun ships are in a state of forwardness, and a schooner nearly ready for launching.—*Bom. Gaz. as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. March* 14.

HEAVY FALL OF HAIL AT VELLORE.

We have been favoured with a perusal of a letter from Vellore, which states that about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th inst. there was a very heavy fall of hail at that station, which continued for upwards of half an hour, and was six inches in depth in some places. It was in general of the size of musket bullets, and its shape remarkably uniform, being what is called an *oblong spheroid*. The scene was altogether very singular. The sky was dark and lowering, and towards evening a strong gale blew from the westward, but of short duration. During the fall of the hail the temperature of the air was but little affected. The thermometer, on being plunged into a mixture of common salt and hail, fell as low as 12 deg. or 20 deg. below the freezing point.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April* 20.

LOSS OF THE SHIPS SHAH ALLUM, ENTERPRIZE, AND PALMERS.*

The only surviving officer of the Shah Allum reached the presidency last week, from whom authentic particulars of the melancholy loss of that ship have been received. It appears that the Shah Allum parted from four anchors off Kisnapatam, and drove towards the shore: being deep she grounded at the distance of half a mile from the land, and in ten minutes went to pieces. Those of the unfortunate crew, fourteen in number, who reached the shore, were more or less hurt, and one man died of the wounds he had received. The second officer, who has arrived here, was on shore sending off the salt; but the captain, the other officers, and the remainder of the crew perished.

Capt. Roberts, of the late brig Enterprize, has also reached the presidency, and furnished the particulars of the loss of that vessel. She left the roads in ballast, and under bare poles; at the commencement of the gale was first driven to the southward, and hurried back to the north when the wind shifted; at the conclusion of the gale they found themselves off Pulicat. The vessel was then brought to anchor, where she remained until a favourable wind from the land induced the captain to weigh. The weather afterwards became threatening, and they were taking in sail, when a sudden squall laid the vessel upon her beam-ends, and she immediately filled, but did not sink, being, as before observed, only in ballast.

The captain and crew got upon the side of the vessel near the main chains, which was the only part above water. Here some

* See ante, p. 394.

of them remained two days and two nights without sustenance, before they were rescued from their perilous and distressing situation. After the first day, three vessels having passed them without coming near, thirteen of the crew took to a raft which they had contrived to make, and have not since been heard of; three left the wreck and attempted to swim to the shore, but returning, two were unable to gain the wreck, and, it is feared, perished. The remainder, seven in number, were taken off the wreck by a native vessel, and landed on the coast opposite Nellore: here they received from the collector every assistance their pitiable state required, and the lives of the whole have happily been preserved.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April* 27.

We understand the Palmers is still entire, and that hopes are entertained that this ship may be got afloat again.—*Ibid.*

STORM ON THE 8TH MAY IN THE BAY OF BENGAL AND ON THE MALABAR COAST.

The presidency has again been visited by a severe storm, which commenced on Monday evening from the N.W. It continued to blow in fierce gusts from that quarter, accompanied by torrents of rain, until Tuesday evening, when it veered to S.W. and S. with increased violence. Before daylight yesterday the rain had ceased, and the strength of the wind had also greatly abated. The force of the wind was not so great, perhaps, as during part of the storm of 1818, but this was of much longer duration. Fortunately, most of the ships stood out on Monday afternoon in time to get good sea room, and we trust we shall hear of their having escaped without very serious injury: we fear, however, there will be disastrous accounts of some of the smaller craft. The Atlas, it appears, remained in the roads until Tuesday afternoon; she is stated to have been in ballast only. On shore much damage has been done, and the number of lives lost is reported to have been far greater than on any former occasion of the like disastrous nature. Nearly 13 inches of rain fell between Monday and early on Wednesday: the tanks and rivers at the presidency are more full than they usually are after heavy and continued rains of the monsoon; the roads have, in consequence, been very much cut up. The barometer was eight-tenths of an inch below the usual height of an ordinary gale of wind at Madras. This, in a part of the globe where a sudden fall of three-tenths of an inch indicates a gale, will be considered an extraordinary quantity. We observe the signal staff and the upper part of the flag-staff of Fort St. George have been carried away, which did not happen, we believe, at either of the former hurricanes. The weather had been unusually sultry for some days before the storm.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. May* 11.

The General Palmer returned on Monday evening without having sustained any damage worth noticing, although exposed to the fury of the storm. The Norfolk was supposed to have passed through the roads on Monday, dismasted; but it appears to have been a country vessel that was mistaken for her. The ships which left the roads continue returning. Many of the dhoneys are stated to have gone down, and some few to have weathered the storm; but the particulars are not yet known. The Atlas, we understand, held together a few hours only after she struck, and those of the crew saved were on the stern of the vessel, which separated from the other part of the wreck and drifted on shore. This ship, it seems, had her mainmast carried away before she was driven out to sea.

The storm unfortunately appears to have been very general in this part of India: we hear of it along this coast, off Ceylon, on the Malabar side, and in the Mysore country, occasioning in different quarters great distress and the loss of lives and property.—*Ib. May* 18.

Accounts from the northern ports state that the storm raged there with great violence. At Masulipatam it commenced from the N.W., but unfortunately veered round to the eastward; when nine native vessels were driven on shore, but, from the prompt assistance afforded, few lives, it is hoped, have been lost. The Edward Strettell left Vizagapatam on the day the storm commenced, and, as it appears, encountered its whole fury; the cargo, consisting of gram, shifted, and kept the ship on her beam-ends, so that the sea made a complete breach over her; she, however, arrived safe at Masulipatam on the 12th. There were several passengers on board, who suffered great privation and distress during the unusually long interval the storm lasted, and had all their baggage destroyed. Two dismasted vessels had passed Masulipatam to the northward; and the Reliance arrived there on the 12th with the loss of main and mizen-masts, and her foremast sprung. The Fair Trial and another brig were in Vizagapatam Roads when the Edward Strettell sailed: the former was driven out to sea, and t latter (the Amelia) totally lost.

The Danish ship Nymphen, which ca in yesterday, brought a lascar who h been picked up, about 100 miles N. from Madras, from a piece of wreck up which he had been six days without s tenance. He states that he belonged the Four Sisters, one of the missing shi that the ship foundered on the evening the 9th, and that the officers and cre

consisting of nearly 100 persons, must have perished, with the exception of himself and the second officer, who continued clinging to the same piece of wreck until the day before the Nymphen appeared, when, being quite exhausted, he resigned himself to his fate.

The Brig Helen, under jury-masts, has been spoken off Masulipatam; the officer who had charge of her when she left Madras had died of fatigue. The Georgiana had reached Coringa with the loss of masts.

It is reported that a ship has been stranded about 30 miles N. of Pulicat.

It is probable that the Norfolk has, like the other ships, been driven in a disabled state to the northward, and that she may have proceeded on to Bengal. — *Ib. May 23.*

The Norfolk arrived at Bengal on or about the 1st June, under jury-masts.— *Orig. Com. for As. Journ.*

The accounts from the Malabar coast of the effects of the storm are equally distressing with those on this side the peninsula. The following are extracts from communications we have received from Calicut upon this melancholy subject:—

"We have had a very severe storm on this coast, which lasted for nearly 48 hours, on the 9th and 10th instant; and as this is the close of our trading season, when vessels of all kinds are hurrying to their destined ports from those on the coast, I fear that the loss of lives and property has been very great. Reports have been already received of the total loss of the Hope, Capt. Denman, and Fyz-ool-Rahimanee, Capt. Boles, on the coast of Canara. The former was wrecked at Mungaseer, a small port to the northward of Mangalore. The whole of the passengers and officers in this ship have been saved, and are now at Mungaseer; and as the ship has not gone to pieces, hopes are entertained that some of the property on board may yet be saved. I regret to say that the fate of the unfortunate people on board the Fyz-ool-Rahimanee has been more melancholy; as out of about 80 souls on board, on the morning of the 10th, when she sank, there is every reason to believe that at least 50 perished, including the commander, his wife and children, a lady passenger, and the two mates. In Malabar the only square-rigged vessels lost, of which there is any information, are a ship and brig belonging to the beebee of Cananore; the former at Cananore, and the latter at Ternore. The wind veered from the northward to the southward of west, and was not upon the whole so violent, as far as I can judge, as it was to the northward in Canara. The captain of the Hope reports that he saw the wrecks of several vessels to the north of Mangalore.

Of native vessels, *viz.* dingies, dows, bottellas, pattamars, &c. I apprehend from 50 to 60 have been destroyed in Canara and Malabar; but few lives have been lost, I am happy to say.

The Bombay papers of the early part of the month will give you the names of the lady passengers lost in the Fyz-ool-Rahimanee. Those of the Hope were Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Capt. Atkinson, of the Hibernia, and her child. Mr. and Mrs. De Sooza, and family, all saved.

Account of the loss of the Fyz-ool-Rahimanee, received on the evening of the 12th of May from four lascars belonging to the ship, who had come into Mangalore.*

The ship Fyz-ool-Rahimanee, belonging to Mahommud Ally Khan of Bombay, bound to Bengal, was ready for sea, when, on Saturday, the 6th of May, the said Mahommed Ally Khan died at Bombay. The ship sailed from Bombay on the 8th inst. under the command of Capt. Boles, having on board Mrs. Boles and their two children, the one a boy of the age of six years, and the other a girl a year and a half old; two mates, a lady passenger, a butler, a waiting boy, an ayah, a cook, three Moghuls—eight Jews, two of whom were accompanied by their wives, with two male and one female children—a Portuguese seacunny and his wife, three other seacunnies, and 24 lascars. There was also a chest, containing treasure; and there were 63 horses, of which it is understood that 24 belonging to Mohammud Ally Khan, twenty to a Moghul, and nineteen to another person.

The ship left Bombay with a favourable wind; but a gale having set in on the 9th, she began to leak as well as to take in the sea at her ports. The captain ordered the pumps to be worked, and the water was also bailed out with buckets, but instead of diminishing it continued to increase. The ship being likely to sink, it was determined to run her ashore; and she had arrived off Caup, to the south of Durrie Bahadoogum, and was in eight fathoms water, when at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 10th inst. there being a prospect of her going down, the captain with his wife and children, and the passengers, got into the long-boat on the deck, in the hope that when the ship sunk the boat would float, and they might by that means reach the

* List of the officers, passengers, and crew lost: —Capt. and Mrs. Boles and their 2 children—1 nurse, Miss Greenwaller—4 Jews—2 do. females, names unknown—1 do. servant—Mr. Raine, chief officer—Mr. Curry, second do.—1 European carpenter—1 do. gunner—1 do. quarter-master—26 lascars, Syrang and Tindal—9 horse-keepers.—Total 55.

land. The ship went down, the boat floated off; but two or three seas took her astern and upset her, and all who were in her perished. The following persons escaped from the ship;—the butler, the servant, a Jew passenger, about 20 Lascars, and five horsekeepers. These also may have escaped; but on this point the deponent cannot speak with certainty. They saw the corpses of the lady passenger, of the captain's daughter, and some others.

The following description of the loss of the Atlas, written by the chief officer of that ill-fated vessel, is republished from the Gazette of Saturday.

Wreck of the Atlas.

On the forenoon of Tuesday, May 9th, 1820, the ship riding heavy, and the sea breaking heavy over her, hove the guns overboard; she then parted from the small bower cable, and being observed to be drifting fast on shore amongst the breakers, slipt her chain cable and put to sea under the storm staysails, which were instantly blown to pieces: the ship at the same time falling on her beam ends; it was then found necessary to cut away the mizen mast in hopes of her righting, which carried away both the quarter boats, wheels, binnacle, and nearly one-third of the round-house. At half past three, P. M. the main-mast went with a terrible crash close by the board, but still the ship righted none and would not wear. The main-mast in falling disabled the lee pump, and tore away the planks in the wake of the channel bolts, which occasioned her to leak considerably. It now blew a hurricane; the ship, entirely upon her beam ends, was quite unmanageable, the rudder not having sufficient hold in the water to wear. At five P. M. experienced a sudden shift of wind to the S.W. and found the ship drifting fast towards Pulicat Shoal. At half past 11 P. M. the ship struck with a terrible crash among the breakers on Pulicat Sands; immediately cut away the foremast, she being inclined to swing broadside on, the water at that time rising as high as her main deck beams. At one A. M. the ship being struck with a heavy sea, parted in two in the wake of the mizen chains; the crew endeavouring to save themselves on the quarter deck, which at about two A. M. separated from the lower works, and was drove by the breakers towards the shore; the crew closely clinged to it as their only resource. At about half past three it struck the beach; and upon mustering the crew found five deficient, *viz.* two men and one boy Europeans, and two natives.

The commander, officers and crew return their most sincere thanks to D. Brouniham, Esq., resident at Pulicat, for his attention towards them in their then helpless state, and take this opportunity of paying this public tribute of gratitude which they consider so justly due to his humanity, and the hospitable manner in which they were received and treated by that gentleman.—JAMES BOWIE, chief officer of the late ship Atlas, for the commander, officers and crew of the said vessel.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. May* 23.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 3. Atlas, Short, from New South Wales; Sydney, 10th Jan.; Hobart Town 2d Feb.—*Passengers:* Lieut. Marsh 45th foot, commanding; Lieut. Ramus 30th foot; Lieut. Ashurst 34th foot; Lieut. Wilton 53d foot; Lieut. Prior 46th foot: Ensign Harrison 45th foot; Mr. Duke, surg. R. N. and Mr. Brady with detachments of H. M. 1st, 46th, and 89th regiments.

4. Margaret, Allan, from London 14th Nov.—*Passengers:* Mrs. Henderson, Miss C. Halcott; Mr. Nash, cadet; Messrs. S. Hoad, W. Hoad, and J. Henderson; Mr. J. Simpson, free mariner; Elizabeth Davie, servant; J. Andrews.

6. Thalia, Herbert, from England; Plymouth 10th Dec.

10. French ship Laura, Berteaux, from Mauritius 31 Jan.

14. Brig Lucy, T. W. Stunt, from Trincomallee 9th April, and last from Tranquebar.—*Passenger:* Mr. Taylor, Bombay establishment.

15. H. M. Ship Carron, Capt. J. Furneaux from Trincomallee.

17. Bencoolen, J. B. Anstice, from Calcutta 5th.

21. Jessey, A. Landale, from Bombay 29th March, Cochin 6th, Colomba 12th, and Point de Galle 15th April.—*Passengers:* Col. Scott, C. B.; Lieut. Dowe, H. M. 65th regt.; Dr. Thompson, Mr. Johnson, and 10 natives, two European soldiers, two European women, and one European convict.

22. Ship Samarang, M'Carthy, from Bombay 5th, and Covelong 22d April.

26. Ship Reliance, Pike, from Mangalore 9th, and Tellicherry 12th April.

27. Brig Brothers, Scholly, from Calcutta 24th March, and Sand Heads 1st April.

— Brig Catherine, Gibson, from Galle 9th April.

May 2. Norfolk, Luty, from England 27 Nov.; Teneriffe 22d Dec.; and Cape of Good Hope 1st March.—*Passengers* Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Coxe, Mrs. Hewit Mrs. Langley, Miss A. Wallace, Mr. Lewis, Rich. F. Lewis, Esq. adv, for Madras, Rev. H. Coxe, chaplain Bengal establishment; Messrs. Edw. Chane Edw. Langley, J. Carter, Chas. Whi F. Baird, P. Flemming, B. Ellard, Chris

Keating, Geo. Dalby, cadets; two Masters Lewis.

13. Bulmer, Barclay, for England 1st Jan.—*Passengers:* Mr. and Mrs. Close, Mr. J. Minchin, Capt. Lowry, Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. C. Orr, Mr. J. Dade, and Mr. Fleming.

18. Schooner Lagille (French), Jude, from Maho 17 March.

19. H. M. Sloop of War, T. Blackwood, from Trincomalee.

—Brig Two Brothers, J. C. Batta, from Colomba 20th April.

20. Ship Hashmy, Smith, from Bombay.

22. Nymphen (Danish), Kierulf, from Calcutta 4th May.

Lately, George Home, Zelfer, from London.

Departures.

March 12. Hon. Company's ships Kingston and Lord Wellington for England. —*Passengers:* per Kingston, Mr. and Mrs. Crowther, and J. Reddie, Esq.; per Wellington, Lieut. Lynain, H. M. 13th drag.; Lieut. D. H. Simons, 3d reg. lt. cav., and Lieut. Moorhead, H. M. 69th regt.

April 7. Ship Sulimany, Carter, for Calcutta.

9. Ship Flora, Gillet, for Calcutta.

12. Schooner Sophia, Beckker, for Calcutta.

10. Ship Edward Strettell, W. Balston. for the northern ports.

15. Brig Lutchmy, C. Cunot, for the Isle of France.

— French ship Laura, Berteaux, for Masulipatam and Calcutta.

16. Brig Soonfar, Cardoze, for Achin.

19. Bark George, Poulson, for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam.

24. Ship Bencoolen, Anstice, for Gibraltar.

25. Ship Samarang, M'Carthy, for Covelong.

— Ship Jessey, Landale for Calcutta.

May 2. Admiral Drury, Tackit, for Trincomallee.

17. Ship Nattre, Pringle, for Calcutta.

20. Venus, Dawson, for Trincomallee.

21. L'Indien, (French), Plaissard, for Batavia.

22. Helen, Cooper, for Calcutta.

23. Hashmy, Smith, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 3.—On the 3d of Feb. the wife of Mr. Thompson, schoolmaster of the male asylum, of male twins.

25.—The lady of Lieut. and David Chambers, of H. M. 89th regt. of a son.

March 28.—Mrs. W. Stapleton, of a daughter.

April 4.—The lady of J. Goldingham, Esq. of a son.

26.—At Tinnevelly, the lady of J. Haig, Esq. of a son.

28.—At Jaulna, the lady of Capt. J. Hampton, of a daughter.

May 1.—At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Jas. Wahar, commanding the 6th extra batt. of a daughter.

4.—At Tanjore, the lady of the Rev. C. Mear, missionary in Travancore, of a daughter.

9.—At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Thos. Mosse, H. M. royal scots, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

March 1.—On the 1st March at Cuddalore, W. D. Davis, Esq. of the H. C. civil service, to Mrs. Pender, eldest daughter of P. Boyd, Esq.

May 13.—Lieut. C. P. Rose, 2d batt. 22d regt. N. I. to Miss E. A. Amier, only daughter of the late Capt. J. Amier, 2d batt. 7th regt. N. I.

17.—Wm. Hudleston, Esq. civil service, to Miss Annette Clark, second daughter of the late John Wallace, Esq. member of the board of revenue at this presidency.

DEATHS.

March 14.—After a severe fit of illness which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. John Buckland, aged 22 years; his loss will be long lamented by his family and friends.

—. Mrs. Thomson, wife of Mr. Thomson of the male asylum.

20.—At the Gardens of J. W. Dare, Esq. Samuel Holman, Esq. late H. M. naval officer at Trincomallie.

—. At Cuddalore, after a very long and painful illness from the effects of an ancient and deep seated abscess situated in the vicinity of the liver, Lieut. Pierse Donaven Barron, of the 1st batt. 13th regt. N. I. His death has deprived society of one of its most worthy members, and the service of an assiduous young officer.

April 10.—At St. Thomé, Mrs. Marie Taillard, aged 66 years, widow of the late Dr. J. Francis Taillard, and daughter of the late Monsieur Chas. Delon. Her death was preceded by that of her female servant; in the space of three days two out of three destitute and aged females dwelling together fell victims to the Spasmodic Cholera.

14.—Near Cochin, after a few hours illness, Sarah Wilhelmina Ives, infant daughter of the late Lieut.col. Jas. Ives, aged three years; whose loss will ever be lamented by her disconsolate mother and friends.

28.—Catherine, wife of Lieut.col. Jos. Marshall.

29.—James, the infant son of Mr. A. Harrington.

—. Mr. conductor Geo. Russel Bedford of the Qr.mast.gen's. department, aged 31 years, sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintance.

May 1.—The infant daughter of Capt. Jas. Wahab, commanding 6th extra batt.

2.—Sebastian Holford Greig, Esq. son of Wm. Greig, Esq. Gayfield-sq., Edinburgh; and brother-in-law of the right hon. Lord Rollo.—Mr. G. was for many years one of the police magistrates at this presidency. His friends and acquaintance need no encomium upon his character, and to strangers it would be useless.

—. At Bellary, Maria Louisa Jane Hellen De L'Sauvigne, wife of Col. Hugh Fraser, deeply and most deservedly lamented.

7.—After an illness of nine hours Hellen the daughter of Mr. E. M. Bishop, conductor of ordnance.

—. After a severe attack of the Spasmodic Cholera, the Rev. Wm. Amboor Keating, M. A. senior chaplain at this presidency, sincerely regretted.

8.—At Nelloor, where he had arrived on his way to the sea coast for the recovery of his health, Capt. T. Huntly of the 22d regt. N. I.

9. At Trechiudoor of the Spasmodic Cholera, R. H. Young, Esq. collector of Tinnevelly, in the 39th year of his age. A most worthy, honourable character, respected and amiable in every relation of life, and most deeply lamented, not only by his afflicted and attached widow, but by every person who had the happiness of being acquainted with him; as well as unfeignedly regretted by every class of the natives under his authority.

11.—At Bangalore, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the greatest patience and resignation, Lieut. J. Higginbotham of H. M's 69th regt. a brave officer, highly esteemed, and sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends. His remains were accompanied to the grave by the gen. officer commanding the division and his staff, the commandant of the cantonment and staff, and all the officers off duty. The whole of H. M's. 34th regt. attended, to pay the last tribute of respect to an officer who commenced his military career amongst them, and who served many years as much esteemed as he is now regretted; he has left a young widow and a child to deplore his loss.

21.—Of an apoplectic fit, Serj. Bryan Mathews, market Serj. aged 32 years. He was a man whose conduct secured him the esteem of all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and will ever be sincerely regretted by his numerous friends.

BOMBAY.

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

G. O. *April* 6.—The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that commanding officers of stations and divisions shall in future offer their opinions at the end of all survey reports upon the propriety of appropriating towards the repairs of buildings requiring them the available materials of other buildings, and how far the public buildings are adapted to the strength of the detachment or troops at the several posts or stations.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 23.—Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Barclay, 2d batt. 7th reg. N. I. to act as adj. to that corps during the employment of Brevet Capt. Stamper as acting sub-assist.com. in the northern division of Guzerat. Mr. D. Fergusson, surg. of the licensed ship Orpheus, to be sub-assist.-surg. on the medical establishment of this presidency, and is appointed to the medical duties of the hon. Company's cruizer, Teigamouth, in the room of Assist.surg. Love, ordered on shore.

24. Surg. Geo. Gordon, to take rank vice Armstrong, deceased; date of rank 7th August, 1819. Surg. Alex. Robertson, to take rank vice Cross, deceased; 11th Nov. 1819. Surg. Wm. Hall, to take rank vice Robertson, appointed superintending surg.; 13th Nov. 1819. Senior Assist.surg. J. G. Moyle to be surgeon on the augmentation of the hon. Company's reg. of artil.; 1st Jan. 1820. Capt. W. H. Stanley's appointment to the charge of the commissariate department of the Baroda subsidiary force is confirmed.

27.—Sub-conductor J. Hare to be a conductor of ordnance, vice Fitzroy appointed troop qr.mast. of horse artil.; 1st March, 1820. Serj. Egan employed in the military auditor gen.'s office to be conductor on that office, vice Dunn, deceased. Lieut. A. Seymour, 2d batt. 10th reg. N. I. to be adj. to the batt. composed of companies from different corps, vice Lieut. and Adj. Adamson, ordered to return to duty at Baroda.

30.—Lieut. J. Mander, adj. of invalid batt. to be a member of the standing committee of survey, vice Nixon, and Lieut. Black to act as another, vice Capt. Robertson, who has proceeded to sea on sick certificate.

April 3.—The under-mentioned cadets are admitted on the establishment, and promoted, date of rank to be settled hereafter:—*Cavalry*, Mr. W. H. Ottey, to be an acting cornet.—*Infantry*, Messrs. A. F. Johnson, and C. C. Rebeneck, to be ensigns.

H. C.'s Europe. reg. Capt. Chas. Pat. to take rank vice A. Forbes, retired; da. of rank 7th May, 1819. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Sheriff to be captain of a company, vice Hallifax, deceased; 27th Ja. 1820.

1st reg. N. I. Senior Capt. F. D. Ba

lantyne to be major vice Tandy, deceased; 25th August, 1819. Capt. R. Robertson, to take rank vice Ballantyne, promoted; 25th August, 1819. Lieut. (Brevet Capt) J. Grant, to be captain of a company vice Grant, deceased; 20th Dec. 1819.

9th reg. N. I. Capt. W. H. Sykes to take rank vice Anderson, deceased; 15th Oct. 1819. Lieut. H. N. Corsellis to take rank from date of his arrival in India; 23d Nov. 1819. Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) M. Seppitt to be captain of a company vice Willis, promoted; 11th Dec. 1819.

4.—Lieut. M. Mack, of the 2d reg. N. C. is placed at the disposal of Maj.gen. Sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B. & K. L. S.

6.—Acting Cornet C. Mills, 1st reg. of light cav. is permitted to resign his appointment on the hon. Company's service. Capt. W. Miller, 2d dep.com. of stores at the presidency is permitted to resign that situation, and appointed major of brigade to the Bombay reg. of artil. vice Hardy, proceeding to England; 1st April, 1820. Sub-assist.com. Iredell to remain at the presidency on the room of Capt. Keith appointed at Poona.

RETURN OF SIR W. G. KEIR FROM THE PERSIAN GULF, &c.

April 8, 1820.—H. M. frigate Liverpool, F. A. Collier, Esq. C. B. captain, arrived here on Saturday morning last, from Rasul Khyma the 24th March. Maj. gen. Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T. and his staff returned by this ship. The garrison at Rasul Khyma, we are happy to learn, continued in good health. We have no certain information whether it is the intention of Government to retain possession of this fortress, or to occupy one of the islands in the gulf. Kenn and Khysma have both been mentioned as more suitable stations than Rasul Khyma, and report says that this latter place will certainly not be retained by us.—*Bomb. Cour. as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. April* 23.

April 26, 1820.—The latest accounts from the Persian Gulf communicate nothing interesting. The ships had no communication with Rasul Khyma, having come direct from Bushire. H. M. S. Eden, would be longer delayed at Bussorah than was before expected, as the navigation of the river was still impeded by the predatory hordes who resort to it when not checked by the presence of some of our cruisers.—*Bomb. Gaz.*

The hon. Company's ship Ernaad sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with the flank companies of the 2d2.

The equipment of three transports, *viz.* the Bombay Castle, Diana, and Francis Warden, is entered on. They will proceed to the same destination with water and provisions in a few days.—*Bomb. Gaz. May* 3.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The second sessions of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery for this town and island, &c. commenced on Friday last before the hon. the court of the recorder of Bombay.

The hon. the recorder, in a short and neat charge, addressed the grand jury, and concluded with the following judicious remarks:—"I may here take notice of the great extension of territory, with reference to its probable effects in diminishing or increasing crimes. I fear we must expect as much drawback in reaping the advantages of conquest, as has been experienced at Madras since the fall of the Mysore sovereignty, a very considerable increase in the criminal business of this court from the excesses of the European soldiery whom it will probably be found necessary to station in the conquered districts, and who will of course be tried under the charter in this court. It will certainly on the other hand be attended with the advantage of diminishing the difficulties arising from a shifting population, as offenders escaping from Bombay will be more easily seized than formerly; and criminals from the provinces will no longer be able to find an asylum in this island."

The recorder concluded by observing upon the principal cases in the present calendar, and upon the law applicable to each of them.—*Bombay Paper of April* 19, *as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. May* 2.

ENGLISH CHURCH AT SURAT.

On the 16th Feb. 1820, the ceremony of laying the first stone of the English church, to be erected in the city of Surat, took place in the presence of a numerous assembly of the ladies and gentlemen of the station, the whole of the Europeans in garrison, and Christians of other persuasions. The morning service, peculiar to the day so suitably chosen, being Ash-Wednesday the first day of the solemn season of Lent, was first read in a building adjoining the site of the intended church, and a most excellent and appropriate sermon delivered by the Rev. T. Carr, B. A. The text from the first Book of Kings, 27th v. of the 8th chap. "But will God indeed dwell on the earth? behold the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain Thee; how much less this house that I have builded?" The congregation thereafter repaired to the foundation, and the committee appointed by Government for the building of the church, *viz.* J. Elphinston, Esq. chief of Surat, John Morison, Esq. collector and magistrate of the Zilla, and the Rev. T. Carr, chaplain of the station, proceeded with the Engineer, Capt. J. S. R. Drummond, of the Bombay engineers, to perform the ceremony. It

commenced with prayers. Mr. Elphinston was then presented with a trowel, with which he laid the cement over the bed prepared for the foundation stone, which was placed in its position and adjusted in the usual form. Mr. Morison, the Rev. Mr. Carr, and Capt. Drummond next deposited two sealed bottles, and a plate of copper, into cavities in the stone that had been previously made for their reception. Mr. Morison then received the trowel and prepared the foundation stone with cement, over which an upper stone was laid, and settled by Mr. Elphinston in its proper place. The whole concluded with suitable prayers. One of the bottles contained the latest British coins of gold, silver, and copper, and some of the coins current in India; and in the other was a parchment roll, on which was transcribed an inscription engraved on a plate of copper.—*Bombay Cour. Feb.* 26.

Poona Races.

(*Continued from p.* 194.)

Seventh Day, Friday, Feb. 18.—The Poona Turf Club cup, value 100 guineas, for all horses, weighted by the stewards, entrance three gold mohurs. Heats two miles.

Maj. M'Leod's Creature.....	1	1
Mr. Morris's T, U, izzard.....	2	4
Capt. M'Gregor's Don Juan	3	dr
Capt. Brown's Lothario	4	3
Mr. Andrews's Paymaster	5	2
Mr. Sampson's Goliah.....	6	5

Time.—1st heat..... 4m 37s
2d do. 4m 43s

First Heat.—Don Juan started at score, and with Goliah led for the first mile, when the other horses ran up, and passing, pushed along prettily together to the two mile post, when T, U. izzard took the lead; but after the distance post had been passed, the Creature headed him and won the race.

Second Heat.—Don Juan was drawn. The Creature kept a little in the rear, the other horses galloped a-breast for the first three quarters of a mile; at the mile, the Creature made play, heading his opponents considerably; at the rising ground the rear horses closed but could not take the lead: the heat was won easily.

The Beaten Plate of Rs. 600 for the beaten horses of the season, weighted by the Stewards. Heats one and a half mile.

Mr. Andrew's Mountaineer	1	1
Capt. Sheriff's Wildfire	2	2
Mr. Clarke's Multum in Parvo...	3	dr

Time.—1st heat..... 3 8
2d do..... 3 20

First Heat.—Wildfire began playing his old tricks, of rating it at the top of his speed from the starting post; he kept the lead until within a few lengths of the stand, when Mountaineer was brought in with the whip, and won by a length.

Second Heat.—Much the same as the first.

A match between Mr. Andrew's chesnut mare Molly-gaum, and Mr. Clarke's b. pony Crop, one three mile heat, won by the latter with great ease; even betting that the mare was distanced, and she was, it being the third time she had looked shy at the distance post this season: vide the vow given in the last account.

The races upon the whole have not afforded so much sport as was anticipated. The course is greatly improved.

T. D. Morris, Secretary.

SHIP BOMBAY MERCHANT,

Saved through the humane assistance afforded by the Imaum of Muscat.

In our number of the 10th ult. we submitted to the attention of our readers a detail of circumstances connected with the loss of the brig Johnny, which reflected the highest credit on the honor and good dispositions of the Rajah of Anjalaboo.* Another occurrence that took place lately on the other side of British India has been brought to our notice, which brings forward another foreigner of rank and authority in so amiable a light, that we should be wanting in our duty if we failed to communicate the affair to the public.

On the 1st of February last the Bombay Merchant was laying at Muscat, when the weather became so boisterous as to threaten her with destruction. The perilous situation in which she was involved may be judged of from the following extract from her log-book, which concludes with reporting the conduct that we are inclined more particularly to notice.

Tuesday, 1st February. Commences with a fresh gale from the north-westward, attended with a high confused sea rolling in from that quarter. Wind and swell increasing towards morning, and varying to N.N.E. Wore out 60 fathoms cable, and let go the best bower. In consequence of the sudden change of wind to the north-eastward, the ship neared the rocks of the northern point of the Cove. At 7 A.M. the ship pitching and labouring heavily, the spritsail-yard under water at times, hoisted the ensign, union downwards, and fired guns of distress; were answered by the ship Elizabeth, and a boat sent to our assistance. At 9 A.M. the ship neared the rocks within 20 fathoms; prepared the sheet anchor for letting go, and continued to fire off signal guns of distress for assistance. At 10. 30. came off the Imaum's brother, followed by the Nacodar of the frigate and three other Nacodars of the ships belonging to the Imaum, with their crews, boats, a small anchor and warp. Got the stream

* See *Post*, under the head of Sumatra.

anchor and cable into one of the launches and run it out 70 fathoms to the north-eastward, hove taut on it to assist the small bower; weighed the best bower and carried it out to the N.E. All this was effected by the boats of the frigate under every difficulty, and with the most strenuous exertions employed on the occasion by their crews; one unfortunate lascar lost his finger in the act of letting go the anchor. At 3. 30. P.M. the Imauth's brother left the ship with the Nacodars and their crews, considering her to be out of immediate danger. The 'tween decks were overflowed with water which came in through the gun-room ports, while the ship laboured so very much. During the latter part of the day the winds lulled and became variable, the swell also abating considerably.

From this extract the importance of the service rendered to the Bombay Merchant by order of the Imaum may be easily seen. Had it not been for the prompt, extensive, and vigorous assistance thus generously supplied, the ship would not only have been lost entirely, but most if not all of those on board would have perished in the raging element. The preservation also of the ship and crew was not effected without the exposure of those who brought the assistance to similar peril, and it ought to be especially marked as honourable to them all, that by carrying their exertions to a successful issue they voluntarily cut off all hopes that might have been entertained of their profiting by plunder in case of the ship being wrecked.

The captain and officers of the Bombay Merchant have been warm in expressing their most grateful acknowledgments for the important service thus rendered to them, and we should suppose that the Calcutta Insurance offices will adopt some means of testifying in a very handsome manner to the Imaum of Muscat, and also to the Rajah of Analabdo, the sense which they must entertain of actions so generous in themselves, so creditable to human nature, and so beneficial to the commercial world.—*Burk. May 3, as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. May 23.*

LOSS OF THE ARIEL IN THE PERSIAN GULPH:

Extract of a letter from Bombay by one of the Survivors.—"We left Bussorah on the 12th March, 1820, and had a tedious passage down the Euphrates. On the 17th we were off Barrah, an island about 40 miles from Bushire. During the night of the 17th it blew fresh, with a considerable sea. About three A. M. of the 18th, it fell calm, was black and cloudy, with thunder and lightning. The mainsail was hauled up, and the topsails were lowered soon after. About half past three, a sudden squall came from the northward, accompanied with thunder, lightning, and rain. I was in bed, but luckily awake. I turned out on hearing the wind; and as our birth opened into the main-hatchway, I went out and stood between decks to see what was the matter. As I looked up, the vessel keeled, the water came rushing over the larboard gunwale; the launch went over the side, and at the same time I heard a crash above me, which must have been the mainmast. At this time I heard a horrid shriek, and found myself below water.

"All this must have taken place in less than a minute and a half from the first coming on of the squall. On coming to the surface, I found myself among pieces of boards, and heard a few men around. I, however, felt myself irresistably pulled below the water, and went to the depth of three or four fathoms before the power that drew me desisted. There was nothing had hold of me, but some power I could not overcome, drawing me. It was the vortex formed by the sinking vessel. On reaching the surface a second time, and swimming a little, I saw a boat bottom upwards, to which I made, and got upon it. Hearing some people in the water near me (for it was quite dark and rainy), I called out, and was joined by six or seven of my unfortunate companions. All else was now quiet, except the tossing of the waves, and the piercing cries of a little boy, who was at some distance, but to whom we could give no assistance. In a few minutes he sunk, and we were left, the remainder of 83 persons, who but a few minutes before had no idea of danger. The squall was now over, but a heavy sea continuing made the canoe roll over and over, which always threw us to some distance in the water, and exhausted us very much. After tumbling about in this way for some time, three or four men could stand it no longer, and dropped off. There were now four of us only remaining of 83 persons, who composed the ship's company, and expecting every moment to share the same fate. However, we at last contrived to right the boat, and kept her on her keel, although full of water, by placing a few small spars, that we found floating about, across the gunwale, which prevented her rolling. We fastened these the best way we could, with strips of our shirts and handkerchiefs, and sat upon them. At day-break, which we much longed for, the island of Rarrah was seen about twelve miles distant. We also saw the high land about Bushire, but that was far off. At this time we were joined by two other men, who had kept near us on a spar until our little raft should be ready. One of these poor fellows died before we reached the shore. Sitting upon this swamped boat, naked, and every sea coming over us, we continued to drift towards

the island, and about two P. M. we got within a mile or two of the beach, and expected in half an hour more to land. At this time, to our great distress, I observed that the tide began to set us off again, and to drift us round the island. As we were evidently leaving the shore fast, it was proposed to swim ashore, but on making the experiment, we found ourselves so weak, and the distance so great, that we were glad to put about, and it was with great difficulty some of us reached the canoe. Luckily the current soon changed and sent us back again, and a little after sun-set we were cast upon a reef of rocks, over which we swam and waded till we got upon dry land. After walking two or three hours along the beach, we arrived at the town, and were immediately taken to the Shiek. He gave us a room in his house, and supplied us with what clothes and provisions he had, for the island is very poor. We remained there three days, and during that time received every attention and kindness we could expect. On the 22d March, the Shiek gave us a boat, in which we arrived at Bushire the same evening, and of course were supplied with every thing. We left Bushire on the 28th, and arrived here a few days ago. For several days after our unfortunate wreck I was laid up, swollen with the sun and salt water, and from having been cut a good deal with the rocks on landing, but otherwise I have been in good health."—*London Paper.*

Another Account, containing the Names of the Officers lost.

We regret to state that the H. C.'s cruizer, Ariel, was upset in a sudden squall near the island of Karrack, on the 18th March, and the whole crew, with the exception of the surgeon, the boatswain, and two or three others, have all perished; this sad accident happened in the middle of the night, and the survivors relate that the vessel was quite prepared, having the topsails on the cap and the courses up, but so sudden and violent was the squall, which took her aback, that she took in the water over her stern and quarter, and went down, it is supposed, stern foremost. The boatswain, who was on deck, (and from whom this relation was taken) instantly jumped overboard, and was soon after joined on a spar he had got hold of by the surgeon, one seaman, one marine boy, and one native. In the morning a canoe gig belonging to Lieut. Greenway, the commander, was observed to be floating, bottom up, near them, the boatswain and seaman swam to her, and after some difficulty succeeded in righting her, and got on shore in her at Karrak about seven in the evening of the 19th. The survivors are Mr. Glen, surgeon; Mr. Johnson, boatswain; one seaman, one boy, and one native. The officers lost are Lieut. Greenway, commander; Mr. Duff, acting lieut.; Messrs. Chitty and Darcy, midshipmen; and Mr. Garraway, gunner.—*Bomb. Gaz.*

BIRTHS.

March 10. At Mooty Churny, Mrs. Higgs, of a daughter.

23. Mrs. M. Jones, of a daughter.

25. Mrs. Dormieux, of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. Jacobs, of a son.

26. Mrs. S. J. Cross, of a daughter.

28. At Colaba, the lady of Lieut. Grubb, H. C. Marine, of a daughter.

April 1. The lady of G. Doveton, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

10. At Hope Hall, the lady of C. Grant, Esq. of a son.

12. The lady of J. Elphinston, Esq. of a son.

23. The wife of Mr. Geo. Macdonald, (second draftsman chief engineer's department) of a son.

DEATHS.

March 16. At Colaba, Maria Arabella Law, the infant daughter of the late Mr. Conductor Law, of the commissariat department, aged 9 months and 6 days.

25. Vartines Simons, Armenia merchant, leaving a poor widow and four children to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

26. At Colaba, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Jas. Dunn, conductor in the military auditor general's department. By his death, an afflicted widow has to deplore the loss of an affectionate and industrious husband, and a numerous acquaintance that of an agreeable companion and steady friend.

April 5. Lieut. C. Goodburn, H. C. Marine, aged 21 years.

8. At Colaba, aged seven months, the infant son of Henry Dounithorne, Esq. ens. of 5th regt.

12. Jas. Steuart, Esq. a lieut. in the Royal Navy.*

Robt. the infant son of John Elphinston, Esq. C. S. aged one day.

Do. do. James, son of Capt. J. Livingston, of the H. C. military service, and barrack master at the presidency, aged 17 months and seven days.

14. Sunderjee Ragoonathjee, aged 57 years, head purvoe in the H. C. Marine Stores at this presidency.

30. At Poonah, Lieut. Chas. Wright, of the Bengal European regt.

— George, infant son of Mr. Macdonald, second draftsman chief engineer's dept.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 29.—Vin. Wm. Vanderstraaten

* For a biographical memoir of Mr. Steuart, see "Calcutta Deaths," in last number, p. [illegible].

Esq. acting registrar of the hon. the supreme court of judicature, to be registrar.

Peter Adrain Loss, Esq. acting dep. registrar of the said court, to be dep. registrar.

John Fred. Giffeniug, Esq. to be sec. to the hon. the chief justice.

Rich. Morgan, to be Dutch and Portuguese interpreter to the supreme court.

March 18.—Henry Pennell, Esq. to be provincial judge of Matara.

Rich. Malone Sneyd, Esq. to be collector of Batticaloe.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Feb. 29.—Lieut. Hutchinson, extra aide de camp to Maj. gen. Sir Edw. Barnes, is appointed aide de camp to the Lieut. gov. from the 1st of this month.

ARRIVAL OF THE LEANDER.

H. M. sloop Curlew, Capt. Blackwood, reached the roads on the 19th from Trincomalee, bringing accounts of the arrival there of H. M. ship Leander, bearing the flag of Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Blackwood.—*Madras Paper of May*, 1820.

BIRTHS.

March 10. At Slave Island, Mrs. Foulston, of a daughter.

April 23. At Colombo, Mrs. Stephen, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

April 20. At Point de Galle, Capt. John Parker, of H. M. 2d Ceylon regt. to Miss P. Conradie, daughter of the late John Frederick Conradie, of Colombo.

DEATHS.

Feb. 18. At Hambantotte, Marg. Cecilia, second daughter of Capt. Driberg, H. M. 1st Ceylon light inf. aged one year, ten months, and fourteen days.

March 14. At the King's House at Colombo, in the 23d year of his age, Capt. Geo. Rivers Maltby, of H. M. 16th regt. of foot, and eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Maltby, of Buckden, Huntingdonshire, most sincerely regretted by the officers of his corps and by all his acquaintances in the Colony.—His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, from which he received so severe an injury, as precluded every hope of recovery, but, by the efforts of medical skill and unceasing attention of his friends, his life was protracted one week, during which time he evinced that fortitude and resignation which might be expected from the amiable qualities of his mind.—He was interred with military honours, and his remains attended by the principal civil authorities of the island, and all the officers of the garrison.

29. At Colombo, Mr. John Friskin, aged 38 years, after an illness of a month and a half; his loss is deeply felt and lamented by his numerous friends.

25. At Colombo, the infant son of Mr. Estrop, aged eight months and twenty-five days.

April 20. At Belligam, (in child-bed) the wife of G. J. Poulier, Esq. sitting magistrate of that station, leaving a disconsolate husband and 12 children to bemoan their irreparable loss.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

GOVERNOR OF RANGOON.

By the late arrivals from Rangoon, we learn that the Rangoon governor was soon expected to return from his visit to the sovereign, which was considered as both ceremonial and political, intended at the same time to offer personal homage to the new monarch, and to afford his advice on the subject of the expected war with Siam. This chief has acquired great popularity at Rangoon, the natives of which place, while they admire his principles of government and equal dispensation of the laws, are gratified to observe that his interest at court is very great. This proceeds from his affinity to the royal family, as well as his own talents and services; at the same time that his authority is further strengthened by the situation of his son, who is at the head of the army on the Mug frontier, and married to the daughter of the reigning sovereign.—*Hurk. May* 6.

MARKETS.

About the beginning of last month a considerable degree of excitement took place in the timber market at that port. The price of shinbin had fallen lower than 12 ticals per pair; but the intelligence of several ships being under dispatch from Calcutta to Rangoon, occasioned a rise almost at once to 15 and 16 ticals. The quantity of shinbin on hand was insufficient to meet the demands that were likely to be made, and accordingly we may suppose that it has advanced still more in price since; however, duggies, mast pieces, and every other species of large timber were in great abundance. Europe goods were in no demand, and Madras goods were generally very low, great quantities being in the market. The following are the prices of some other articles of export: viz. Cutch, 14 ticals per 100 viss = 4¼ Mds. stick-lack: 35 ticals per 100 viss, cotton (uncleaned) 13 ticals per 100 viss, but only procurable in small quantities.—*Ibid.*

SIAM.

The Fatteh Alvadood returned a few days since from her second voyage to Siam; she has brought nothing new in addition to the information published in our paper of her last voyage; but we col

lect that the king has a great wish to extend his commercial relations, that he intends to build more ships, and is about granting permission to erect a Portuguese factory. Several American and Portuguese ships have visited Siam this last year, and obtained full cargoes of sugar.—*Bomb. Gaz. May* 3.

PENANG.

PIRATES.

Feb. 19, 1820.—The pirate prows, we understand, have lately infested the entrance of the channels to this harbour, and have committed great depredations on the small prows and boats proceeding in and out. Several have within the last week been obliged to return, by being fired into, with many of their crews severely wounded.

It is stated that these prows come into the harbour on pretence of trading, and having obtained information of the departure of the smaller prows and boats, with the nature of their cargoes, they sail out at the same time, or quit a day or two before, and waylay them at the entrance of the channels, where they attack and plunder them; it appears therefore difficult to prevent this mischief, as they clear out of the harbour in the usual manner as regular trading prows.—*Pr. of W. I. Gaz.*

RETURN OF SIR RALPH RICE.

Feb. 23.—A salute from the ramparts of Fort Cornwallis, on Monday morning, announced the return of the hon. Sir Ralph Rice, Kt. Recorder of this Island, from China, on board the Portuguese ship Carmo; and we are happy to add with renovated health.—*Ibid.*

SINCAPOOR.—RHIO.

The Prince of Wales Island gazettes, which have reached us during the last week, extended to the 23d of Feb., and contain some few articles of local intelligence, and others regarding the disturbed state of affairs at Rhio, where the brother of the Sooltaun had been killed in a tumult, which has by some been described as the consequence of a mistake on the part of the Dutch, who were alarmed at the firing of guns during a Malay festival, and by others as a wanton retaliation of the murder of Mr. Suissaert. It has been moreover stated that in consequence of these disturbances, and the general aversion manifested to the Netherland's government, a considerable number of the Bugghese tribe and other inhabitants of the neighbouring parts had been induced to seek protection under the mild government of the English at Sincapoor. This information may be correct, and we have no reason to suppose it otherwise. Generally speaking, however, the recollection of excesses which have been already occasioned in those parts by an avaricious spirit of mercantile competition, suggests to us the propriety of receiving with a considerable degree of caution, not only the Dutch accounts of their own proceedings, but those likewise which may, from time to time, be communicated respecting them by their rivals in the eastern trade. We certainly find it difficult to comprehend upon what principle any of the Asiatic tribes can feel that affection for Europeans which it is so much the fashion for us to boast of as a nation, and to despise as individuals.—*Cal. Journ. March* 15.

SUMATRA.

MORTALITY AT ACHEEN.

By the Magnet we have received Penang papers to the 22d of January inclusive. They state that the epidemic continued to rage with great violence at Acheen, where the King and his followers were encamped at the mouth of the river, all in a wretched sickly state. The daily amount of casualties there was estimated at about sixty, while in the interior the number of victims was much greater in comparison.—*Hurk. Feb.* 24.

CREW AND CARGO OF THE BRIG JOHNNY.

*Saved through the humane assistance afforded by the Rajah of Analaboo.**

In the Hurkaru of Friday last, we reported the loss of the brig Johnny, Capt. Bacon, on the west coast of Sumatra, and that her cargo as well as her crew had been saved. We have since been more fully informed regarding circumstances connected with this shipwreck, which are so highly creditable to individuals resident on that coast, that we should be wanting in our duties if we withheld the detail from the public.

The Johnny, it appears, was driven on shore a little to the Southward of Analaboo, and her crew were no doubt pleased with the idea of saving their lives with the sacrifice of what their ill-fated vessel contained. Had they been driven on the coasts of Kent or Cornwall, their feelings would have been nearly the same, and their anticipations might have been fulfilled. As it was, they beheld, as soon as they were aground, the Malays from the southward approaching to plunder, and they must have submitted to the hardship of finding every visitor help himself

* See this incident referred to *ante*, under the head of Bombay, where a similar instance of humanity on the part of the Imaum of Muscat is recorded.

to what he liked, had it not been for the Rajah of Anjalaboo, whose ideas of honor and hospitality would reflect lustre on the most eminent in more civilized countries. This worthy chief, on discovering the disastrous situation of the Johnny, repaired immediately to the spot with his people, drove off the marauders who had come to profit by the distresses of the scene, proceeded actively to work in saving the cargo, and did not quit the place until the whole had been got on shore and secured. Seven days and nights were thus passed by the Rajah, during which his exertions were unceasing in the day-time, and at night he reposed upon the beach, to ensure the protection of the property around him, having some branches of cocoa nut trees for his couch, and the firmament for his canopy. Had it been practicable to get the vessel off, he would have also remained longer, and directed the utmost exertions of his people to that object.

Deriving our information from the best authority, we are able to add, that the generous and friendly conduct, thus exhibited by the Rajah of Anjalaboo, although it may appear extraordinary to persons who have formed sweeping ideas to the disadvantage of the Malay character, only justifies the very high opinion which those accustomed to trade on the west coast have hitherto maintained respecting that chief. It accords so well with his former professions and behaviour, as to demonstrate his sterling worth, and to place the sincerity and goodness of his heart in a very amiable point of view. Highly creditable as such an action would be under any circumstances, its merit is not a little enhanced by the reflection, that had the brig been driven on shore on almost any other part of the coast, in possession of the natives, the cargo would not only have been plundered speedily, but the commander and his men would have been hardly able to retain, from the rapacious hands of the plunderers, a single jacket to shield themselves from the inclemency of the weather.—*Hurk, April* 13.

JAVA.

ISLAND OF TIMOR ANNEXED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JAVA.

By a proclamation from the Gov-gen. in Council of the 16th Dec. 1819, the island of Timor, which was, by the resolutions of the Commissaries gen. of the 24th Jan. 1817, united to and considered as one of the Molucca Islands, is now separated from them, and declared to be immediately dependant on Java. The restrictions which have been hitherto in force in the Moluccas, with regard to the free trade, are to be considered as no longer in force on the island.—*Bat. Courant, Jan.* 1.

ISLAND OFF JAVA RENT ASUNDER.

Jan. 27, *Japara*, 1820.—"During the late stormy weather, since the 3d inst., an island, which we find by the map of Java to be called Fisherman's Island, has been rent asunder. It is known to the natives under the name of Pulo Pontangan. As soon as the weather will permit, a further investigation will be held regarding this extraordinary event."—*Ib. Feb.* 5.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 17, 1817, at Batavia, T. G. C. Vesscher, Esq. son of C. A. C. Vesscher, Esq. to Miss Cornelia, eldest daughter of C. J. C. Vesscher, Esq.

Feb. 20, 1820, at Batavia, C. S. H. Chasse, Esq. son of the hon. T. P. Chasse, Esq. second in council at Batavia, to Miss Maria, second daughter of C. J. C. Vesscher, Esq.

DEATH.

July 13, 1820.—At Batavia, in the 22d year of his age, after an illness of only four days, deeply lamented, Edward, second son of T. Chapman, Esq. of Whitby.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE NATIVES.

The institution established some few years since by the present Gov. of the colony for the education of the natives has, it is said, confirmed the fact, that the Aborigines of New South Wales, notwithstanding the opinions to the contrary, are equal in intellectual qualifications to any of the natives of the Pacific Ocean.

The annual assemblage of the native tribes under their respective chiefs took place at the end of the last year, when the native children of the institution appeared before their parents and friends. The following notice upon this interesting subject is from the Sydney Gazette:—

"The heat of the day was too intense to allow of a very particular examination of the native children belonging to the institution, but their writing and drawings were publicly exhibited, and excited alternate emotions of admiration and applause; after which the children passed round the circle, and received the affectionate embraces of their parents and friends, all of whom beheld with a gaze of admiration, and apparently of gratitude and delight, the improved personal appearance of the little ones, who were neatly and uniformly dressed in the English manner; but what their parents must have felt at finding their childrens' progress in writing and drawing, as an earnest of their advancement to civilization, can better be conceived than described. The specimens produced of their drawing were received with evident symptoms of the highest pleasure and astonishment.

"After this ceremony had passed over, the children of the institution retired to their school in the same order they had arrived, marching in pairs of two and two, the females foremost, all under the direction of their teachers."

The Gov. and the principal persons of the colony were present on the occasion; the natives with their chiefs were entertained as usual, and "about two o'clock," observes the Sydney Gazette, "the entertainment closed, and the sable visitors retired in the greatest harmony, each tribe under its own chief, all in high spirits, and confessedly much pleased with the liberal manifestation they had enjoyed of the good will and protection of this government, and the urbanity of heart displayed by the British people towards them.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Mar.* 30.

FRENCH VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

December 25.—Sailed this day to resume her voyage of discovery, the French corvtte l'Uranie, commanded by Monsieur de Freycinet. On getting under weigh, she saluted the fort, which was returned by the battery from Dawes' Point.

BALLS GIVEN BY THE JUDGE ADVOCATE.

While the Michael, lately arrived here, was at Sydney, much gaiety had prevailed in consequence of a visit of the French discovery ship l'Uranie. Two grand balls given by the Judge Advocate are particularly noticed:—"At these dances," observes the Sydney Gazettee, "several young ladies, natives of the colony, were *debutantes;* and we seize this opportunity of expressing the confidence with which we rest the future happiness of the state upon these our best and sweetest hopes. These are to be the mothers of still another generation; and if that generation shall not rise in virtue and industry, we are sure it will not be the fault of its more amiable parent. The sight of these young women is truly consoling to a prospective mind. Of those who were present at the Judge Advocate's balls, some were beautiful, and all of them modest and simple. We confess ourselves proud in having so interesting a display of the true riches of a young colony to exhibit to the intelligent foreigners who now honour us with their presence."—*Mad. G. G. Mar.* 30.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPS WITH CONVICTS.

February 21.—Letters by the Dragon, from New South Wales, report the arrival of the Atlas, Capt. Short, at Sydney on the 19th Oct. from England, with convicts. On the 29th of Sept., in lat. 39 55 S. and long. 24 6 E., she had fallen in with a wreck, apparently the bows of a very large ship, which had evidently remained but a short time in the water in its shattered state. As it was blowing fresh at the time, and a very high sea running, no attempts to ascertain what ship the wreck had belonged to could be ventured.—*Hurk.*

By the Michael, we learn that two ships, the Minerva and Recovery, had reached Sydney from England, one having 177 and the other 188 male prisoners on board; that on the former ship only one had died, and on the other none. The Minerva had brought out convicts about 18 months before, without a death having occurred; affording, it is justly observed, so many happy instances of the effectiveness of the regulations of H. M. Gov. for securing the lives of pardoned exiles.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Mar.* 14.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BREWERIES AT HOBART TOWN.

We have received the loan of some Hobart Town Gazettes of Dec. and Jan.; from these we have given extract.

The foundation stone of an extensive brewery was laid at Hobart Town on the 12th of Jan. Another brewery on an extensive scale was also in progress: these are the first establishments of the kind at the colony.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Apr.* 4.

Jan. 22.—Sailed on Tuesday last for Port Jackson, the brig John Shore, Capt. Williams, which recently arrived from Calcutta with merchandize. She takes up to Sydney 23,917 weight of salted meat, the produce of this settlement.—*Ibid.*

DEATHS.

On Tuesday morning,* at Hobart Town, Assist.surg. Hamilton, of the 48th regt., and on the colonial medical establishment of this settlement. On the road from Pitt Water, whither he had accompanied some gentlemen belonging to his Majesty's store-ship Dromedary on Sunday, Mr. Hamilton's horse came down and fell upon him, by which he was so much injured as to occasion his death. The general esteem in which Mr. Hamilton was held in the settlement during a residence of a year and a half, the friendship and regard which were felt for him by the officers not only of his corps, but of the colony, as well as by the principal inhabitants, to many of whom he was endeared by professional attentions, rendered his sudden and unhappy fate an object of peculiar regret. The feeling excited on this occasion was evinced by the respect shewn to his remains. The funeral, which took

* This and the following death must have been extracted by the editor of the *Mad. Gov. Gaz.* from the Hobart Town Gazettes mentioned above, and therefore most likely happened in December or January last.

place on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, was attended by his Honor the Lieutenant-governer, the deputy Judge Advocate, the magistrates and officers of the settlement, and by the officers (naval and military) from his Majesty's store ship Dromedary, and the transport ship Atlas, now in the port, and by most of the respectable inhabitants. Mr. Hamilton has left an amiable widow to deplore his early fate.

Lately, at Launceston, Port Dalrymple, after having been but three days delivered of a still-born child, Mrs. Howard, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Howard, who was killed some time ago by a fall from his horse.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April 6.*

CHINA.

DEATH.

At Canton, in Jan. last, Capt. R. S. Dalrymple, of the hon. Company's ship Vansittart. The general regret felt at his premature death is the best eulogium that that can be given: he died, as he lived, beloved, at the early age of 30 years. Mr. Fullerton, his chief mate, paid the debt of nature a few weeks only before his captain: Mr. Cruikshank, the second mate, returned to England from Bombay in ill health; so that it is probable this fine ship will be commanded home by the third officer.

MAURITIUS.

NOTICE RELATIVE TO TRADE.

Mauritius Gazettes to the 25th of June have reached us, but present no news. The following notice relative to trade had been issued by the Government:—"It has been signified to the Maj.gen. commanding, by the rt. hon. the Secretary of State for the colonial department, that French vessels may import into the Mauritius on the same terms as British vessels, direct from the ports of France, any articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of France, excepting only such articles as are composed of cotton, iron, steel, or wool of foreign manufacture; and further, that French vessels may export from the Mauritius, direct to the ports of France, any goods, paying a duty of eight per cent. over and above the duties paid on such goods exported in British vessels to the ports of France.—By order, G. A. Barry, chief secretary to Govt.—Chief Secretary's Office, Port Louis, 16th June, 1820.—*London Paper.*

BIRTH.

At Réduit in the night of Friday last the 14th instant, at a quarter before 11 o'clock, the lady of Maj.gen. Ralph Darling, &c. &c. &c. of a son. The infant was baptised on the 17th instant, by the name of Mauritius; may this child live to be a blessing to his family and country, and may the circumstance of his being baptised by the name of the Island where he was given birth prove an omen of the future prosperity and welfare of its inhabitants.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. March 23.*

DEATH.*

On the 11th instant, at his house in Port Louis, after an illness of only 12 hours, Maj. Wm. Geo. Waugh, of the hon. East India Company's military service. He was born in London in the year 1779, and was the 5th son of an eminent and opulent merchant in that city.

Proceeding to India at an early period of his life, he gradually rose to the rank which he held at the time of his death. His early habits of industry and application, joined to a peculiar aptitude at accounts, qualified him more particularly for those civil branches of service, to which military men are eligible; and to offices of this nature, Maj. Waugh was successively employed at the presidency of Madras, and in the Eastern Islands.

Circumstances of a domestic nature called him to England, at a moment when the prospect of a rapid and splendid fortune had opened upon him with all the attraction of certainty; but filial and fraternal affection prevailed over every other consideration, and Maj. Waugh returned to his native country, at the call of a widowed mother, where on his arrival, he found himself doomed only to weep with, and console, his orphan sisters.

Having fulfilled these duties in a manner, as much beyond human praise as earthly reward, he returned to India, to seek that advancement which was become more than ever necessary to him; and on his passage in 1810 was captured in the Company's Ship Windham and brought a prisoner to this Island, from whence, being exchanged, he returned to Madras.

On his arrival there he joined the expedition then preparing for the conquest of this Island, and obtained on that account from his former friend and protector, His Exc. Gov. Farquhar, the post of treasurer and accountant-gen. to the new colonies. He has since filled a variety of the highest situations in each, under various circumstances, until ministerial arrangements having left him without public employ, and his active disposition revolting at the idea of that indolence which attends in want of occupation, his military views having already terminated by ill health and a consequent retirement on full pay, on the invalid list, Maj. Waugh turned his attention to other objects, and

* The dates of the preceding birth and this death were not discoverable in the Madras papers from which they are extracted.

determined to embark his property in commercial and agricultural pursuits. In consequence, at the period of his death, he was a partner in the house of Berry and Company, of Port Louis, and a proprietor in equal shares, with Mr. Telfair, in the large estate of Belombris.

In every relation of life, a rigid unbending integrity, and a strictness of principle, bordering on severity, was in the world's eye the prevailing feature of Maj. Waugh's character. To those who gained his confidence, he gave his friendship with such a single heartedness, such devotion, such sincerity of attachment, as no language can describe and experience only appreciate: and this was accompanied by a generosity of feeling and practice, which none but its objects ever knew.

The writer of these lines knew him well and, in the fulness of that knowledge, tenders to his virtues this tribute of affection, gratitude and respect.—*Ibid.*

MADAGASCAR.

DEATHS.

Of a fever the Rev. Thos. Bevan, Mrs. Bevan and child, also Mrs. Jones, the wife of the Rev. David Jones, and their infant child. Thus five, out of the six members of that infant mission, established by the London Missionary Society, about the 1st January, 1819, have been swept away by the arm of death.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. March* 28.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

NEW SETTLEMENT.*

A number of persons having emigrated from different parts of this country to the Cape, and various contradictory statements, some favourable and others unfavourable, having recently appeared in several journals of the day respecting the settlements near Algoa Bay, we have been favoured by a respected correspondent at Boralem with copies of two letters from a person who was sent out by that parish, with his family, the beginning of the present year, from which we give an extract, and doubt not but it will be acceptable to a great portion of our readers. The letters are addressed to the father-in law of the writer, and, though in a simple style, they speak the language of sincerity. The family sailed in the ship John, of Liverpool, the 2d of Jan. The writer, after having given an account in his first letter, dated 7th Feb. of a prosperous voyage as far as Madeira, in his second, of June 13, continues the narrative until the ship arrives safe in Algoa Bay, on the third of May, when he observes:

"We landed on the 5th, and went to camp on the 10th, when there came waggons, belonging to the Dutch farmers, to convey us on our journey up the country to the land appointed for us, which took seven days. Two of the first days the land seemed to be but barren, rocky, rough, and full of brushwood; the third and fourth days we came to some beautiful land, after which it became something worse on the fifth and sixth, but on the evening of the latter day we came to fine land again, and on the seventh to *our own land*; that of the Marquis of Stafford, in Trentham Park, is not to compare to it, being so green and *full of all sorts of fine flowers*; there are aloes four yards high in full flower, with all kinds of beautiful birds; the country is full of hills and valleys, with rivulets of fresh water, and a variety of trees, the soil very fine. Pheasants, bucks, hares, and monkeys in abundance, but not so full of wild creatures as we expected; there are some, but over the hills they say there are plenty of all sorts of them. The boys, all three of them, are getting as fat as little pigs, and if you wish to come, I have plenty of good land, enough for us all; we hear no more will be sent out; there are plenty coming at their own expense, but if you have a mind to come, you shall have plenty of land and old * * * plenty of tobacco, for I shall have a crop of my growing by the time you reach here; if you come, bring a quantity of garden seeds with you, and keep them so that you can get to them, for most of mine were spoiled in the time by the heat on crossing the line, for want of air and looking to. I have built a house of wood and clay, and am likely to do well. We have not wanted for food or money since we left you; we have twenty-six pounds and a quarter of mutton per week, and bread, sugar, and tea. We received our first money at Algoa Bay, but are not to receive any more, for government has ordered it better for us to find us food till we get a return from our land, and then for us to pay it back again from our produce, in small payments. As soon as we are settled, the government has provided for us, and promised us a pair (male and female) of cattle, of different kinds, such as a cow and bull, sheep, pigs, &c. and of fowls of various sorts. Our sheep weigh about 40 pounds: the tail is large, solid, and fat, weighing about three pounds. We are in our land about 10 or 11 miles from Graham's Town, in the district of Albany. A letter costs me eighteenpence to send out of the colony; but thanks be to God, we have not wanted either money or meat, for we have plenty of both."—*Staffordshire Advertiser, as quoted by London paper. Oct. 4.*

* See *ante*, pp. 305, and 404; for the intentions of government with respect to emigrants to this settlement, see *post*, under the head of "Home Intelligence."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(*Continued from page* 411.)

Commercial Restrictions.—Mr. F. Robinson, whose speech we left unfinished, continued thus:

The fact was, that habits, connected with certain systems, became so deeply rooted, that it was extremely difficult to get gentlemen to consent to any alteration. He stated this as a reason why he had not endeavoured to bring his own principles more decidedly into practice. The hon. gentleman and he did not essentially differ on the subject. They both agreed that it was not possible at once, if it were possible at all, to alter our system entirely; but it certainly was very possible to make many improvements and alterations. With regard to protecting duties and absolute preventions, he was not at all prepared to say that, upon further consideration of that question, and a review of all the objections and arguments respecting it, no alteration should take place. Within a few years great alterations of this nature had been made; two or three years ago acts were passed which removed several restrictions. Here he would say, that the restrictive system was not an innovation; it was coeval with commerce itself. Restrictions enacted in the reigns of Elizabeth and Edward VI., not very important in themselves, but extremely inconvenient, were lately repealed. The Lords' report on the Bank restriction question enumerated 300 articles that had not been imported, on account of the restrictions imposed on them. But the restrictive system ought to be amended, and it was his intention to bring in a bill this session to effect some amendment. Objections might be made, but he had always told those interested in the continuance of certain restrictions that their claim was not well founded; and he always told them his intention, when the question was brought forward, to propose an alteration. The imposts in favour of timber from Canada in preference to timber from the coasts of the Baltic were not made for the purpose of protection, but of revenue. One was always a war-tax; another was imposed with the same view in 1813. It was quite consistent with fair dealing and good faith to make an alteration with respect to the two latter. He would now advert to the observations of the hon. gentleman upon the navigation laws. Those laws were necessary and advantageous to commerce: with respect to some difficulty occasioned by them, that was nothing to the security which the nation derived from them. But he did not say that there was no room for alteration. There were alterations which he could not trouble the house with, because they were scattered through many acts, but they were well known to merchants. The navigation laws were, however, still quite capable of improvement, and ought to be improved to a great extent. He had no objection to what the hon gent. had stated on the transit duty on linen, and he had endeavoured to give effect to his view of that subject; but whether it was owing to the noble lord to whom the hon. gent. had alluded, or to some other person, he had not had the means of inducing others, whom it was necessary to induce, to accede. He had not a doubt that he could convince its advocates that they were in error. Those duties had effected the purpose desired to be effected by them, and in the altered state of things all rational grounds for maintaining them were removed. As to commercial treaties with foreign countries, it was evidently the object of every country to enter into such treaties as would most favour their own interests. One point he had heard from the hon. gent. with particular pleasure, as it confirmed what he had stated before, and what some of the friends of the hon. gent. had not admitted: the hon. gentleman had justified his noble friend and the Government, for not, at the peace, obtaining commercial advantages as favours from friends, or punishment on enemies. Justice, peace, and policy, were equally opposed to such an acquisition of commerce. With France it was not easy to manage a commercial arrangement. Great prejudices existed on both sides, and very foolish prejudices they certainly were. Nothing was so preposterous, as for any persons in either nation to repine, if any did repine, at the prosperity of the other. The prosperity of each nation contributed to promote commerce; the interests of commerce made peace necessary; and peace and commerce would thus go hand in hand. Much better was this rivalry than such animosity and narrow-minded contentions for military distinction, which led to so many evils. The extent of protection or encouragement that ought to be given to agriculture was a question of infinite importance. It was a subject that excited great feeling throughout the country, and many individuals in that house would feel it their duty to bring the subject distinctly under consideration. When it came before the house, Government would give it their best consideration; but he had never been able to per-

suade himself that there was any thing so radically wrong, or so essentially prejudicial in the nature of the present law, as to make an alteration necessary. When the corn-law was at a former period proposed to be introduced, he considered that it was doing service to those whose feelings were interested to represent the impolicy of interfering again with it. That might have led to prevent some from bringing it forward. He would now only say, that it was quite open for consideration. There was not a doubt, as to the India-trade, that its extension would benefit the interests of this country. But this, it would be recollected, was not a question of policy, but a question of compact. The eagerness of interest ought not to lead them to interfere with engagements. What the Directors might think or intend he knew not; but they had no right to compel them to renounce what they held by express engagement.

Mr. George Phillips argued, that the right hon. gent. had made liberal admissions, but had at the same time intimated that his principles were counteracted by divisions in the government. If the same means had been used for removing restrictions as had been used for continuing the droits of the admiralty, the same result would have been obtained. If political economy were an object for which ministers chose to use their influence in that house, there was no doubt that the result would be the success of the right hon. gent.'s liberal and just views. But the objection was, that it was necessary to yield to the errors of others. This only showed, that on this, as on all other subjects, there was a division of sentiment in the government. But if this argument was good so far as to prevent us at once from retracing our steps, at least we ought not to advance one step farther with the restrictive system. Yet, last year, a tax was imposed, of the worst kind of restriction, against the feelings of the country, and against common policy. The duty on foreign wool was in every view unjust and impolitic. (The hon. member here stated a calculation and comparison of sums, to show the injury done by this tax, but, owing to the noise in the house, we could not hear with sufficient accuracy.)

Mr. W. Douglas said there could be nothing more mischievous than the introduction of any thing like party in this question. The principles were different which ought to regulate commerce in peace and in war. He was extremely happy to hear the president of the Board of Trade express such liberal and just views; but he was extremely disappointed that he ended with promising some slight alterations, although he concurred with the hon. gent. in the various alterations suggested by him, as very important, and although the subject had been brought forward now, and at the end of the sessions last year, in a manner that particularly deserved attention. In the present state of peace, that plan ought to be supported by all which would give the most general and equal employment to industry, for that would promote the interests of every individual in the country.—(*Hear.*)—As the country was now situated, they must come to the consideration of such questions, prepared to look at the real state of the country, and at its general interests.

Mr. Beaumont spoke from under the gallery, and consequently in a situation which rendered it very difficult for us to hear him. We understood him to say, that it was the imperative duty of ministers to inform them, why they had not given effect to the views which they professed, if party views and objects did not restrain them? The right hon. gent. had said, that he saw nothing so radically wrong as made alteration imperative. When they saw the circumstances of the country, the facts themselves were sufficient to call for a change in the system.

Lord Milton had heard the position and the speech of his hon. friend who introduced it with great satisfaction. If any thing could give us consolation in the present circumstances, it was to hear such sound political principles, and principles of commerce, advocated by so great and so respectable a body as the merchants of the city of London. Besides, the speech of the right hon. gent. must have given every gentleman who heard him much satisfaction. But he did not think he had been quite so successful in rebutting the accusation brought against government, that ministers were more disposed to attend to particular interests than to the general interests of the country. The members of that house did not vote according to the peculiar views or interests of the places they represented. He did not consider a general question as member for Yorkshire, nor his hon. friend (Mr. Beaumont) as member for Northumberland: all must be considered as equally interested. If each looked to particular interests, they could look for no general good. One party were for the agricultural interest, and scrambling, if the expression was not improper, for a rise of rent and lands; another party, perhaps not more enlightened, regarded only the state of the manufactures. While difficulties and distresses pressed down all, they must feel that it was not agriculture or commerce that suffered, but the country at large, in which agriculture and commerce must suffer as parts. (*Hear.*) He did not think so ill of the patriotism of either party, as to doubt that they would not sacrifice

their particular interests, and consult the general interest. Certain it was, we could not go on long in the situation in which we were. (*Hear.*) Last year the Chancellor of the Exchequer came forward, and stated with a great deal of fairness and frankness, that 5,000,000l. of a surplus were necessary. He (Lord Milton) did not know whether to blame the right hon. gentleman's want of sincerity, or to discredit his prophetic powers in the declarations he had made respecting the produce of the new taxes; but blame or discredit must fall somewhere. Either he saw that he could not raise the revenue which he announced, as all the country but himself saw it, and then he was guilty of misleading the house and the country; for he did not see but expected the realization of his predictions, and then he was the worst prophet that ever opened his mouth in Parliament.—(*Hear.*)—If the opinions or sayings of so insignificant an individual as himself (Lord Milton) were worthy of being remembered, he might appeal to the recollection of the house, whether he had not then said, that government would never succeed in their attempt to raise additional supplies by fresh burdens; that on the present system the sources of taxation were exhausted, and that ministers began at the wrong end when they endeavoured to raise taxes without first adopting some measures to enable the people to pay them. (*Hear! hear!*)

(*To be continued.*)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Ballot for the Election of a Director.

Oct. 11.—A ballot was this day held for the election of a director, in the room of Sir Alex. Allan, Bart. deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.

The number of votes for Mr. Edmonstone was 579; a number, we believe, unprecedented at an uncontested election.

Candidates for the Direction.

The following is a correct list of the gentlemen who are candidates for a seat in the E. I. direction, and who have stated their intention to proceed to the ballot in April:

Abraham Welland, Esq. late senior judge of the court of appeal at Patna.

Chas. Mills, Esq. banker, son of the late Wm. Mills, and nephew of Chas. Mills, Esq., both formerly in the direction.

John Loch, Esq. late commander of the Company's ship Scaleby Castle.

John Petty Muspratt, Esq. merchant, in partnership with the late Sir John Jackson.

Lieut.col. J. Baillie, an officer in the Company's Bengal army, and late resident at the court of Lucknow.

A. Robertson, Esq. formerly commander of the Company's ship Surat Castle.

Wm. Curtis, Esq. banker, son of Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart.

Captains sworn into the command of Ships.

Oct. 25.—A court of directors was held, when the under-mentioned captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships; *viz.* Capt. C. S. Timins, Royal George, for Bombay and China; and Capt. J. Paterson, Repulse, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

SIR GORE OUSELEY.

At the court at Carlton-palace, on the 10th October, Sir Gore Ouseley was introduced and sworn in as a privy counsellor.

SECRETARY TO RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

The Recorder of Bombay, Sir W. D. Evans, has appointed Alex. Ferriar, Esq. to be his secretary, who proceeds to Bombay accordingly.

CALCUTTA MISSION COLLEGE.

The Rev. W. H. Mill has been appointed principal of the Calcutta Mission College, by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Mr. J. H. Alt, professor at that college.

MILITARY PROMOTION.

Brev. Capt. Henry Erskine Somerville (second in command of the recruiting service of the East-India Company at the depôt at Chatham) to have the local rank of major as long he may continue to do duty with the depôt).—*War Office, Oct. 6.*

DUTCH ACCOUNTS FROM BATAVIA, &c.

Brussels, Oct. 8.—A merchant vessel arrived in the Scheldt, brings news from Batavia up to the 20th of June. The troops which were to form the expedition against the Sultan of Palembang, under the command of Gen. Kuck, were assembled, and on the point of setting sail. His Majesty's frigate Vander Wuff had arrived at Batavia, with Adm. Musketies on board. The colony had lost some distinguished officers, *viz.* Mr. Mayuard, commissioner of the navy, and Mr. Van

Braam, member of the council of India, who died in May last. The place of the latter was supplied, *ad interim*, by the inspector-general, Van de Graff.—*Dutch Papers, as quoted by New Times, Oct.* 14.

EMIGRANTS TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A number of applications have recently been made at the office of the Colonial Department, respecting the intention of Government to permit any settlers to go to the Cape of Good Hope, on the terms prescribed by the Treasury, and stated in the Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The numbers who have applied are very considerable; many of them of the most respectable character, and of trades which might prove useful to the colony. An answer has, however, been sent to the applicants, stating that Government have, for the present, relinquished any intention of complying further with the terms formerly mentioned, as the number of persons applying has been more, by far, than the sum voted by Parliament will allow. Government, at the same time, has no objection to permit settlers to emigrate with their families to the Cape, provided they can cultivate the land, and the governor has the discretion of granting or refusing such quantity of land as he may think proper. He may refuse any grant of land, if he is not satisfied as to the qualification of the applicant.—*London Paper, Oct.* 12.

NATURAL HISTORY OF SUMATRA AND JAVA.

By the ship Mary, lately arrived from Bencoolen, there has been received a large collection of the natural history of Sumatra, formed under the superintendance of the Lieut.gov. Sir Stamford Raffles, and intended for the Company's museum.

A similar collection from the island of Java is already under arrangement by Dr. Horsfield, the celebrated naturalist.

LAUNCH OF THE H. C. SHIP ROYAL GEORGE.

Oct. 7.—A remarkably fine ship of 1400 tons, built by J. F. Timins, Esq. for the East India Company, was this day launched from the dock-yard of Messrs. Wigrams', at Blackwall. Admiral Sir E. Nagle threw the bottle, and named her the Royal George, and she glided off most majestically amidst the acclamations of a large assemblage of persons, whom the fineness of the weather had attracted to the spot. She will be immediately fitted out for the Company's service, and sail for Bombay and China about Christmas, commanded by Capt. C. S. Timins.

SHIPS BORNEO AND PROVIDENCE DRIVEN ON SHORE.*

Portsmouth, Oct. 22.—This morning it has blown a tremendous gale from the S. W. At about ten o'clock the Borneo, Ross, 240 tons, laden with rice and coffee, parted from her anchors at Spithead, and came on shore at South-sea Beach, and hoisted a boat out, it being impossible for one to go to her, and soon after a lady, passenger, and her children, were saved. Adm. Sir G. Campbell, up to his middle in water, assisted in getting the children on shore, and has rendered every service possible to get the ship off. She is at present high and dry, and her cargo getting out in waggons and craft alongside. Sir Geo. Cooke, lieut.gov., sent a guard from the 3d regt. of Guards to the spot to protect the property, and Col. Cotton himself attended to see that all was correct.

Deal, Oct. 22.—We have experienced another dreadful gale from the S. S. W. which continues to increase. The scene is truly awful. Several ships have passed, labouring hard, and some have come into the Downs without anchors and cables, keeping to leeward, endeavouring to get into Ramsgate harbour, which they may possibly effect; but in such a violent gale, and in such a tremendous sea, the event is doubtful. The Mary, Lusk, from Bengal, encountered a succession of heavy gales, which commenced on the 15th inst. and continued, with short intermissions, to the 20th. On the 16th she had the stern dead-lights stove in by a heavy sea, which filled the cabin; and on the 17th, whilst lying to, a tremendous sea broke on board and swept away all her bulwarks, boats, spars, binnacle, compasses, &c.; the capstern was washed off the spindle, and great loss in sails and rigging. The Mary was the bearer of mails from Bengal and St. Helena, also of dispatches for the East India Company, which were landed and forwarded to town. At five o'clock yesterday afternoon the wind moderated, and the shipping was riding more easy, with two anchors, and cables down, and topgallant masts and yards all struck.

25.—The Borneo was got off South-Sea Beach this day, with trifling damage, having discharged about three-fourths of her cargo. She has put into the King's dock to repair.

24.—The Providence, Moon, from Ceylon and Mauritius, was driven on shore on the Tongue Sand, but got off by assistance from Margate, with loss of her rudder, and was at anchor in Pan Sand Hole yesterday, waiting to proceed for the river.

* See *infra* India Shipping Intelligence.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Oct. 2. Deal, 5 Gravesend, Mary Brown, from Batavia and Bengal; sailed from Batavia 20 May.

Passengers: Master John Haslem, Master T. Haslem, and Miss Emily Hayes, from Bencoolen.

3 Cowes, 14 Gravesend, Grenada, Donald, from Batavia and Samarang.

5 Off Portsmouth, 14 Gravesend, Orpheus, Milne, from Bombay, Mauritius, and Cape of Good Hope.

13 Clyde, Caledonia, Gillies, from Bengal, sailed 25th May.

16 Plymouth, Minden M. W. (Adm. Sir. R. King), from Ceylon, Cape, and St. Helena.

— Seringapatam frigate, from ditto.

18 Liverpool, John Tobin, Lyon, from Bengal 26 May, and St. Helena 15 Aug.

— Cowes, Borneo, Ross, from Batavia and Cape of Good Hope.

19 Off Portsmouth, 26 Gravesend, Providence, Moon, from Ceylon 26 April, Mauritius 26 June, and St. Helena 15 Aug.

Passengers: Mrs. Hook and family; Mr. Smyth, Ceylon Civil Service; Dr. M'Donald; Mr. J. Horn, Esq.; and Master Brunette.

21 Deal, 24 Gravesend, Mary, Lusk, from Bengal 6 May, and St. Helena 15 Aug.

Departures.

Sept. 28. Gravesend, Oct. 1. Deal, Hooghley, Lamb, for Madras and Bengal.

Oct. 2. Portsmouth, Prince Blucher, Johnston, for Madras and Calcutta.

Passengers: Mrs. M'Clintock, Miss Baker, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. Conway, Mrs. Voss and family, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. Oliver, Capt. Kennedy, Dr. J. R. Voss, Capt. Clements, Capt. Chambers, Mr. Kenny, Mr. Blencoe, Mr. Mayo, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Jackman, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Nayle, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Le Croix, Mr. Kindlinger, Major Oliver, Mr. James, Mr. Wartand, Mr. St. John, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Neeve, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Long, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Horne, Mr. Roy, Mr. Panton, Mr. Bailie, Mr. Hall, Mr. Poole, Mr. Burchell, and Mr. Stapleton.

6. Gravesend, 8 Deal, Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, for Bombay and Madras.

9. Gravesend, 12 Deal, 15 Plymouth, Forbes, Brown, for Madras and Bengal.

24 Gravesend, Eclipse, Stewart, for Mauritius and Ceylon.

26 Gravesend, Albion, West, for the Mauritius.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 17. At Buckland House, the lady of Maj. gen. Henry Webber, of the Madras army, of a son.

28. At Acton, the lady of Andrew Longham, Esq. of Bedford Square, of a still-born child.

Oct. 1. In Southampton-place, Euston-Square, the lady of John French, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

17. At his house in Wimpole Street, the lady of Capt. Patterson, of the Hon. Company's ship Canning, of a son.

— On board the Bombay Merchant, off the Isle of Wight, the lady of Capt. Lechmere Russell, H. C. S. of a daughter.

19. At the East-India House, the lady of Joseph Dart, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 23. At Hackney, John Davison, Esq. of Tavistock Place, to Letitia, second daughter of C. A. Stephenson, Esq. of Pamoor, Bucks.

Oct. 7. At Newchurch, Isle of Wight, Lieut.-gen. Robert Bell, Commandant of the Hon. East-India Company's Artillery, Madras Establishment, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Bell, Esq.

9. At Canterbury Cathedral, James B. Wildman, Esq. M. P. of Chilham Castle, to Mary Anne, daughter of S. R. Lushington, Esq. M. P. for that city, and grand-daughter of the rt. hon. Lord Harris.

14 At Streatham, Capt. P. Ripley. of the H. C. Service, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of W. Nottidge, Esq. of Wandsworth.

Same time, John Ravenhill, jun. Esq. of Clapham Common, to Sophia Harriet, eldest daughter of the late John Ripley, Esq. of the same place.

17. At Deptford, John Willis, Esq. of Pembury, Kent, and Chesham Court, Surrey, to Ann, eldest daughter of John Hillman, Esq. of Deptford.

— Mr. T. Hillman, to Sarah, eldest daughter of R. Gibbs, Esq. of Poplar.

DEATHS.

Aug. 11. On board *H. M.'s* ship Tartar, Howard, third son of Col. Sir Howard Douglas, Public Examiner at the Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe.

Sept. 7. At Ketta House, near Darlington, the Rev. Henry Hardinge, Rector of Stanhope, brother of the late G. Hardinge, Chief Justice of Brecon, and father of Capt. G. Hardinge, R. N. (who fell in action in the East-Indies), and of Sir H. Hardinge, K. C. B., M. P. for the town of Durham.

27. Of an inflammation in the bowels, David Lance, Esq. many years one of the Hon. Company's Supracargoes at Calcutta.

28. At Clifton, James McTaggart, Esq. late of Calcutta.

Oct. 11. At Hastings, Lavinia Caroline, wife of Mr. Thomas Stephenson, of the East-India Company's Service.

24. At Cullaud's-grove, Southgate, Alexander, the infant son of Wm. Curtis, Esq.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Oct. 27, 1820.

Cotton.—The Cotton market has rather an improving appearance; the late reduction in the prices has induced several buyers to come forward, and the opinion that no further decline will take place is general.

Sugar.—The demand for Muscovades this week has been limited, the purchases are confined to good and fine qualities.—The request for Refined Goods has been rather languid.

Coffee.—There was a decline of 1*s.* per cwt, submitted to on Tuesday, and as the holders were determined to sell at whatever prices could be obtained, the buyers immediately came forward extensively, and since then an advance of 2*s.* *a* 3*s.* per cwt. has been obtained, and the market has been brisk.

India Sale.—Rice, 350 bags, Bengal White, 9*s.* 6*d.* *a* 10*s.* 6*d.* Sugar, 13,000 packag*s.* of which about a half sold—White Siam. 40*s* *a* 42*s.* Grey, 30*s.* *a* 36*s.* White Bengal, middling, 34*s.* *a* 37. Yellow, 27*s.* *a* 32*s.* Brown Bourbon, 23*s.* *a* 27*s.* Coffee, 1,300 bags, Sumatra, 113*s.* *a* 116*s.*

Saltpetre.—By public sale on Tuesday, chiefly 27*s.* and 27*s.* 6*d.* a few lots 28*s.* and 28*s.* 6*d.*

Silk.—The sale at the East-India House has closed, the prices are about 20 per cent. higher.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Advices from Calcutta to April last state, the Exchange on London for bills at six months sight, 2*s.* 5¾*d.* per sicca rupee; and in London on Calcutta, the present rate is about 2*s.* per sicca rupee at 60 days sight.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1820-21.

When sailed.	Voy.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be in Downs.
	5	*Inglis*	1200	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Borradaile	Jos. Dudman	Fred. Orlebar	C. Pennington	H. Columbine	Rich. H. Cox	Chas. Pillans			
	1	*Farquharson*	1300	John C. Lochner	W. Cruickshank	Thos. Young	John Colman	Hy. Edmonds	—	Wm. Scott	George Adam	*Bomb. & China*	1820.	1820.
	1	*Royal George*	1300	John Fam Timins	Chas. S. Timins	Chris. Biden	A. Cardonnel	R. Treherne	William Carr	Thos. Hog	John Ward		6 *Nov.*	26 *Dec.*
	5	*Marquis Camden*	1200	H. M. Samson	T. Larkins, Jun.	—	John Fenn	Gilson R. Fox	T. Hutchinson	David Scott	R. S. Drysdale			
	1	*Repulse*	1300	John Fam Timins	John Paterson	J. Manderson	Edward Jacob	—	—	Sam. Symes	Alex. H. Sim	*St. Hel. Benc. Ch.*		
	6	*Lowther Castle*	1200	J. Crosthwaite	Chas. Mortlock	—	—	—	—	S. T. Bridger	Nich. G. Glass			1821.
	4	*General Kyd*	1200	James Walker	Alex. Nairne	—	—	—	—	F. P. Alleyn	James Gannan	*Bengal & China*	20 *Nov.*	10 *Jan.*
	5	*Atlas*	1200	Jasper Vaux	Chas. O. Mayne	R. B. Everest	John Alder	G. Braithwaite	—	John Dill	Rob. Mayne			
	3	*Waterloo*	1323	*Company's Ship*	Richard Alsager	Charles Shea	John Brown	G. T. Calvely	John Pratt	—	Geo. Homer	*St. Hel. Bombay, & China*	19 *Dec.*	8 *Feb.*
	4	*Vansittart*	1200	John Carstairs	W. H. C. Dalrymple	Henry Cowan	Wm. Allen	John More	—Surcombe	J. W. Wilson	Rich. Rawes			
	6	*Charles Grant*	1200	William Moffat	Hugh Scott	W. R. Best	George Denny	Joseph Coates	C. Eastmere	Rob. Strange	Fred. Palmer	*Bombay & China*	1821.	
	1		1300	S. Marjoribanks	Henry Cobb	Rich. Clarke	J. Drummond	Frank Danicll	— M'Nair	T. F. Ranken	John Allan		3 *Jan.*	22 *Feb.*
	2	*Kellie Castle*	1332	Stewart Erskine	Alex. Lindsay	—	—	—	—	Rob. Elliot	Wm. Cragg	*Madr. & China*		
	5	*General Harris*	1200	James Sims	Geo. Welstead	—	—	—	—	—	Henry Barry			
	2	*Windsor*	1332	George Clay	J. R. Francklin	—	—	—	—	Edw. Edwards	M. Francklin			
	1		1330	S. Marjoribanks	John P. Wilson	Alex. W. Law	George Probyn	Wm. Drayner	Proctor	R. Alexander	John Rannéy			
	5	*Bridgewater*	1200	James Sims	Wm. Mitchell	—	—	—	—	—	Joseph Cragg			
	6	*Rose*	955	S. Donaldson	Thos. M'Taggart	Thos. Sandys	J. M'Taggart	R. Palmer	John Hay	—	John Milroy	*China*	2 *Mar.*	24 *April*
	4	*Minerva*	976	Wm. Mellish	John Mills	Edw. Foorde	Chas. Butler	—	—	Wm. Scott	—			
	5	*Princess Charlotte of Wales*	976	Chas. B. Gribble	Chas. B. Gribble	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	7	*Thomas Grenville*	886	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Manning	J. B. Burnett	J. Cuthbertson	Peter Pilcher	Fred. Hedges	—	J. Benifold	*Bengal*	17 *April*	5 *June*
	5	*Marq. Wellington*	961	Henry Bonham	John Wood	—	Chas. Oakes	T. Buttenshaw	—	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shepherd			

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	4	9	to	0	5	0
Coffee, Java.. .....cwt.							
—— Cheribon							
—— Sumatra							
—— Mocha							
Cotton, Surat..... . ...lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	9
—— Extra fine.....							
—— Bengal	0	0	6	—	0	0	8
—— Bourbon							
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	10	0
Annisseeds, Star..... .	3	5	0	—	3	0	0
Borax, Refined.....	2	15	0	—	3	0	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	10	0	—	2	15	0
Camphire unrefined.....	8	0	0	—	11	0	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	6	—	0	3	6
—— Ceylon.....	0	1	9	—	0	2	0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	19	0	0	—	20	0	0
—— Lignea.	10	0	0				
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	1	6
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0
Coculus Indicus.....	1	0	0	—	1	5	0
Columbo Root.....							
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	—	33	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	10	0	0	—	11	0	0
—— Arabic.....	3	15	0	—	4	10	0
—— Assafœtida.....	5	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Benjamin	5	0	0	—	58	0	0
—— Animi.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	9	0	0
—— Galbanum..	26	0	0	—	30	0	0
—— Gambogium	12	0	0	—	14	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	8	0	0	—	16	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	2	0	0	—	6	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	1	0	—	0	3	0
—— Dye.....	0	3	9	—	0	5	6
—— Shell, Block..... .							
—— Shivered							
—— Stick.....							
Musk, China.....oz.	0	12	0	—	0	16	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	8	0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	0	8	—	0	0	10
—— Cinnamon	0	15	0				
—— Cloves...	0	5	6				
—— Mace.....	0	1	6	—	0	1	8
—— Nutmegs	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Opium.....lb.							
Rhubarb	0	2	0	—	0	7	0
Sal Ammoniac .....cwt.	5	0	0				
Senna.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
Turmerick, Java ....cwt.							

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.							
—— China							
Zedoary							
Galls, in Sorts.....	9	10	0	—	11	10	0
—— Blue....	13	0	0	—	13	16	0
Indigo, Blue .....lb.							
—— Blue and Violet.....	0	7	3	—	0	7	3
—— Purple and Violet ...	0	7	0	—	0	7	3
—— Good Ditto.....	0	6	9	—	0	7	0
—— Fine Violet.....	0	6	6	—	0	6	9
—— Good Ditto.....	0	6	0	—	0	6	6
—— Fine Violet & Copper	0	6	0	—	0	6	3
—— Fine & Good Copper	0	5	6	—	0	6	0
—— Middling Ditto.....							
—— Ordinary	0	4	9	—	0	5	3
—— Fine Madras							
—— Manilla							
Rice .....cwt.	0	8	6	—	0	12	0
Safflower..... .....cwt.							
Sago . ...cwt.	0	10	0	—	1	0	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	8	6	—	1	17	0
Silk, Bengal Skein .....lb.							
—— Novi							
—— Ditto White							
—— China							
—— Organzine..... ...							
Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	6	1	—	0	8	3
—— Cloves.....	0	3	4				
—— — Bourbon							
—— Mace.....	0	5	7	—	0	7	1
—— Nutmegs.	0	2	10	—	0	4	6
—— Ginger.....cwt.	0	16	0	—	1	0	0
—— Pepper, Company's, lb.	0	0	7	—			
—— — Privilege.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	7
—— — White.....	0	0	11	—	0	1	0
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	14	0
—— White	1	17	0	—	2	7	0
—— Brown	0	18	0	—	1	7	0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb.	0	2	2	—	0	2	3
—— Congou	0	2	4	—	0	3	6
—— Souchong.....	0	3	0	—	0	4	0
—— Campoi							
—— Twankay	0	2	10	—	0	3	3
—— Pekoe	0	4	0	—	0	5	0
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	10	—	0	4	0
—— Hyson	0	5	9	—	0	6	0
—— Gunpowder	0	6	0	—	0	6	6
Tortoiseshell.....	1	15	0	—	2	2	0
Wood, Saunders Red..ton	5	0	0	—	6	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 *November*—*Prompt* 2 *February.*

Private Trade.—Baftaes — Blue Emmerties — Choppahs — Mammoodies — Kisseraways — Cotton Romals—Blue Cloth—Blue Sannoes—Bandannoes—Callicoes—Nankeens—Madras Handkerchiefs—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Flowered Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Black and Coloured Sarsenets—Taffaties—Florentine Silks — Silk Shawls — Silk Crapes—Crape Scarfs and Shawls—Crape Dresses—Wrought Silks—Sewing Silk.

For Sale 13 *November*—*Prompt* 9 *February.*

Company's.—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace—Saltpetre.

Licensed.—Ginger—Mace — Nutmegs — Cinnamon—Pepper—Saltpetre—Cassia Lignea—Sago—Arrow-Root—Cocoa Nut Oil.

For Sale 15 *November*—*Prompt* 9 *February.*

Licensed and Private Trade.—Annisseeds—Castor Seeds—Turmerick—Coculus Indicus.—Rhubarb—Senna—Camphor — Musk — Assafœtida—Aloes—Borax—Tincal—Gum Ammoniacum—Gum Animi—Gum Arabic—Gum Benjamin—Gum Copal—Gum Kino—Gum Olibanum—Unrated Gum—Shellac — Lac Dye—Stick-lac—Gamboge—Vermillion—Tamarinds—Chillies—Cardemoms — Alkali—Myrobolanes—Tin—Cocoa Nuts — Hartall—Castor Oil.

For Sale 17 *November*—*Prompt* 9 *February.*

Licensed and Private Trade. — Sandal Wood—Sapan Wood—Unrated Wood—Malacca Canes—Elephants' Teeth—Buffalo Horns—Horn Tips—Tortoiseshell—Tortoiseshell Snuff Boxes—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Cornelian Stones—Coral Beads—Table Mats—Soy.

For Sale 5 *December*—*Prompt* 2 *March.*

Tea.— Bohea 600,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong 4,600,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson Skin 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson 250,000 lb.; —Total, including Private Trade, 6,650,000 lb.

For Sale 13 *December*—*Prompt* 9 *March.*

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Captains.*	*Where to.*
Albion - - - -	500	Wellar - - -	Madras and Bengal.
Jupiter - - - -	450	Swan - - -	Ditto.
Competitor - - -	450	Low - - -	Ditto.
Princess Charlotte	400	Vaughan - -	Ditto.
Thames - - - -	370	Lizon - - -	Ditto.
Alexander - - -	460	Surflen - - -	Bombay.
Sarah - - - -	600	Norton - -	Ditto.
Barossa - - - -	600	Hutchinson -	Batavia and Penang.
Duchess of York -	350	Collins - -	Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales.
Grace - - - - -	250	Lethbridge -	Ditto ditto.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of September, to the 25th of October 1820.

1820.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3½ Annuities.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	5 per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. Lottery Tickets. s. d.	1820.
Sep. 26	—	—	66⅛	—	102⅜	—	—	—	—	—	214	—	—	66½	20.21p	4.5p	66⅛	—	Sept 26
27	—	—	66⅛	—	102¼	—	—	65⅞	—	3⅜d	215	—	—	—	20.21p	5.3p	66⅛	21 18	27
28	—	—	66⅛	—	102¼	—	—	—	—	3⅞ 4⅛d	—	—	—	—	20p	4.2p	66⅛	—	28
30	—	—	66¼	—	102⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.19p	2p. par	66⅛	—	30
Oct. 2	—	—	66⅛	—	102⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.19p	1p. par	66⅛	—	Oct. 2
3	—	—	66⅛	—	102⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	73½	—	—	18.19p	2.1p	66⅛	21 18	3
4	—	—	66⅛	—	102⅛	—	—	65⅞	—	3¾ ⅞d	—	—	—	—	20.21p	1.2p	66⅛	—	4
5	—	—	66⅛	—	102⅛	—	—	—	—	—	216	73⅜	—	—	21p	1.2p	66⅛	—	5
6	—	—	66⅛67¼	—	102⅞103⅛	—	—	66⅛	—	3⅛d	216½	74⅛	—	—	24.23p	2.4p	67⅛	—	6
7	—	—	67⅛	—	103⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.24p	4.3p	67⅛	—	7
9	—	—	67⅛	—	103⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23p	4.5p	67⅛	23 2	9
10	—	—	67⅛	—	103⅛	—	—	—	—	—	217⅜	—	—	—	23.25p	4.6p	67⅛	—	10
11	216½	66⅛	67⅛	83¾4⅛	103⅛	17 ⅝ ⅛	—	—	—	—	217½	—	66⅛	—	24.25p	5.6p	67⅛	—	11
12	—	66⅛	67⅛	84⅛	103⅛	17 ⅝ ⅛	—	—	—	—	217½	—	—	—	24.25p	4.5p	67¼	—	12
13	—	66⅛	67⅛	84⅛	103⅛	17⅜ ⅛	—	66⅛	75⅜	—	—	74¼	—	—	23 25p	4.5p	67⅛	—	13
15	—	66⅛	67⅛	84⅛	103⅛	17⅜ ⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.26p	4.6p	67⅛	23 2	15
16	217	66⅛	67⅛	84⅛	103⅛	17⅜ ⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.25p	4 6p	67⅛	—	16
17	216½217	66¼	67⅛	84⅛85	103⅛	17 ⅛	—	—	—	2⅛d	—	—	—	—	26.26p	4.6p	67⅛	—	17
19	215 216	66⅛	67⅛	84⅛	103¼104	17⅛ ⅛	—	—	75⅛	2⅛d	220¾	—	—	—	25.26p	4.6p	67⅛	—	19
20	215¼	66⅛	67⅛	84⅛	103⅞104	17⅛ ⅛	—	66⅛	75⅛	2⅛d	220½	74⅛	—	—	25.26p	4.5p	67⅛	21 18	20
21	—	66⅛	67⅛	84⅞85	103⅞104	17⅛ ⅛	—	—	—	2⅛d	—	—	—	—	25.26p	4.6p	67⅝	—	21
23	—	66⅛	67⅛	85 84⅞	103⅞104⅛	17⅛ ⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25p	4.6p	67⅝	—	23
24	216 215¾	66⅛	67⅛	85⅛	104⅛	17⅛ ⅛	—	—	75⅛	2⅝d	—	—	—	—	25.26p	4.5p	67⅛	—	24
25	215	66⅛67	67⅛	85¼	104⅛	17⅜ ⅛	—	—	75⅝	2⅜ ¼d	—	—	66⅛	—	25p	4 5p	67⅛	—	25

E. Eyton, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.*

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

DECEMBER, 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS,

&c. &c. &c.

THE DEATH

OF THE

CELEBRATED MINISTER TUNG-CHO.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE BY MR. P. P. THOMS.

(Originally communicated to the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.)

At the death of Tsze-këen, Tung-cho was residing at Chang-gan. When he heard of the late Emperor's decease, he said within himself, "Now will I turn a deaf ear to my conscience, and listen only to my ambition." The youth and inexperience of Tsze-këen's son and successor, who was only in his seventeenth year, emboldened

* The narrative in the text is extracted and translated into English from the San-kwo-che, a Chinese history of the most celebrated of their civil wars. This history is much esteemed by the Chinese, not only for its literary merit, but because it contains (as they imagine) a copious and accurate narrative of the wars and calamities of the period to which it relates. The following extracts from the preface to the work are laid before the reader in order that he may judge of the estimation in which the work itself is held by the Chinese literati. This preface is from the pen, or rather pencil, of Kin-jin-suy, who flourished in the reign of Shun-che, about one hundred and fifty years ago.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE TO THE SAN-KWO-CHE.

When I published my comments on the six literary works which bear the respective titles of Chwang, Saou, Ma-che-sheke, Too-che-leuh, Shwuy-fo and Seleang, the learned of the empire applauded my labours, and were pleased to assure me that I had shewn myself not badly versed in the authors whom I had presumed to expound. Encouraged by their approbation, I now venture to submit to them the observations which I have made in perusing the History of the San-kwo. The first of these observations is, that it is not, like some pretended histories, a mere work of imagination, but accurately accords with what is elsewhere related of antiquity, and may be as safely relied on as the Standard History of China itself. But if we consider the History of the San-kwo in the light of an authentic narrative of facts, we shall find that all other histories, however admirable, fall far beneath it both in interest and in literary merit. But since all history, from Tsin and Chow upward and from Han and Tang downward, is bottomed in the Standard History of China, why, it may be asked, is the History of the San-kwo entitled to peculiar admiration? To this I answer, that the wars of the San-kwo, when compared with all

ed the minister in his wickedness; for he concluded that his designs would meet with no serious obstacle in any opposition that the young prince could offer to them. Accordingly, he assumed the title of Shang-foo (guardian or protector of the prince). Whenever he went abroad, or returned to his palace, he surrounded himself with imperial state. His brother, Tung-yan, he raised to the rank of duke and to the station of lieutenant-general in the imperial army. His nephew, Tung-hwang, he appointed to the offices of attendant at the imperial palace and commander of the Emperor's body-guard. Every member of his family, young as well as old, assumed the title of duke.

At the distance of two hundred and fifty le from Chang-gan he founded a new city, to which he gave the name of Me-too. In the building of this celebrated city he employed two hundred and fifty thousand workmen. He enclosed it with a wall, which, in height and breadth, rivalled the solid and lofty wall of the imperial city Chang-gan. Within the city he erected a palace, a trea-

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other wars, whether ancient or modern, are wars of the most interesting nature; and that the historian of those wars, when compared with all other historians, whether ancient or modern, is an author of unrivalled merit. What is there in the affairs, whether civil or military, of any other age that can compare in interest with those of the San-kwo? And as to all other historical productions, are they not, when contrasted with the History of the San-kwo, the productions of ordinary pens?

As often as I reflect upon the power and resources which were possessed by each of the three parties engaged in these mighty struggles, so dark and incomprehensible do I find the ways of heaven that I almost lose my confidence in its wisdom and its justice. When on the death of Hëen-te,* of the dynasty Han, the government of the empire was usurped by the minister Tung-cho, a host of veteran soldiers started up in arms and the nation was thrown into confusion. If Heaven had earlier blest Lew-pe with the sage counsels of Kung-ming, he would in the first instance have made himself sure of the country of King-Leang; and then proceeding to Ho-pih, would have thence dispatched advices to Wae-nan, Keang-tung, Tsin and Yung: the affairs of the distracted empire would have been peaceably adjusted, and in power and reputation he would have rivalled Kwang-woo, the illustrious restorer of the family of Han. Had Heaven given this turn to the affairs of the empire, I should not have ventured to question either the wisdom or the justice of its decrees. But in the events which actually happened we see nothing but a scene of confusion: we behold Tung-cho seduced by his ambition to usurp the throne, but losing his life in the attempt, and Tsaou-tsaou dictating to the nobles under the guise of imperial authority. For though in the first month of each year, and on the first day of each month, that ambitious minister ostensibly held council on the affairs of the nation in the name of the Emperor, the substantial powers of Government were exercised by himself. Unable to restore tranquillity to the state, what was Lew-pe to do? The northern and southern portions of the empire were seized upon by usurpers, who formed out of those districts the kingdoms of Woo and Wae. The only portion of the empire which still obeyed Lew-pe was the country of Se-nan, where he established his government. If, indeed, he had not been aided by the wisdom and valour of Kung-ming in the wars which he waged on the eastern and western sides of this remnant of his dominions, Leang-yeh with many other places would have been subdued by Tsaou-tsaou; the kingdom of Woo, unable to subsist as an independent power, would also have fallen under his yoke; Tsaou-Tsaou, like another Wang-mang, would have held the whole patrimony of Han in subjection to his usurped authority; and in the absolute triumph of that atrocious tyrant posterity might well have questioned the wisdom and the justice of the Heavens. Adverting as I pass to the arrival of Tsaou-tsaou at Tung-ying, when in consequence of his repeated defeats the three independent states which had arisen out of these contests were firmly and equally established, I now proceed to draw a hasty sketch of the history of his life: of the life of the tyrant, whose whole existence was a tissue of enormous crimes, and who was no less abhorred by the gods than he was dreaded and detested by men. And here I can only relate, in the most general terms, that there was a period in his eventful career in which libels were put forth against him in every

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* Hëen-te, who was the last Emperor of the Eastern Han Dynasty, died about A.D. 226. On his death the civil wars began.

sury, and also store-houses large enough to hold twenty years' provisions for a numerous army. He chose from among the women of the empire eight hundred comely damsels, and sent them to his new city to aid in the peopling of it. To this city he removed the whole of his family, and also deposited there his treasure; which last consisted of an immense quantity of gold, diamonds, pearls and rich silks.

In the course of his administration, Tung-cho was often obliged to visit, and sometimes to reside for a month or fortnight at a time at the imperial city Chang-gan. On his return from any of these visits, the ministers of state would accompany him to the outside of the eastern gate of the imperial city, there to take their leave of him; but before they took their leave, would drink wine in company with Tung-cho, in a tent which he ordered to be pitched for that purpose just without the city gate.

On one of these occasions, and whilst he and his guests were in the midst of their carouse, some hundreds of deserters, relying upon a

town of the empire; in which he was insulted and reviled to his face; and in which his life was openly sought with the javelin, and covertly aimed at with poison and the dagger. But though assailed by these and a thousand dangers beside; though compelled to cut off his beard that he might escape his enemies in disguise; though so close upon the brink of destruction as on one occasion to have his teeth knocked out, and on another to be thrown from his horse and dragged along the ground; though pursued by that relentless hatred which was justly due to his atrocious crimes; still did he escape the untimely end to which his destiny seemed to lead him, still did the multitude of his enemies hardly outnumber the host of his adherents. Whether the escape of the tyrant from an ignominious end accorded or not with the will of heaven, it is not for me to determine. This is certain; had his life been other than it was, the three hostile dynasties which arose out of the civil wars would have never existed. Here I shall dismiss Tsaou-tsaou, the formidable foe of the dynasty of Han, and who, like some corroding insect, gnawed his way to the very heart of their empire.

But not content with one successful rebel, the Heavens raised up another in the person of Chow-yu—the founder of the kingdom of Woo, and in wisdom, valour and fortune the worthy and equal rival of the loyal Kung-ming. In addition to Tsaou-tsaou and Chŏw-yu, the Heavens gave birth to Szĕ-ma-e—the successor of Tsaou-tsaou in the kingdom of Wae, and his successor also in crime and in infamy. In its fears that some one of the three states which it had just established might be oppressed by one or both of the other two, Heaven placed on the thrones of all of them sovereigns of equal ability.

From the most remote antiquity downward, usurpers have from time to time arisen, and of these usurpers many have succeeded in establishing themselves as kings. Thus, during one period, there were subsisting at one and the same time twelve independent states; during another period, seven independent states; during another period, sixteen independent states. Thus, the northern and the southern dynasties reigned through the same period. Thus, the eastern and western Wae dynasties existed together. Thus, the former Leang dynasty was superseded by the later Leang dynasty. But it is remarkable that in these instances the contentions for power were speedily determined. What distinguishes the wars of the San-kwo is this, that they were continued through sixty years; and that as the three independent states which were parties to the contest were established at one and the same period, so were they at once annihilated.

Of the literary merits of this admirable work, I may observe, that they are equally felt by all classes of readers. The scholar is delighted with it; the mere man of business is interested by it; the soldier warms with pleasure at the perusal of it; the very vulgar are moved by it.

Having one day called on a friend, I saw upon his table the rough draft of a commentary which Maou-tsze had composed on the History of the San-kwo. On the very first inspection of it, I found that the sentiments of Maou-tsze accorded with my own. This emboldens me to declare, both to my contemporaries and to posterity, that the Te-yeh-tsae-tsze (the work which evinces the highest literary talent) is "The History of the Civil Wars of China." These few words, by way of preface, I therefore send to Maou-tsze, in order that he may prefix them to the next edition of the History of the San-kwo, and that posterity may thence be informed of the conformity of our opinions with regard to its literary merits.

proclamation in which he had promised a general pardon, came in from the northern provinces and yielded themselves up to the clemency of Tung-cho. Instantly he commanded them into his presence. Regardless of his word, he sentenced them upon the spot, some to have their hands and feet lopped off, others to have their eyes torn out, and others, still more miserable, to be cast alive into boiling cauldrons; and whilst the cries and groans of the wretched sufferers rent the very heavens, and the ministers, aghast with horror, dropped the chop-sticks* from their nerveless hands, Tung-cho reclined himself at his ease, drinking, jesting and laughing, as though nothing in the world had happened to mar the festivity of the assembly.

On another occasion, whilst he was feasting at a great entertainment in the city, with the ministers of state about him, and had drunk plentifully of wine, Leu-poo entered the banquetting room, and walking up to Tung-cho, whispered a few words in his ear. The ministers turned pale with terror, when Tung-cho answered with a smile: "It is thus, is it? Seize Tsze-kung (the Chang-wan) and drag him from the apartment." The order was obeyed; and in a few minutes an inferior officer of the guards entered the room, and presented Tung-cho with the head of the Chang-wan lying in a blood-coloured trencher. At this woeful spectacle, the very souls of the ministers fainted within them; but Tung-cho, with a smiling aspect, exhorted them to take courage, informing them "that the Chang-wan had conspired with Wae-shŭh to destroy him; that a letter addressed by the Chang-wan to his fellow-conspirator, and containing intimations of their treason, had been delivered by mistake into the hands of Tung-cho's adopted son, Fung-sëen †; and that on this discovery of the Chang-wan's guilt, Tung-cho had ordered his head to be struck off: that they, the ministers, were not implicated in his guilt, and ought not therefore to take alarm at his punishment." To this exhortation, the ministers only answered, "True, true;" and then took their leave of Tung-cho with all possible expedition.

Wang-yun, the Tsze-too, who had been one of the guests, returned to his home sorrowfully pondering on what had happened at the banquet. Unable to rest, he took his staff, walked out by moonlight into the garden behind the house, and leaning against a rail which supported some rose-bushes, gazed at the passing clouds and wept. Whilst thus engaged, he was surprised at hearing the sighs and lamentations of some unknown person, who was concealed in an adjoining arbour. Gently drawing nigh, that he might find out who it was, he was astonished at discovering Teaou-shin, a girl whom in her early childhood he had adopted into his family, and carefully instructed in the arts of dancing and singing, whom he had ever treated with the tenderness of a father, and who having grown up to the age of sixteen under his fostering care, was now a beautiful and attractive young woman. Hearing her sighs, he asked her, in a tone of rebuke, why she grieved, and of what offence she had been guilty? "Offence!" answered the girl, falling at the same time on her knees, "how can I, who am supported by your bounty, and who am ever thinking on your kindness, how can I have ventured to offend?"—"If you have not offended," replied her master, "why are you here at this late hour of the night sighing and grieving?"—"Do you wish me," said Teaou-shin, "to open my whole heart to you?"—"Do so," answered Wang-yun, "and remember that you cannot hide the truth from me."—"Let me begin, then," replied Teaou-

* With these the Chinese lift their food to their mouths.

† A name borne by Leu-poo.

shin, "by thanking you from the bottom of my heart for your goodness in bringing me up, and more especially for the instructions which you have given me in the arts of dancing and singing. Such, and so unvarying has been your kindness to me, that though I died in your service, though, to serve you, I gave up my flesh to be stripped bit by bit from my bones, and my bones to be ground to powder, never, never could I requite you one ten-thousandth part of the manifold benefits which I have received at your hands. I have marked of late that the brows of my honoured master have been knit together by some inward grief; I have not presumed to pry into the cause of your unhappiness, but I cannot but feel convinced that it is some public care which thus presses upon your spirits. When I beheld you this evening restless and uneasy, I was grieved at your unhappiness; and, little suspecting that you would follow me into the garden, I stole to this sequestered spot that I might indulge my grief in secret. If I can assuage your sorrows, if aught that I can do will avail my generous benefactor, command me: you shall find that I will not shrink from ten thousand deaths."

"Who could have thought it!" exclaimed Wang-yun, striking the ground with his staff, "who could have thought that the tottering dynasty of Han was destined to find support from this orphan damsel! Follow me to the painted chamber."

As soon as they had reached the painted chamber, he commanded the female attendants, who were then in waiting, to leave the apartment; and when they had withdrawn, he touched the ground with his forehead, prostrating himself before Teaou-shin. Alarmed at these unwonted marks of respect, she fell upon her kness and exclaimed, "Why is it that my honoured master thus abases himself before his servant?"—"Will you not," answered Wang-yun, "will you not take compassion upon the fallen state of the family of Han? will you not do your best to snatch your legitimate sovereign from destruction, and to rescue the people from oppression?" And when he had thus spoken, the tears gushed from his eyes faster than the water bubbles from the spring.

"If you can believe the professions which I have just made to to you," said the damsel, "you need say no more; only command me, and that command will I do my best to execute in the teeth of ten thousand deaths." Wang-yun, still kneeling before her, thus resumed: "The lives of the Emperor and of his faithful servants, the ministers, are as a pile of eggs, liable to be crushed at every instant; and as for the people, their misery is not less excruciating than if they were hanged up by the heels writhing under the bamboo of the executioner. It lies with you to save and deliver us: should you refuse your aid, or should you fail in your attempt to save us, the usurping minister Tung-cho will thrust himself into the throne of his sovereign; for though the faithful ministers have long perceived his traitorous intent, their wisdom can supply them with no device which looks as if it were likely to prevent it. Now hear me. Tung-cho has an adopted son, who by reason of his extraordinary strength has acquired the name of Leu as a prefix to his original name of Poo. I have discovered that Tung-cho and this his adopted son Leu-poo are much given to go astray with women. Upon this weakness of theirs I have raised a scheme, in which, I trust, I shall entrap them both. My intention is, first, to promise you in marriage to Leu-poo, and then to make an offer of your person to Tung-cho. It will be for you to set the father and son at variance by every artifice that you can think of; and by working upon the jealousy of Leu-poo, to

incite him to the destruction of the tyrant. If you should succeed to the full extent of my wishes, you will put an end to the tyranny under which we are now groaning; you will establish the throne in safety; and Keang-shan, the ancient and venerable capital of the empire, will again become the seat of government. All this it lies in your power to accomplish; say, will you do it or not?"

"I have already assured you," said Teaou-shin, "that to serve your Excellency I am ready to brave ten thousand deaths. Proceed with your scheme, and rest assured that I will go through my part in it with fidelity and zeal." "If," said he, "you betray a single tittle of this matter, I and my whole family shall be utterly rooted out from the earth." "Banish such idle fears," said Teaou-shin: "if I do not do my best to requite you for your unexampled goodness to me, may I be cut into the minutest particles." Wang-yun, again prostrating himself before her, thanked her and retired.

The next day Wang-yun ordered an artizan to make a golden helmet. This helmet, which was surmounted by a ball of the same metal, and set with the richest and most brilliant of his family diamonds, he privately sent to Leu-poo. When Leu-poo beheld it, he was greatly elated at receiving so splendid a present, and immediately went to Wang-yun's palace for the purpose of offering him his thanks. Wang-yun, who expected this visit, and who had prepared an elegant repast for his reception, went forth to do the honours of his house to Leu-poo as soon as he saw him approaching; conducted him into the innermost chamber; and then pointing to the highest place at the table, requested his guest to take it.

Leu-poo, surprized though gratified by this extraordinary politeness, addressed himself to Wang-yun and said, "How is this? How can I, who am but a subordinate officer to a minister of state, how can I be entitled to such marks of distinction from one who is himself a minister?" "These attentions," answered Wang-yun, "may not perhaps be due to the rank of Leu-poo, but I think that these and even greater attentions are justly due to his unrivalled talents and courage." With this compliment Leu-poo was greatly elated.

Through the whole of the repast, Wang-yun pressed his guest to drink, and talked without intermission of the abilities of Tung-chô and Leu-poo. Leu-poo drank freely, laughing the while with pleasure at the compliments which were paid him. As soon as dinner was over, Wang-yun ordered his men servants to withdraw, and commanded his maid servants to serve them with wine. When they had drunk plentifully of wine, Wang-yun commanded that his daughter should come forth into the banquetting room; and in a few minutes Teaou-shin, elegantly attired, and attended by two female servants, made her appearance in the apartment. Leu-poo was struck with her grace and beauty and asked Wang-yun who she was? "It is my daughter Teaou-shin," said Wang-yun, "and as I look upon Leu-poo in the light of a relation, I have commanded her to come into the room and shew herself to him." He then commanded her to present Leu-poo with a cup of wine. This she did; and whilst she was in the act of presenting it to Leu-poo, their eyes met and were withdrawn together.

Wang-yun, feigning intoxication, said to Teaou-shin, "My daughter, present our honoured guest with another cup of wine. It is to him that we are indebted for the protection which we enjoy; let us not fail in the attentions which are his due." Leu-poo requested Teaou-shin to be seated; and on her making a motion as if she were about to withdraw, Wang-yun said to her, "My daughter, Leu-poo is amongst the most intimate of my

friends: what should deter you from taking a seat?" She immediately seated herself by the side of Wang-yun; and Leu-poo feasted his eyes upon her, drinking the while large draughts of wine.

Wang-yun pointed with his hand at Teaou-shin, and said to Leu-poo, "There is nothing I should like so well as to have Leu-poo for my son in law. I would offer you my daughter there in marriage, but I am afraid that the proposal would not meet your wishes." Leu-poo, starting from the table and thanking Wang-yun for his offer, said, "If you will indeed make me the husband of your daughter, neither the horse nor the dog shall surpass me in fidelity." "Then be it so," said Wang-yun: "on the very first lucky day that falls I will send her to your house." Leu-poo, drunk with joy no less than with wine, resumed his couch, and gazed upon Teaou-shin; and as Teaou-shin responded to his amorous glances, his bosom hove like the autumnal wave.

Shortly afterward the table was removed; and Wang-yun, apologizing to Leu-poo, told him, "that he wished he could pass the night there, but was afraid that Tung-chô might hear of it and be displeased." Leu-poo, bowing thrice and thanking him as often, politely took his leave and withdrew.

A few days afterward Wang-yun went to the imperial court, where he saw Tung-cho. As Leu-poo was not at the time in attendance, Wang-yun accosted the minister (first making his obeisance) and said, "Wang-yun humbly desires of your greatness that your greatness will condescend to eat of a dinner at his house, and earnestly hopes that nothing will happen to prevent you from complying with his request." With this invitation Tung-cho complied. Wang-yun took his leave, and hastened homeward to prepare for the minister's reception. The couch of the expected guest was spread out in the great hall, which was covered with a rich carpet and hung round with sumptuous curtains.

The next day, about noon, Tung-cho was seen approaching. Wang-yun went forth to receive him, and after making him the appropriate obeisance, requested him to enter the house. Tung-cho alighted from his carriage, and entered the house through a passage formed by his guards, who extended themselves in two lines as far as the door-way which led into the great hall. As soon as he had entered the hall Wang-yun again bowed himself to the ground, but Tung-cho ordered one of his attendants to raise him up, and then graciously commanded him to take his seat by his side.

During the repast Wang-yun plied the minister with compliments, assuring him "that the fame of his administration had spread itself over the whole earth, and that the ancient sages and statesmen Yen and Chow could not for a moment be compared with him." Tung-chô, elate and joyous with the compliments which he received, drank freely; and as Wang-yun was a pleasing companion, the wine retained its flavour to a late hour in the day.

After they had passed some time at table, Wang-yun requested Tung-cho to retire with him into an inner apartment. With this invitation Tung-cho complied, having first commanded his guards not to follow them. Wang-yun then presented Tung-cho with a cup of wine, and addressed him as follows: "I have studied astrology from my youth upward, and can clearly discern in the present aspect of the stars that the dynasty of Han is fast approaching to its close. Your great abilities are known and acknowledged by the whole empire. Nay, start not. If, in the olden time, Yaou was supplanted by Shun, and Shun in his turn succumbed to Yu,

we may conclude that both gods and men were consenting to these changes."—"How," said Tung-cho, "how can I venture to look so high?"—"There is an ancient saying," answered Wang-yun, "that fools must give way to the wise, and the wicked yield to the virtuous. Why should this ordinary course of human affairs be interrupted in the instance before us?"—"If heaven," replied Tung-cho, "raise me to the throne, Wang-yun, the Tsze-too, may look to be promoted to the office of Yun-kewen." Wang-yun, thanking Tung-cho, commanded his female servants to light the ornamented lamps and to place wine upon the table. He also ordered music, telling Tung-cho that it was unworthy of his ear, but that he had commanded it to attend because there was an actress in waiting, who, if it pleased him, would accompany it with her voice. On Tung-cho's expressing his assent, a curtain was lowered across the room, the musicians playing in front of it, and Taou-shin singing behind it.

When Teaou-shin had concluded her performance, Tung-cho requested that she might be introduced into his presence; and she accordingly came from behind the curtain and made him three low curtesies. Struck with her beauty, he asked who she was? "It is one Teaou-shin an actress," answered Wang-yun, requesting her at the same time to take the musical boards and sing them a soft air. As she sung Tung-cho was loud in her praise.

At the command of Wang-yun she presented a cup of wine to Tung-cho, who as he received it from her hands said to her, "blooming beauty! what may be your age?" "Twice eight," answered the damsel with a bewitching smile. "You are an angel among men," was the reply of the enamoured minister.

"I would fain present this woman to your greatness," said Wang-yun, "but I am not certain that the gift would be acceptable to you." "For such generosity," said Tung-cho, "how could I sufficiently requite you?"—"In waiting upon your greatness," said Wang-yun, "this damsel will be the happiest of mortals." Tung-cho thanked him thrice.

By Wang-yun's order, a carriage was got ready, and Teaou-chin was conveyed to Tung-cho's palace. Shortly after, Tung-cho followed her. Wang-yun accompanied him home, and then took his leave of him.

When Wang-yun had taken his leave, he mounted his horse and rode homeward. He had hardly got half way home before he saw two rows of lanterns moving towards him. In the front of them was Leu-poo with a javelin in his hand. As soon as he saw Wang-yun, he stopped his horse, and seizing the rider by the collar of his vest, said to him, in a rude tone, "Tszetoo, since you promised me Teaou-shin in marriage, you have presented her to his grace: are you trifling with me?" Wang-yun, hastily stopping him, said, "This is not the place to speak of that subject! I beg that you will accompany me to my house." Leu-poo accompanied him home, and went with him into the inner hall. When they had gone through the usual ceremonies, Wang-yun said, "Why were you so rude with me?" Leu-poo answered, "I am informed that you have taken coach and driven Teaou-shin to his grace's palace: why have you done so?" "It would appear," replied Wang-yun, "that you are unacquainted with the circumstances of the case. When I was at court yesterday, his grace said to me, 'I have a favor to ask of you, and you may expect me at your house to-morrow.' On receiving this intimation, I made ready for his grace's entertainment, and waited his coming.

(To be continued.)

EXPOSITORY ANALYSES OF CHINESE BOOKS.

(Extracted from Communications made to the Editor of the Indo-Chinese Gleaner.)

No. III.*

Title.

Shing-yu-Kwang-hiun, i. e. "*An amplification of the Shing-yu.*"

Author.

This book had three authors, each of whom took a distinct department. The sixteen themes which form the groundwork of it, and which are called the Shing-yu, *i. e.* "*Sacred Edict,*" were written by the EMPEROR KANG-HE, the second of the reigning dynasty, toward the close of his life. It was by order of the same Emperor that the famous Chinese Imperial Dictionary, of which I hope, at a future time, to give a brief account, was compiled. The amplification of the themes called Kwang-hiun, i. e. "*an extended exhortation,*" was written by KANG-HE. The third department of the work, which is "*a paraphrase on the amplification,*" was executed by WANG-YEW-PO, superintendent of the salt revenue in the province of Shen-see.

Date.

I have not been able to ascertain in what year Kang-he delivered the themes; but as it was towards the latter part of his life, we may place the date between A. D. 1730 and 1735, for his reign closed in the year 1735 (vide Morrison's Philological View of China, page 4). The amplification was written by Yoong-ching in the second year of his reign (about A. D. 1736-7). The preface is dated in the 2d moon of his second year. In what year Wang-yew-po wrote the paraphrase does not appear.

Nature of the Work.

It treats of moral duties and political economy; like all similar Chinese publications, it begins with filial piety, and from thence branches out into various other relative duties, in order, according to their supposed importance. Indeed, on whatever subject a Chinese writer treats, he can at all times with the utmost facility draw arguments for its support from the relation between parent and child.

Form, &c.

Generally, four vols. octavo, containing in all (preface included) 133 pages. It is divided into sixteen sections, and has three prefaces; one by Yoong-ching, one by Han-fung, who was Foo-yuen of Canton in the 13th year of the present Emperor, and the third by Seen-foh, also a member of the Canton government about the same time. But these two prefaces were written to subsequent editions of the work, and are, out of reverence to Yoon-ching's preface, placed at the end of the last volume. The body of the work is arranged in the following order:—First, the theme; secondly, the amplification; and thirdly, the paraphrase. The themes are all written in a sort of measured prose; they contain each *seven* characters, and are composed with such studied accuracy, that the character *ee*, "in order to, or that," is placed in the middle as the fourth word of each line: thus the themes are comprised in 112 characters. The characters of each amplification are numbered, and the number set down at the close; the sixteen amplifications contain in all *ten thousand and ten characters*; they say ten thousand, but that expresses the round number, for on reckoning there are ten more. Like the Hebrews, the Chinese number the words of greatly valued books.

The following are examples of this in their classical books:—

The *Hsaou-king*, 1,903 char; *Lun-yu*, 11,705; with the paraphrase, 76,736; *Mung-tsze*, 34,685; with commentary, 209,749; *Yih-king*, 24,107; *Shoo-king*, 25,700; *She-king*, 39,234; *Le-kee*, 99,010; *Chou-lee*, 45,806; *Chun-Tsew* and *Tso-chuen*, 196,845.

To which calculation it is added, "to read 300 characters daily, one will complete the whole (commentaries not included) in four years and a half."* They

* For the two preceding numbers in this series of *Analyses*, which are all by the same hand, see the *Asiatic Journal*, Vol. VIII. p. 450, and Vol. IX. p. 941, under the Title of "Bibliography."

* I beg leave to inform the reader, that I have not verified these calculations, but give a translation only.

number the characters for the sake of dividing the aggregate into small daily or monthly portions for the learner. They also sometimes reckon the characters of the commentaries on the *King*, e. g. of the four books, for the same purpose.

The paraphrase on each section of the Shing-yu uniformly commences thus:—Wan-suy-yay-e-sze-shwoh, *i. e.* "The meaning of his Imperial Majesty is to this effect." All the four volumes are often bound in one. The work on good paper costs, in Canton, about 2s. 6d. English. There is a small pocket edition of the Shing-yu without the paraphrase.

This work was translated into English in 1815, and printed in London in 1817, under the title of "The Sacred Edict."

Contents.

1. Duties of children and brothers.—2. Respect to kindred.—3. Concord among neighbours.—4. Importance of husbandry.—5. The value of economy.—6. Academical learning.—7. False religions exposed.—8. On the knowledge of the laws.—9. Illustration of the principles of good breeding.—10. Importance of attending to the essential occupations.—11. The instruction of youth.—12. The evil of false accusing.—13. The consequences of hiding deserters.—14. The payment of the taxes.—15. The necessity of extirpating robbery and theft.—16. The importance of settling animosities.

Composition and Style.

The themes are written with remarkable conciseness. The amplification is expressed in fine, classical language; but the structure of the composition is artificial, and the sentences often long and involved. The style of the paraphrase is perfectly colloquial, but abounds with the provincialisms of Chin-lee, having been written in the northern dialect. The paraphrasist wrote in a style vastly better suited for general utility. By numerous proverbs, quaint sayings, and a familiar phraseology, he has rendered the book easy, instructive, and entertaining to the common people. The provincialisms excepted, the style of the paraphrase may be considered a good model for Christian Missionaries in their oral addresses to the Chinese, and in writing religious tracts. The verbosity of the paraphrase, and the employing of some particles in a peculiar and unusual sense, render some parts of it difficult to the foreign student of Chinese. It is however much easier than the amplification, and should be read by him first; he will proceed to the more classical part with great advantages, after having read the same subject in the colloquial style.

Extracts.

As the translation of the Shing-yu is already before the public, I shall not enlarge under this head, but shall barely transcribe an extract from Yoong-ching's preface, shewing his motives for enlarging on the themes of his father.

"Our sacred father, the benevolent Emperor, for a long period of time employed the doctrine of perfect renovation. His virtue was extensive as the ocean; and his grace widely diffused to the boundaries of heaven. His benevolence nourished the myriads of things; and his righteousness rectified the myriads of the people. For sixty years, morning and evening, eating and dressing, his only care was to excite all, both within and beyond the boundaries of the empire, to exalt virtue, put away illiberality, and accord with fidelity. The design of this was, that all, cherishing the spirit of kindness and humility, might enjoy an eternal reign of peace. Hence, of set purpose, he graciously conferred an edict, containing sixteen maxims, to inform the soldiers of the Tartar race, together with the soldiers and people of the various provinces, of their whole duty, from the practice of the radical virtues to the duties of husbandry and the culture of cotton and silk. To their labouring and resting; to the commencement and the close; to the coarse and the fine; to the public and the private; to the large and the minute; and to whatever was proper for a people to practice: to all these his most enlightened thoughts extended. He viewed you, people, as the children of his own flesh. His sacred instructions (like those of the ancient sages) clearly point out the means of certain protection. Ten thousand ages should observe them! To improve on them is impossible!

"Since we succeeded to the charge of the great monarchy, and have ruled over the millions of the people, we have conformed our mind to the mind of our sacred father, and our government to his. Morning and evening, with toad-like exer-

tion, have we endeavoured to conform to the ancient laws and usages.

"Fearing that the common people, after practising and obeying for a length of time, become negligent, we again issue our instructions in order to keep them awake.

"Most reverently taking the sixteen maxims of the Sacred Edict, we have deeply meditated on their principles, and amplified the style by an addition of about ten thousand characters. Drawing similitudes from things near and remote, quoting ancient books, going and returning, about and about, in order fully to explain the sense, we have written in a verbose and homely style, and called the work *An Amplification of the Sacred Edict*. Our design in this was none else than to unfold the minds of posterity by revealing to them the will of their progenitors, that each family and individual of the people may clearly understand it.

"We wish you, soldiers and people, to realize and act conformably to our sacred father's sublime intention of rectifying your virtue, and of nourishing your lives."

"Do not consider this as a mere customary harangue, nor vain display of authority; but let all carefully watch over the body, and act the part of a cautious and economical people. Completely cast aside all degrading, illiberal, and contentious practices. Then manners will improve; families will live in harmony; the government will rejoice in seeing renovation perfected by virtue; and your own posterity will share of this happiness. The family that stores up virtue will have superabounding felicity! How equitable is this doctrine!"

Miscellaneous Remarks.

The Shing-yu was appointed to be read publicly on the first and fifteenth of each moon to the people and soldiery of every province; but in spring and harvest it is frequently omitted. This is the only kind of public instruction professedly for the people known to exist in the Chinese empire. It is said to be generally read both in Tartar and Chinese; in the former, to the Manchow Tartar soldiers, in the latter, to the Chinese soldiers and people. It is also said to be read in the Mandarin dialect to the inferior officers of government, and in the various provincial dialects to the people. It is, however, the paraphrase that is read, the other parts being difficult for the people to understand. But as the style of the paraphrase could not be accommodated to the dialect of each province, I have heard, that in reading, the orator deviates considerably from the printed copy; supplying what he thinks needful to render the sense perspicuous to the readers, and altering the phraseology to suit to the idiom of the spoken language of that particular province or district.

It is remarkable that the Chinese, Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, and most of the ancient nations, however distant from each other, should have all agreed in manifesting a sort of religious reverence at the beginning and middle of each lunar month. As if sensible of their obligations for "the precious things brought forth by the moon," they used to assemble at the time of new and full, to discharge what they considered the duties of piety and gratitude. There is not, however, in as far as my information goes, any devotional service performed by the Chinese at those seasons.

The *manner* of reading the *Shing-yu*, at the stated times, is thus described by the translator of that work, in his preface:—"Early on the first and fifteenth of every moon, the civil and military officers, dressed in their uniform, meet in a clean, spacious, public hall. The superintendent, who is called "Lee-sang," calls aloud, "stand forth in files." They do so according to their rank. He then says, "kneel thrice, and bow the head nine times." They kneel and bow to the ground, with their faces towards a platform, on which is placed a board with the Emperor's name. He next calls aloud, "arise and retire." They rise, and all go to a hall or kind of chapel, where the law is usually read, and where the military and people are assembled, standing round in silence. The Lee-sang then says, "Respectfully commence." The Sze-kiang-sang, or orator, advancing towards an incense altar, kneels, reverently takes up the board on which the maxim appointed for the day is written, and ascends a stage with it. An old man receives the board, and sets it down on the stage fronting the people. Then commanding silence with a wooden rattle which he carries in his hand, he kneels,

and reads it. When he has finished, the Lee-sang calls out, "Explain such a section, or maxim, of the Sacred Edict." The orator stands up and gives the sense. In reading and expounding other parts of the law, the same forms are observed."

The writers of the Shing-yu discover a considerable portion of what we vaguely call "common sense," and penetration into the human character. In regard to political economy, the Shing-yu shows that considerable attention has always been paid to the subject in China. The attention of all its best emperors has ever been much turned to this radical maxim of government, *viz.* "that to render a people happy, wars few, and the throne permanent, one of the most important means is, to endeavour to make the produce of the soil equal to the supply of the people; so that there be no absolute necessity to have recourse to other nations for the essential articles of food and clothing." How far they have, as a nation, been successful in attending to this fundamental maxim, their history will shew.

But, whatever good sense these authors discover when treating of common topics, they fail exceedingly when religion becomes their theme. A spirit of atheistical indifference to every form of religion, and to the duties of piety, runs through the whole of the Shing-yu, and is especially manifest in the seventh section. When a man has read the book through, he can scarcely carry with him a single just idea of the Supreme Being, or of the final destiny of man; indeed, he can scarcely fail to be impressed as if he had been reading instructions addressed to beings who have no higher source than their parents; to beings who live in "a fatherless world;" to beings who are amenable to no authority higher than that of the emperor, and who have no higher end to answer on earth than to eat, to drink, and to die!

I am not quite sure whether the attempts of the paraphrasist of the Shing-yu, in accommodating his style to the capacities and taste of the ignorant, may not even furnish matter of reproof to those christian teachers, who, instead of aiming at the real good of their people, by teaching them in plain and easy language, seem as if the display of their own classical learning, their knowledge of nature, astronomy, law, and physic, and their acquaintance with antiquity, were the highest ends of their ascending the pulpit.

The attention of the literary world has been excited by several works, which have lately appeared on the subject of Chinese Grammar; and, in order to strike in with the train of public feeling, I intend, should health and other avocations permit, to send for a subsequent number of your miscellany an analysis (I am obliged often to use this word for want of a better at hand) of a book written by a learned Chinese on this subject. After having heard what French, Italian, and English authors have to say on the Chinese language, I hope it will not be unacceptable to your readers to know what the Chinese themselves say about it; what rules they give for reading, writing, and good composition; and by what steps a man may arrive at eminence as a scholar. But, lest I should excite expectations which cannot be realized, I beg to inform you, that Chinese philologists say extremely little on the theory of their language: they confine themselves mostly to remarks of a practical kind, because they consider these best adapted for utility.

No. IV.

Title.

San-tsze-king, i. e. "*The three character classic.*"

The members of each sentence in this little work are all formed by three characters, or three monosyllables, hence the name. The edition from which I now write, having a paraphrase, is called San-tsze-king hiun koo, *i. e.* "*an hortatory exposition of the San-tsze-king.*" There are several other expositions of this work, the names of which differ according to the taste of the authors; but the words "San-tsze-king" always form a part thereof: *e. g.* there is one named San-tsze-king-tseeh-chu, *i. e.* a "*Commentary on the San-tsze-king, compiled from various Authors;*" and so on of others.

Author.

The teacher, Wang-pih-how, wrote the San-tsze-king for the use of his own domestic academy. Wang-seang wrote the exposition, and the work was revised and published by Tseu-she.

Date.

The work was written some time in the dynasty *Sung*, which commenced about

A.D. 967, and closed about A.D. 1281, I have not been able to ascertain under what emperor he lived, nor in what year he wrote. The preface to Wang-seang's exposition is dated in the 12th moon of the fifth year of Kang-he, about A.D. 1675.

Nature of the Work.

It contains in the small compass of 1,056 monosyllables, an epitome of Chinese sentiments, ethics, and history, down to the time of the author; it is therefore of a moral, philosophical, and historical nature. It is one of the elementary books taught in Chinese schools; and is supposed to be a suitable introduction to the study of other and larger works. The San-tsze-king is the first book read by little children, who are taught to commit the sounds to memory without regard to the meaning of the words, singly or collectively. The book is certainly better adapted to be the teacher's assistant than the learner's guide. It involves frequent references to their history, as a nation, and embodies the substance of almost all their theories, whether they relate to physical or moral subjects; hence it is not to be expected that children could derive much instruction from it, were it explained, which is seldom done. Let it be observed, that I speak of the book as *a whole*, and including the paraphrase; for the text is not in many parts so abstruse as the explanation.

Form, &c.

One volume small octavo, containing (exposition not included) 18 pages; but the characters in this size of a book are written large, for the purpose of being more easily recognized by children. Including the exposition, 50 pages. The bare text costs about three half-pence English; and with the exposition, about five pence.

Contents.

The San-tsze-king is not divided into sections or paragraphs, as most other Chinese books are, but forms one connected discourse; notwithstanding, a careful attention to the composition will enable the student to perceive the divisions of the subject.

With respect to the *contents*, the work commences with the following stanza, which is the very *basis of the Chinese moral system:*

Jin che t'soo, sing pun shen,
Sing seang kin, seih seang yuen.

"In the origin of man, his nature is virtuous. By nature, all men are alike; by that which they learn, widely different."

From this the writer proceeds briefly to notice the following subjects:—the necessity and mode of education; filial duty, with examples of persons distinguished for the discharge thereof; the three great divisions of nature; the chief celestial bodies; the seasons of the year; the cardinal points; the five elements; the cardinal virtues; the six chief kinds of grain; the six classes of domestic animals; the seven passions; the eight notes in music; the nine classes of kindred; domestic and relative duties; order of books proper for youth, with the names of their authors; abridgment of the Chinese political history from Fuh-he to the dynasty Sung; uses of history; motives to learning, drawn from examples of illustrious persons of former ages; also from the diligence and sagacity of some animals; from hope of interest, glory, fame, &c.

Thus this little volume, containing, exclusive of the commentary, only 1,056 *monosyllables*, embraces the Chinese theory of morals, their principles of education, their cosmography, the principles on which their astrology is founded, and a sketch of their national history for upwards of 3,000 years!

Extracts.

A translation of the San-tsze-king, by Dr. Morrison, appeared in 1812, in a small pamphlet, called "Horæ Sinicæ," and which contains several other Chinese tracts. The same translation of the San-tsze-king was re-published in 1817, with the *text*, by A. Montucci, LL.D. of Berlin; at the close of his parallel between Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary and one intended by himself. It is therefore unnecessary for me to give extracts, the whole of the work being already before the public.

Composition and Style.

It is written in measured prose, a species of composition in which the Chinese abounds more than any other language of which I have any knowledge. The sixth and twelfth syllables rhyme thus:

Jin che t'seo, sing pun SHEN,
Sin seang kin, seih seang YUEN,
Kow puh keaou, sing nae TSE'EN.
Keaou che taou, kwi e CHUEN.

The Chinese find, as is I believe the case every where, that children more easily remember any thing that rhymes than what is written in prose. The style is very concise, and affords no fair specimen of Chinese compositions in general.

Remarks.

I have already hinted that I do not admire the wisdom of the Chinese in making this the first elementary work in their schools. I would now remark, 1. That as custom has established the San-tsze-king as an elementary book, it is important for the foreign student of Chinese to be acquainted with it; for it contains a number of established terms, and certain arrangements of words and technical phraseology, to which constant reference is made by native teachers. To commit the whole to memory will be a useful exercise, but it will be better to defer it till after the first few months of his application be over. 2. The translation of the San-tsze-king published in the Horæ Sinicæ (already noticed), being printed in London, at a distance from the translator, several errors in the orthography of Chinese names, &c. crept in, which should in a subsequent edition of the work be corrected, 3. The labours of Dr. Montucci to excite the attention of the learned in Europe to the study of Chinese, are I suppose generally known; how far they have been successful, or what degree of merit they possess, are questions which it is not the object of these papers to discuss. As an individual, I think, to have succeeded in forming the Chinese character so well (imperfect as the specimens in his parallel are), under the disadvantages which must have been felt by him, deserves due praise; and if his efforts have failed in reaching that degree of perfection which merits high encomium, the same thing has happened to all his predecessors, and to most of his contemporaries. I should not have ventured to notice that learned author's labours, had I not observed very high pretensions to *accuracy in the formation of the Chinese characters*,* and an almost unequalled failure in attaining that accuracy. This failure has struck me particularly in the San-tsze-king, now under consideration. It would surprise the reader to find that, notwithstanding what Dr. Montucci has said about the extreme accuracy of his draughtsman, and his own great care in superintending the engraving of the characters, there is still *a full hundred* out of the 1,056 characters of the San-tsze-king erroneously engraved; that is, about *one-tenth* of the whole, unsanctioned by classical use. In some cases the strokes are too many; in others too few; in others the character is entirely wrong; characters which render the sense ludicrous are sometimes substituted. It will be readily allowed that errors of this sort will creep in, under the superintendence of the greatest Chinese scholar; and books published in China by the people themselves are often full of them. But, surely, for *a tenth* part of the words in any book to be erroneous is a great deal; and we are naturally less disposed to overlook errors in those who profess to be nearly perfect. It may indeed be pleaded, that Dr. M. followed his copy; but he ought to have been aware that his strong assertions about accuracy would expose him to animadversion, and to have taken proportionable care to examine his copy by some authorized standard. I can assure him that a learned Chinese, when he wishes to be accurate, never depends on any copy, however well printed, much less on a manuscript, but examines the characters by the Imperial Dictionary. The number of errors which I have specified, refers to characters which are *all different from each other*; were the many *repetitions* of the same erroneous characters also reckoned up, I fear the whole would amount to nearly *two-tenths*.

If it be asked: "What effect have these errors of the Dr.'s, on the sense?" I answer, they do not in every instance render the sense unintelligible. They have the same effect in Chinese that bad spelling has in English or Latin. For example: "*Creation is the work of God.*" Here the words are conformed to the modern standard of orthography. "KRE-CION IS TE WORKE OF GOD." In this example the othography is wrong, though a person acquainted with English will probably understand the meaning.

* Vide Montucci's parallel, p. 130, and other places of the same work.

No. V.

Title.

Yu che leüh leih yuen yuen, or "*The profound sources of numbers and of music;*" composed by imperial authority.

This is a work consisting of *one hundred volumes*, on spherical trigonometry, geometry, astronomy, and music, together with logarithmic and other tables, composed under the reign of Kang-he, by the aid of the European Missionaries, Fathers Ricci and others, then at the court of Peking. The figures in geometry are neatly and accurately cut; and there are several specimens of the stave and the notes of European music. The book altogether is executed in a superior style, and sells very high.* It was not published till the first year of Yung-ching, who was Kang-he's successor. (*A. D.* 1723.)

The *preface* contains a high eulogium on Kang-he's natural talents, and his diligence in study, whenever he possessed leisure from the multifarious concerns of government. It affirms that he studied mathematics "several times ten years," and that he daily examined the MS. pages of this book, as it was written under the superintendance of one of the kings related to him.

The preface closes by affirming, that the fame of the Tartar dynasty reigning over China had extended to the remotest parts of the world, and that all the nations of (Gow-lo-pa) Europe had presented, as a tributary offering, their various arts and sciences at the palace gates!

It is acknowledged that the science of numbers had long been lost in China, and, on the other hand it is said, that the gibberish of the European languages was perfectly unintelligible, and hence the utility of this work, to elucidate the subject, which however is confessed to be so profound that only a ten thousandth part is yet developed.

Great praises are bestowed on the book, as well for its usefulness to "millions" of succeeding ages, as also for its being a relic of what the monarch Kang-he's own hand enriched.†

As this work contains the European science of the day, it is not a measure of Chinese intellect; and the study of it is nearly confined to the Mathematical Board at Peking; a further analysis is not necessary to our object.

* Upwards of 15*l.* sterling.

† Although this work has not yet arrived at Malacca, we have the pleasure to say, that it is presented to the Anglo-Chinese College, and we have no doubt it will be found useful and interesting to students of Chinese.

No. VI.

Title.

San-tsae-too-hwuy, a "*Collection of plates in the* THREE *departments of knowledge*, viz. *heaven, earth, and man.*"

This is the work noticed by Mr. Woodward in his system of Universal Science, and which was referred to in the fifth number of the Gleaner, page 170.*

It is this book which in Europe is commonly called the Chinese Encyclopædia. It has however little claim to that title; being chiefly a collection of plates, with brief descriptions. The copy before me is bound up in 64 vols.

Author.

Wang-hung-chow, who held a high literary situation, and who took delight in his profession, compiled it with the assistance of his son, who also had a taste for letters.

Date.

The reign of Wan-leih, about the year 1600. It was during this reign that Europeans first visited China; and in this book are some notices of European muskets, which shews that it is by no means the ancient work that Mr. Woodward was led to suppose.

Form.

An octavo size.

Contents.

We have said that its leading object is to describe objects by presenting to the eye graphic representations; hence the writer of the preface (who in China is generally, as in this case, the author's friend) says, that the learned author "on the left side placed plates, and on the right side books;" by which he means, that graphic representations had the precedence of letters. "Plates," he adds, "are the essence and spirit of a book; that which gives it animation."

The order of subjects is: 1, astronomy; 2, geography; 3, plates of eminent persons, and of the different tribes of men in every region; 4, the miseries of the cycle and Pa-kwa; 5, architecture; 6, furni-

* There are copies in England, and on the Continent.

ture, household utensils, implements used in husbandry, weaving, fishing, and in war; weapons, and so on; 7, anatomical plates; 8, parts of dress;* 9, chess, and other games; 10, ancient characters; 11, botany and natural history, in different places; 12, the arts of boxing and fencing; 13, the sword exercise; 14, posture making, or minuet dancing; 15, various attitudes and mysteries to promote health and longevity; 16, bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and similar sports; 17, different specimens of coins and money.

Such is generally the division of subjects in the *San-tsae-too-hwuy*. There is to each cut a verbal description, which makes the book on the whole entertaining and instructive. It is said, the blocks are now lost, and no new copies to be purchased, nor yet old ones, but with great difficulty, and at an extravagant price. Considered as a book of science, it must be rated very low.

No. VII.

Title.

Kaou-how-mung-kew.

This is a work in four volumes, which owes most of its contents to Europeans in China, and was first published about 20 years ago.

It contains an introduction to astronomy and geography on European principles; a description of sun-dials, with plates, and rules for making them, and a description of the various parts of a clock, with instructions for making them. The plates are very good, considered as woodcuts.

* Gowns, robes, &c.

The author of this book professes to be a Chinese mathematical instrument maker, who derived his knowledge from his father, who had followed the same profession. He was induced to publish by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who having retired from office, spent his leisure in the study of the subjects contained in this book.

This writer also refers to the large imperial work (noticed in a preceding article), and acknowledges that the science contained in it, and in his own work, was owing to the reigning dynasty having encouraged the introduction of learning from *Tae-se*, "the great west," as he denominates Europe.

In his preface to the geography, he mentions the novel circumstance of the English having sent an embassy with *tributary offerings during the 58th year of Keen-lung; and applies to it the same epithets which he employs to express the submission of the Gorkas in the same year.*

He mentions that the people of the Lochoo Islands are exceedingly superstitious, and imagine that their gods possess the bodies of women, who are thence styled *Neu-keun*, princesses, and who practise various sorceries and abominations. The king, princes, and statesmen all do homage and bow to them. In broad day (he says) they can collect by a whistle several hundred persons, who with them enter the king's palace, and revel in the grossest debauchery.

This work is thus briefly dismissed for the same reason assigned for not dwelling longer on a preceding work, *viz.* its not being entirely Chinese.

ANOTHER VERSION
OF
MEER HUSUN'S PERSIAN ROOBACE.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir:—Each of your two last numbers, I observe, contains a poetical version of an elegant Roobace or Quatrain, taken from the Musnuvee or elegy of Meer Husun; one inserted in a prefatory introduction to an intended series of extracts from that work; the other in a letter addressed to yourself, under the signature of Hech. The latter has remarked, and I think justly, that the version of Talib has been weakened in quality by being doubled in quantity. It may how-

* See our numbers for October last, p. 336, and for November last, p. 447.

ever be observed, with regard to his own more condensed version, that whatever may be its merits in other respects, it wants the merit of accuracy. The truth I believe is, that poetry, and especially the poetry of the East, seldom, if ever, admits of a translation capable of affording an adequate representation of the original. There are in every language niceties and peculiarities, both of thought and expression, allusions derived from habits and customs, manners, education, religion, prejudices, arts and sciences, which cannot, by any corresponding words or combination of words, be transfused into another tongue. They resemble those flowers and fruits which cannot by any care or culture be made to flourish in a foreign soil. I readily admit that various poetical compositions, denominated translations or paraphrases of Oriental poetry, have, in point of merit, equalled or surpassed their originals; and I need only instance some of those beautiful poetical productions in the late Sir William Jones's elegant little work entitled a Persian Grammar: but I must maintain, that these do not convey to the reader in any degree an accurate conception of their prototypes.

In the face of these remarks, it will not of course be supposed that I offer the following version of Meer Husun's Roobace as an adequate representation of the original, in which the Persian scholar will perceive delicacies of expression and allusion not to be communicated through the medium of translation; but I offer it as being nearly literal, and therefore a closer approximation to the meaning of the author than either of the versions already submitted to the public.

Furiad dila ki ghum goosaran ruftund
Seemeen budunan wu gool uozaran ruftuud.
Choon hoo,e gool amudund bur bade suwar;
Dur khak choo quturha,e baran ruftund.

Grieve, my heart! for the woe-soothing friends that are fled,
For the once blooming beauties now class'd with the dead.
They came as the breeze-wafted scent of the flower;
They are gone, sunk in earth, as the drops of the shower.

As a designation well adapted to the melancholy subject of the Roobace, and, perhaps it may be added, equally so to the failure of my attempt to translate it, I subscribe myself,

Sir, your very obedient servant,

UFSOOS.

ARABIC DISTICH.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Your interesting correspondent SHUKHSEE displays a liberality of sentiment which does his heart as much credit as his fine taste and poetic judgment do honour to his head, neither of which, I am certain, can blame me for tracing the footsteps of genius in a foreign and difficult language, though at an humble distance, in our own tongue.

From SHUKHSEE's literal version of the elegant Arabic distich that appeared in your last number, I have attempted a much closer translation in English verse than the beautiful specimen furnished by your learned Orientalist, which, with due submission, I consider too diffuse even for a paraphrase: especially as we are not obliged to deviate so widely in general from the most concise and pithy effusions of the Eastern muse in homely native strains, which may be rendered often not less terse and expressive than the originals.

The first of the following couplets alone will prove the truth of my assertion; and the next may demon-

* See our Number for November last, p. 431.

strate that amplification is occasionally allowable when requisite to illustrate a foreign poet's real object, among those nations to whom it might otherwise appear strange or obscure from brevity only.

The apple's crimson glow, amid wan tints of care,
Reflects some lovely face admir'd by pale despair.
Thus Eve's first dear-bought fruit to mankind since forlorn,
Shews hope, life's blooming rose, oft blighted by its thorn.

If my desultory communications shall tend to encourage emulation in the fertile fields of Oriental literature, combined with the belles lettres of the west, I shall continue as the lowly chanticleer in any corner of your useful miscellany; and the moment they appear to have a contrary effect, let my post be occupied by some nobler bird than,

Sir, your obedient servant,

KHUROOS.

Bath, 6th Nov. 1820.

REMARKS UPON THE REVIEW OF MR. SMYTH'S DICTIONARY.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Perceiving that one of your late numbers is graced with an elaborate critique, and anonymous review of "A Dictionary Hindoostanee and English," I shall use the freedom, with your permission, to make some remarks on those parts of *the severe* though *merited strictures* on a performance that comes in so questionable a shape, but which refer more immediately to myself, as the father and founder of any thing yet worth the name either of Hindoostanee Philology or Lexicography.

While I never shall be the first to turn my back on a friend, nor the last boldly to face a foe, the reviewer of the lexicon now under discussion will at once perceive in me an open instead of a masked battery, against him who has been my assailant under the cloak of a more direct assault, whose fire and smoke at least have indirectly reached me, in quantity sufficient to require a return of the salute with some small shot, in the commencement of a combat, where I may yet be forced to level a few great guns at my opponent's position *in propriâ personâ et nomine*, should he still deem it tenable, in spite of my intended breach in front of all his works. With every portion of the criticism not intimately connected with my system and doctrines, I shall suspend all interference to some other time, whatever liberties may now be allowed me in respect to my own literary principles and pursuits, or the opinions long cherished by me on behalf of such themes. If they can stand the test of candid discussion, I shall never shrink from their defence; and, on the contrary, should they fall before the voice of reason and truth, my mind has never yet been shut to conviction, nor my heart contracted so far as to prevent the acknowledgment of error, whether attacked by the *argumentum ad hominem vel judicium*. It is asserted that "Dr. "Hunter's method of denoting the "pronunciation of oriental words "by Roman characters was dif- "ferent in some respects from the "*general practice* of well-grounded "European scholars, not only of "the *present* but of every *preced-* "*ing age*." Such ratiocination, if good for any thing, would clap an extinguisher upon every improvement, and is congenial enough with the venerable institutions among the Hindoos, which inculcate the necessity of hereditary casts of priests, kings, and cobblers, whence is generated that national imbecility, inseparable from adhering

* In our number for October last, p. 354.

rigidly to the *maxims and practices* of dark times, without one single recommendation, except antiquity or universality in favour of *their continuance*. Arguments of this stamp would have benighted instead of eclipsing the light shed by the genius of Newton, and other luminaries, among mankind, because the very first rays from sources so glorious must have been distorted and strangled on their birth, before the world would be aware that the morning star of knowledge had ever reached the horizon. What the reviewer is pleased to call "Hunter's method," *was*, and *is*, in fact, *mine*, which that excellent man and accomplished scholar did me the honour *implicitly* to follow, from his well-grounded belief in its superior utility, simplicity, and consistency, when contrasted with every other mode, not excepting the illustrious Jones's Occidento-Oriental scheme, the only rival plan I have had to combat, from the beginning of my career as a Hindoostanee philologer; for the puny complicated efforts of other competitors hardly deserve a name. My orthoepigraphy is said to be, moreover, "at variance with the analogy that "clearly subsists between the occidental and the oriental tongues, "most especially in the use of *u*, "the last of the Roman vowels, to "represent the first in order of the "Arabic and Sunskrit." That the relative order of letters in alphabets which, with the exception of *Naguree*, are, generally speaking, the most notable specimens of chaotic confusion and wreck of elements in existence, should be brought forwards to elucidate their nature and powers, must be rather surprising to men acquainted with the scriptural phrase on *precedence* being so often *inverted*, or who recollect the station of *a* at the head of the Greek characters, with *o* adorning their tail. While no two vowels can be more convertible or homogeneous in most tongues, they, in this instance, fully verify the common proposition that extremities meet, and may thus lead us into a species of circular syllogism without beginning, middle, or end, whatever may become of the real centre between *alpha* and *omega*. In short, our *u*, *yoo*, *oo*, is a monstrous conception in every one of its qualities, save what it possesses as the shortest possible sound of *a* in *up*, which written *uup* in the oriental style becomes, *ipso facto*, *up*, and is finely elucidated in the *hull* of a ship and the *hall* of a house, supposing the last thus represented *hu*,*ul* with two short vowel sounds, or *hal* with a long one. Persons versed in the Persi-Arabic system will see the force of my argument in ubroo, *eyebrow*; abroo, *character*; and they will naturally concede the congeniality of the zubur *u* with *ulif* and long *a*, who never can deduce such a sound from any possible elongation of the *zeber* as *e* or *elif*, according either to the Arabic or Persian enunciation of this letter. In Naguree the connection of the short *u* with the long *a* is still more obvious, while in English this very *u* is the most common of the whole, and even supersedes almost every other vowel: whence *come*, *flood*, *bird*, &c. when written as they are expressed, will be *kum*, *flud*, *burd*, and so on; but the *a*, introduced by Jones to represent my *u*, never has this power with us, except when irregularly or indistinctly prolated in noble-man, woman, with the last syllable sounded *mun*.

Let any of your readers, Mr. Editor, consult Walker's admirable pronouncing dictionary on the letters *a* and *u*, for the reasons which have long confirmed my own judgment on this part of my Hindee-Roman Orthography, before they allow themselves to be misled by great modern names, or *ancient customs*, in deciding the point at issue between me and the reviewer of "A Dictionary Hindoostanee and English."

Independent of mere British predilections, we should moreover reflect, that the Italians alone, of all the nations in Europe, pronounce *u* as *oo* long or short, which in French, the most prevalent of European tongues, has a sound alike foreign to our own and the oriental languages; on what pretence, therefore, can any English philologer reject the notorious *u* in *us, up,* &c. which I have retained in preference to *a,* as this seldom, if ever, can denote the Sunskrit *u-kar,* or the *ulif, zubur,* so that *bad* shall sound like *bud,* though synonymous terms for *evil* in both English and Persian. The immemorial usage of *a* for *u,* and this for *oo,* has already produced many errors and blunders among our countrymen in the east, which my plan was well calculated to rectify and explode for ever, since its introduction some *thirty* or *forty* years ago, instead of *the few* mentioned by the reviewer, who says, "no author till within *a few years* "has devised any thing of the "kind."

Whoever shall compare my mode of writing Soorut, Moosulman, Sooltan, Moonshee, Toork, Mooftee, Moohummud, Ukbur, Ulqooran, and such words, with the practice of the reviewer's most approved and accredited European orientalists, will find that, with me for their guide, they cannot err as Englishmen, whatever their fate may be as Italians or foreigners of any description, for none of whom have those works been composed that I have published expressly for the use and advantage of the British empire only.

In reply to the unfounded assertion, that "my system has been "neither approved nor adopted "except by the mere scholars of "its author," I shall here quote one from various other authorities, stated in page lxxxvii of the Story Teller, which the candid reviewer and his admirers may consult at their leisure. Sir James Mackintosh, on his judicious plan of a comparative vocabulary, observes, "This vocabulary would be com- "pleted by a collection of all the "ancient and modern alphabets of "the district, their force being re- "presented in *English characters,* "according to Gilchrist's system, "and it will be more convenient "to adopt *his orthography,* which "is *fixed* and *generally known,* "than to contrive another, which, "even if it were better, would "require some time to teach, and "probably encounter some oppo- "sition; Gilchrist's system being "that *which is now best known and* "*most generally adopted.*"

Here is the candid testimony of a gentleman and a scholar, who has resided several years on the spot where my Hindee-Roman orthoepigraphy has long prevailed, and to him many more may be added, who have enjoyed the same opportunities of forming a correct judgment on this theme, which is probably more than the plodding reviewer can assert in his own behalf, or in support of the dogmatic opinion he thinks proper to pronounce against me and my orthographical principles. Among other facts, the learned gentleman completely overlooks this, that my lexicographical labours actually formed the ground-work of both Taylor's and Hunter's voluminous dictionary; nay more, that every rule of grammar, every idea which can boast one spark either of genius or originality in Hindoostanee philology, has been *servilely* copied, if not *furtively* extracted from my various publications, in the superabundant fruits of which he moreover forgets that no one of late has had so slender a share as myself. I shall now leave the public duly to estimate the head and heart of the man who could deliberately talk of "the father and founder of the "Hindoostanee language, on gram- "matical principles," in the following flippant style, supposing even that he owed no other obligation than mere respect to the person whose literary footsteps he

was forced to tread, though he chose to differ from him only in the *a, b, c,* probably that he might not seem *literally* nought but the shadow of his first instructor, patron and friend, from whom the substance of painful toils have certainly been reaped by more fortunate successors, in one long neglected and despised field of oriental literature. On my principles of Hindee-Roman orthoepigraphy, the reviewer very coolly insists that they have been adopted only "by a very few individuals in *one* "*solitary department* of instruction "at the college of Fort William "and in London!"

Your readers, Mr. Editor, will no doubt learn with no small astonishment this historical truth, that the experimental success of *the obscure department,* which the critic thus has the hardihood most ungenerously to stigmatise, was the *origin* of all the oriental establishments since commenced at home and abroad, to say nothing of its having moreover proved the foundation of ample fortunes to several scholars, and probably of the very sneerer's own well-buttered bread, which he has been earning with dignity and ease during the best part of his life, not on the scorching plains of India, but in the academic bowers of Old England.

The reviewer having virtually thrown the gauntlet down to me, he may rest assured that I shall resume the combat, which I now suspend, merely that we may not encroach too much on the patience of yourself and subscribers at present with our philological controversy.

I remain, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
J. B. GILCHRIST.

BRIDGE,

NAMED AFTER THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(Letter addressed to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, May 9.)

SIR:—I am now going to do your Journal a service of which you will be justly proud, by gracing your columns with the first account of the edifice now raising in honour of the noble personage whose name it bears.

Though the events of 1817-18 will be recorded in characters more durable than even the granitic foundation of this pile, yet will it not be the least memorial of this period of splendour in our national annals; nor could the most ambitious of the meed of the valiant desire a more noble trophy to his fame than this, raised from the spoil of the foe, and this foe the scourge of humanity, the spoils of the Pindarree hordes!

Associated with that period, in whose honour erected, and by whom, a man of no common stamp, this fabric becomes, though in a foreign land, a memorial of national pride to Britons.

"Hastings Bridge" is erecting by the Raj Rana Zalim Sing from the spoils of the united hordes of Kureem and Doast Mohummud, which fell into his hands in the memorable year of their extirpation, Dec. 1817.

It was on their retreat through Haroutee that the spoiler was spoiled: and a little more of the partizan, and less science, would have conveyed the trophies elsewhere than to the camp of the veteran politician at Rowtah. They were presented as they arrived to the political agent, who forwarded to the Governor-general the Raj Rana's wish to be allowed to apply his name to an edifice to be erected with the amount, and which his Lordship was pleased to grant.

The bridge is building over the Borkundie river, on the principal route leading from the capital to the eastward (six miles distant from it), and indeed into the heart of Haroutee. It will be a great benefit to the country, as during the rains all communication with the eastern parts is frequently cut off for whole days, and it is during this period that it will appear to most advantage, as there is but little water in it at this season.

I went to see this pile rising into notice,

and begin to think, after all, that there is a chasm required to be filled up in your correspondence, not to have heard of it before. This you will therefore appreciate as being the first (and ten to one the last) scrap I ever send to any of the editorial fraternity. I read your Journal, however, with pleasure.

The bridge is in length, including the abutments, upwards of 1,000 feet. Of this, near 700 is within the banks. It consists of 19 arches, each diminishing from the centre; and though, like all native bridges, there is the want of that elegant proportion between the span of the arch and the piers, yet when finished, what it will want in lightness will be amply comsated in solid majesty, and there will be very few bridges in India to compete with it. The arches are semicircles, and when in the rains the water will reach to the spring of each, it will be a very handsome object. The entire height is about 35 feet, including a parapet of 3½.

The parapet being pierced for embrasures, of which three are already exhibited over the eastern end, give an agreeable relief to the massy frame of the structure, which will, when finished, have an imposing effect. The superior surface of the bridge will be nearly level, with a rise in the centre, so slight as to be little perceptible. The breadth within the parapets 24 feet.

The materials are of the most durable description; huge blocks of granite for the most part, and neither skill nor expense has been wanting to make the cement equally so. The foundation of each pier is on the solid rock.

Thus it promises to bid defiance to time, and besides the extent of the abutments, I understand, from the master mason, it is in contemplation to carry the eastern one still further inland, and over an incipient stream, which might in the lapse of ages isolate the bridge, and we are not to expect such another ruler as Zalim Sing to attend either to the erection or maintenance of such buildings. This projected abutment will be 150 feet more, with a strong arch over the ravine.

Seven arches are covered over, of which four are completed at the eastern end, and five are covered in at the west; those on the centre will be alike advanced before the rains are over, and the whole will be finished, it is said, in the course of another twelvemonth.

Such, Sir, is the bridge in honour of the nobleman whose name it bears, erected by a man whom any country might be proud to acknowledge, as a testimony of his gratitude and admiration at the triumph of humanity over rapine and desolation.

It will preserve, in the very scenes of their expiring irruptions, the remembrance of events which might otherwise be rolled in the oblivious tide; and as the passing traveller enquires in future ages to what its name relates, he will learn it was the scourge of barbarity—of Pindarries! Your well wisher,

A PASSENGER THROUGH HAROUTER.

CHINESE REFORMER.

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner.)

Peking, March 10, 1818.—Wang-szegan, a native of Che-keang province, has repaired to the court of general inspectors and presented a pamphlet drawn up by himself, and containing remarks on what he conceives amiss in all the provinces through which he has travelled. He requested the court of inspectors to lay his production before the emperor, which they have done, with a recommendation to his majesty to deliver him up to the board of punishments, to be dealt with as the members thereof may seem meet; for although there is nothing seditious or traitorous in his pamphlet, still the style is not becoming a state paper, and he has shewn great temerity by stepping out of his sphere to meddle with state affairs.

The first evil which he notices is, the smoking of opium in Canton; and the prevalence of societies or clans in the eastern part of the province, which clans falling out, fight with weapons and shed each other's blood.

In Fuh-këen province, open robberies by banditti are reported to the supreme government as thefts.

In Keang-se, the levies of the government are opposed by force, and the price of grain kept very high.

In Chih-keang, the land-tax is levied with a degree of minute exactness which is vexatious and oppressive, whilst there are considerable tracts of waste land on the sea-coast.

In Gan-hwuy province, they swell out their rice by steeping it in water, and impose upon the purchaser; the boatmen also combine together, or form themselves into companies, which impose regulations on each other, to the great detriment of the traveller.

In Hoo-pih, Keang-nan, and Chih-keang provinces, they use a very small copper coin, which is a great hindrance to trading concerns. In these provinces also, as well as in Fuh-keen, the victualling houses charge enormously dear for provisions, to the great annoyance of the traveller.

He complains that in another part of the country all the trees are rooted up, and due care is not taken to prevent some destructive inundations.

In some parts of Chih-le, the Mahomedan shopmen will not allow pork to be eaten in their neighbourhood, so that there is want of unctuous matter for rice; and there also paper and letters are trodden under foot, contrary to the maxims of ancient worthies, who commanded every respect to be paid to them.

His majesty has acceded to the recommendation of the inspectors, and Wang-sze-gan is sent a prisoner to his own province, to be kept in good custody by the local officers.

BOOTSUANNA SUPERSTITIONS.

(From the Journal of Mr. Hamilton, a Missionary at the Cape of Good Hope, as given in the Missionary Register for September 1820.)

After a season of great drought, one of the people called "Rain Makers" visited Lattakoo.* These people are considered as a kind of inferior deities. Many of the inhabitants went out to meet him, and made him a present of a sheep: this he accepted, washed its feet, then its body, and afterward washed himself; he then brought the sheep into the town, and killed it.

On the same day, a "Rain Meeting" was held at Maklak's kraal, and the Rain Maker was presented with a fat ox. He then issued an order, forbidding the men to go into the fields to dig, &c. threatening, that if they disobeyed this order, lightning would come down and kill them. This mandate was punctually obeyed. After this some clouds appeared, and great hopes were entertained that the rain would soon fall.

Mr. Hamilton was informed that, in one of the rain meetings held about this time, the Rain Maker complained that the Dutch people (so the natives call the missionaries) hindered the rain, and caused the clouds to pass away, by reason of some of their customs; he therefore recommended it to Mateebe to send them away. But, though many probably wished this, nothing was done.

At length, no rain having fallen, the people began to be impatient, and to curse him: saying, that the Rain Maker was a liar, and too old to make rain. Not knowing what to do, he went up to the top of one of the mountains, and rolled down stones; this was done to amuse them, and gain time, for they were ready to drive him away.

About twelve days after this, the people rejoiced greatly on account of copious showers, which fell for two or three days in great abundance; after which the Rain Maker, with a great number of women, paraded the town, singing, and begging presents, on account of the rain.

Several storms of thunder, lightning, and rain having occurred, by which a woman had been killed and several of the cattle, a ceremony took place to prevent further mischief. The Rain Maker gave orders that no woman should go out to work in the field, for that the clouds must have medicine, or they would kill more. The King then, with the Rain Maker, and a great number of people, went forth to bury the woman, stabbing the ground with their assagais, and making fires to form smoke for the clouds; and then, having washed the body with water, they permitted one of the missionaries to bury it in their usual way.

* Situate beyond the colony.

PARTICULARS

RELATING TO

JERUSALEM, THE DRUSES, &c.

The following particulars are extracted from the proceedings of the Rev. J. Connor* in the Holy Land, &c., as reported in the *Missionary Register for September* 1820.

Arrival at Jerusalem.

On Monday morning, March 6th, we proceeded from Rama, the ancient Arimathea, towards Jerusalem. After passing over a cultivated plain, we entered a broad valley; at the end of which, turning to the right, we rode along a stony path in a narrow glen, amidst the mountains of Judea. The mountains that bound this glen are, in general, uncultivated and rocky, but beautifully tufted with underwood. On issuing from this glen, the road carried us over a fatiguing succession of stony hills and valleys; the country, as we approached Jerusalem, becoming more and more desolate, till it terminated in a rugged desert of rock, which scarcely admitted the growth of a few blades of grass. About four o'clock we came in sight of the Holy City; its first appearance, when approached from Jaffa, is that of a neat little walled town, seated on a gentle eminence. Outside the gate was a band of pilgrims amusing themselves with throwing stones. We entered the city, and proceeded through a few narrow and winding streets, to the Latin convent of San Salvador, where we took up our abode.

Measures adopted for securing the sale of the Scriptures in the Patriarchate of Jerusalem.

The Archbishop of Cyprus having given me an introductory letter to Procopius, the chief agent of the patriarch of Jerusalem, I waited on him at the Greek convent two or three days after my arrival. He received me in the most friendly manner. He expressed his warmest approbation of the plan and objects of the Bible Society; and acceded immediately to my proposal of leaving a considerable portion of the scriptures which I had brought with me in his hands, for sale or distribution among the pilgrims and others.

In a subsequent visit, I delivered to him a paper, of which the following is a translation:—

"1. Procopius will keep, in his convent, a depôt of the scriptures, for the Greek christians in Jerusalem and its neighbourhood; and will exert all his influence to diffuse these scriptures throughout the patriarchate of Jerusalem.

"2. Procopius will also keep, in his convent, a depôt of the scriptures, in various languages, for the pilgrims of the Greek church that visit Jerusalem; and, when these pilgrims arrive, he will cause them to be informed of the existence of the depôt, and will encourage them to purchase.

"3. The metropolitan, archbishops, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries of the patriarchate of Jerusalem, will perhaps encourage, by letter or by word of mouth, the people of their respective churches to purchase the scriptures, and will commit the distribution of them to men of judgment and fidelity.

"4. Perhaps Procopius will be able to find a faithful and trust-worthy man, to whom he might confide the sale of the scriptures, in various languages, in Jerusalem and its neighbourhood. It would, I think, be the best plan to expose these books for sale, during the passover, in the square,* which fronts the church of the holy sepulchre, on account of the frequent assembling of the pilgrims there.

"5. The books thus sold must be sold at a stated moderate price; and the Bible Society grants a commission of ten per cent. upon the money received for the books, to the person whom Procopius will employ to sell them.

"6. All the money received for the books will be put into the hands of Procopius, who will examine the accounts of the vender, and pay him his commission. Procopius will also deduct from the money received any expense that he may have incurred for the carriage of the books from Jaffa to Jerusalem, &c. He will transmit the remainder of the money to the Rev. W. Jowett, Strada San Giovanni, Malta,† through the hands of Signor Damiani, British Consul in Jaffa. Mr. Jowett, who keeps the great depôt in Malta, will supply Procopius with whatever scriptures he may want for the pilgrims and others.

"7. It would afford peculiar pleasure to the Bible Society, if Procopius would correspond with Mr. Jowett; and would give him, from time to time, especially after each passover, an account of the

* A missionary and travelling agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

* This square is filled, during the whole Passover, with venders of crucifixes, beads, and other trinkets, and is the chief resort of the pilgrims. All who enter the church of the sepulchre must necessarily pass through it.

† A missionary and agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society lately resident at Malta.

mode in which the scriptures have been distributed, specifying the number of those sold in each language."

Procopius read this paper with attention, and gave his full assent to every thing that it contained. "Send me the books," said he, "and I shall immediately begin; and when I shall have furnished the patriarchate with the scriptures, I will circulate them elsewhere."—He will carry on a correspondence with Mr. Jowett through Jaffa and Alexandria.

Procopius is a man of talents and of extensive attainments, particularly in languages. His character, as chief agent of the patriarchate, places him high in point of power and influence; and when we consider that the majority of the pilgrims who visit Jerusalem are Greeks, and that there are about 20,000 Christians subject to its patriarch, we may hope that Procopius, from the hearty good-will which he manifests, will be the instrument of effecting much, in accomplishing the objects of the Bible Society in these parts.

The prices affixed to the scriptures sold in these parts must be very moderate. The Bible Society, indeed, in prosecuting its work of charity in the Levant, must expect to encounter a considerable loss. It is not alone the poverty of the inhabitants that will cause this: it is more particularly the deadness and apathy toward their spiritual interests in which they at present lie. This state, however, we may hope will not last long.

The books which I gave to Procopius for sale were the following: 83 Arabic psalters, two Arabic bibles, three Arabic testaments, 34 Greek testaments: all these he has sold. I gave him also a large quantity of Greek tracts: these he has distributed.

Obstacles to the Establishment of a Bible Society at Jerusalem.

The dissentions which unhappily subsist among the different bodies of Christians in Jerusalem oppose an insuperable obstacle to the establishment there, at present, of any efficient institution for the circulation of the scriptures.

Of that city, whose very name is "peace," and whose peaceful state should be the figure of the church's unity on earth, and of its rest in heaven (see Psalm cxxii), of that city the christian traveller is compelled to say:

If there be a spot in the world where the spirit of religious contention burns with greater fury than in another, that spot is Jerusalem!

The occupation of the holy places is the great object of contention. These are in the hands of the Turks, by whom the right of occupation is sold to the highest bidder. The Greeks and Armenians are friendly to the diffusion of the scriptures; nor do the Latins seem hostile to the circulation of their authorized versions.

Under existing circumstances, therefore, Mr. Connor says:

The best plan will be, that Procopius should be the general depositary of the scriptures here, in Romaic, Arabic, Russian, Bulgarian, Wallachian, Armenian, and Turkish in Greek and Armenian characters for the Christians of Anatolia. He undertakes to see them offered for sale; and is also willing to distribute, among the pilgrims and others, Greek and Arabic religious and Bible Society tracts.

Language and Schools of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem.

The language universally spoken throughout the patriarchate of Jerusalem is the Arabic. Schools are rare; consequently reading is not a very common attainment. The metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops, are all native Greeks, and reside in Jerusalem. Very few of them know any thing of Arabic, but maintain agents (natives of the country) at their dioceses, which they occasionally visit. The patriarch of Jerusalem always resides in Constantinople.

Armenian Patriarch at Jerusalem.

A few days after my arrival I visited the Armenian patriarch, and conversed with him on the Bible Society, and on the object of my visit to Jerusalem. Both pleased him; and he immediately requested me to send him 66 of the Armenian testaments which I had brought with me. He gave me four piastres apiece for them. He took them, he said, to present to his friends. He would give me no encouragement, however, to sell them openly. Before he will permit the public sale of them, he must have authoritative proof that the edition is sanctioned at Constantinople. This I will procure for him when I return thither.

Syrians, Copts, Abyssinians, and Jews at Jerusalem.

I have visited more than once the convents of the Syrians, Copts, and Abyssinians.

The Syrians (who are Nestorians from Mesopotamia) were pleased with the Syriac testaments, and told me that they would go off rapidly in Diarbekir and other places. I made a present of one of these testaments to their church library, and gave a couple to two of their priests,

who were on the point of returning to Merdin. The number of Syrians in Jerusalem is about 15.

The Abyssinians reside in the same convent with the Copts. Their chief priest informed me that there are in all about 20 Abyssinians in Jerusalem. Most of them have been settled here some time: they came hither originally as pilgrims, and were obliged to remain in Jerusalem for want of means to carry them back to their own country. The Abyssinian pilgrims are rare: sometimes years elapse and not one appears. This year one has arrived; he is from Gondar, and knows Mr. Pearce well. During my conversation with the priest, we sat in an arched excavation in the wall of the convent: before him lay a number of church books and fragments of the scriptures, in Ethiopic, beautifully written: they had been brought from Abyssinia, and the priest refused to sell any of them. The Abyssinians have no church of their own in Jerusalem, but perform their service in the chapels of the Copts or Armenians, with whom they are on friendly terms. They are chiefly supported (as well as the Copts) by the Armenians. As the Abyssinians are in the lowest state of poverty, I put 12 Ethiopic psalters into the hands of the priest, desiring him to distribute them gratuitously among his people: this he did immediately, while I was sitting with him; they all manifested their gratitude. Among them were several women who read the Ethiopic fluently: one of them was pointed out to me by the priest as the daughter of the present king of Abyssinia. I afterward went to view their little library, and found their books (all manuscripts, with the exception of two psalters, printed in London, given to them by Mr. Burckhardt) covered with dust, partly on shelves, and partly in a trunk in a ruined chamber. All the Abyssinian pilgrims have a ready access to these books, and may take them out to read whenever they please.

Among the Jews I have not been able to do any thing. The New Testament they reject with disdain, though I have repeatedly offered it to them for the merest trifle. As for the prophecies, they say the book is imperfect, and therefore they will not purchase: and as for the psalters, they tell me there is no want of them in Jerusalem. Had I brought complete Hebrew bibles with me, I could have sold many.

Celebration of the Passover at Jerusalem by the Latins and the Greeks.

The Latin and Greek Easters are now concluded. Their ceremonies have been very numerous. I shall transcribe from my journal what I have written on four of them.

Here I must pause, to give you, in a few words, some idea of the church of the holy sepulchre. It is a large building. In the middle, under the great cupola, stands an edifice of considerable size, containing the tomb, over which are suspended 44 lamps, always burning: of these 21 belong to the Greeks, 13 to the Catholics, six to the Armenians, and four to the Copts. Between the sepulchre and the sides of the church is a large space, open and free to all, the chapels of the different communions being in the sides of the church. Mount Calvary is within its walls. You ascend it by a flight of steps, and on its top are two small chapels belonging to the Greeks. The large chapel of the Greeks is the most splendid and richly ornamented. For a minute description of the church, I refer you to Maundrell and Chateaubriand.

On Palm Sunday (March the 26th) I went to see the ceremony of the Latins. After a considerable time had been spent in singing before the door of the sepulchre, the deputy superior of the Latin convent (the superior himself being in Cyprus) entered the sepulchre, with some priests, to bless the palm branches that lay there. When this was done he left the sepulchre, and, sitting on an elevated chair, received the palms which had been blessed from the hands of the priests. These came forward first, and knelt, one after the other, before the deputy superior, receiving from his hand (which they kissed) a branch of the consecrated palm. When this part of the ceremony was concluded, the crowd pressed forward to receive their palms. The confusion and tumult were excessive. The Turks,* with their sticks and whips, did all they could to restrain the impetuosity of the people; and had it not been for their great activity, the deputy superior would certainly have been overwhelmed by the crowd. When the palms had been distributed, and the confusion had in some measure subsided, the priests and some others walked three times in procession round the sepulchre, with lighted candles, incense, elevated crucifixes, and palms. They sang as they walked. When the procession was ended, an altar, splendidly ornamented, was placed before the

* There are always in the church, during the ceremonies, a considerable number of Turks, with sticks and whips, to keep the people in order. This appeared to me, at first, a rather tyrannical measure; but repeated visits to the church soon convinced me, that, without the interposition of the Turks, it would become the theatre of riot and disorder. These Turks (who are paid by the convents) guard the processions and clear the way for them.

door of the sepulchre, and mass was performed.

On Good Friday there was a grand procession and ceremony of the Latins, in the evening. It commenced with an Italian sermon, in the Catholic chapel, on the flagellation of Christ.* From this place they proceeded to the chapel where they say Christ's garments were taken from him: here was another sermon in Italian. They then ascended Mount Calvary; and passed first into the chapel which marks the spot where Christ was nailed to the cross; the large crucifix and image which they carried in the procession was here laid on the ground, and a Spanish sermon was pronounced over it. When this was finished, the crucifix was raised, and moved into the adjoining chapel of the elevation of the cross: here it was fixed upright behind the altar; a monk, standing by, preached for twenty minutes on the crucifixion; the sermon was in Italian, and when it was concluded two monks approached the cross, and partially enveloping the body of the image in linen, took off with a pair of pincers the crown of thorns from the head, kissed it, and laid it on a plate: the nails were then drawn out from the hands and feet with the same ceremony. The arms of the image were so contrived, that, on the removal of the nails which kept them extended, they dropped upon the sides of the body. The image was then laid on linen, and borne down from Calvary to the Stone of Unction, the spot where they say Christ's body was anointed: here the image was extended, and was perfumed with spices, fragrant water, and clouds of incense; the monks knelt round the stone, with large lighted candles in their hands; a monk ascended an adjoining pulpit, and preached a sermon in Arabic. The procession then went forward to the sepulchre, where the image was deposited, and a sermon preached in Spanish: this concluded the ceremony.

On the Easter Day of the Latins, which is the Palm Sunday of the Greeks, Armenians, &c. I went to the church early, and found it excessively crowded. Most of the people had remained there all night. The Catholic, Greek, and Armenian processions were long and splendid. In all the processions to-day, except that of the Catholics, palm branches were carried, and also banners with the various scenes of the Passion painted on them. The people were very eager to sanctify their palms, by touching the banners with them as they passed.

On the Greek Good Friday I went to the church, with the intention of spending the night there with the pilgrims, and of viewing the ceremonies. The Turkish guard at the gate was particularly strong, and they admitted none who did not chuse to pay twenty-five piastres (about 16*s.* 8*d.*) The firmân which I obtained at Acre from the Pacha, who is guardian of the holy sepulchre, saved myself and servant this expense. It is a general belief among the Greeks and Armenians, that on Easter eve a fire descends from heaven into the sepulchre. The eagerness of the Greeks, Armenians, and others, to light their candles at this holy fire, carried an immense crowd to the church, notwithstanding the sum which they were obliged to pay. About nine at night I retired to rest, in a small apartment in the church. A little before midnight the servant roused me to see the Greek procession. I hastened to the gallery of the church; the scene was striking and brilliant. The Greek chapel was splendidly illuminated; five rows of lamps were suspended in the dome, and almost every individual of the immense multitude held a lighted candle in his hand. The procession and subsequent service around the sepulchre were long and splendid.

I was awakened early in the following morning by the noise in the church; and on proceeding to my station in the gallery, I found the crowd below in a state of great confusion. Some were employed in carrying others on their backs round the sepulchre, others in dancing and clapping their hands, exclaiming in Arabic, "This is the tomb of our Lord!" Sometimes a man passed, standing upright on the shoulders of another; and I saw, more than once, four carried along in this manner, a little boy, seated, forming the fourth or topmost: others again were busy in chasing one another round the tomb, and shouting like madmen. Whenever they saw in the crowd a man who they thought could pay them, they seized and forcibly carried him in their arms two or three times round the church. The whole was a most lamentable profanation of the place! The same happens every year. The noise and confusion increased as the moment appointed for the apparition of the fire approached. At length the Turks, who had not hitherto interfered, began to brandish their whips, and to still, in some measure, the tumult. About noon, the governor of Jerusalem, with a part of his guard, entered the gallery. The eagerness and anxiety of the people were now excessive; they all pressed toward the sepulchre, each person holding a bundle of tapers in his hand. The chief agent of the Greek patriarch and an Armenian bishop had entered the sepulchre shortly before. All eyes were fixed on the gallery, watching for the governor's signal. He made it, and the fire appeared through one of the holes in the

* In their chapel the Catholics profess to shew the pillar where this took place.

building that covers the tomb! A man lighted his taper at the hallowed flame, and then pushed into the thickest of the crowd, and endeavoured to fight his way through. The tumult and clamour were great, and the man was nearly crushed to death by the eagerness of the people to light their tapers at his flame. In about twenty minutes every one, both in the galleries and below, men, women, and children, had their candles lighted. Many of them put their lighted candles to their faces, imagining that the flame would not scorch them: I perceived, however, by their grimaces, that they speedily discovered their mistake. They did not permit these tapers to burn long, reserving them for occasions of need. The power which they attribute to those candles that have been touched with the fire from heaven is almost unbounded; they suppose, for instance, that if overtaken by a storm at sea, they throw one of these candles into the waves, the tempest will immediately subside. They are chiefly valued, however, in consequence of a superstitious notion that if they are burned at the funeral of the individual, they will most assuredly save his soul from future punishment. To obtain these candles, and to undergo a second baptism in the waters of the Jordan, are the chief objects of the visit of the Greek pilgrims to Jerusalem.

What I have written will suffice to shew you what takes place annually round the tomb of Christ. May we not hope that the exertions of the Bible Society in the diffusion of the Scriptures, which the pilgrims will be enabled, in future, to purchase at the very gates of the sepulchre, and carry home to their families and friends, will tend progressively to inspire a purer and more exalted spirit of devotion!

Pilgrims at Jerusalem at the Passover of 1820.

The average number of Greek pilgrims is about 2,000; this year they are only 1,600. Of these pilgrims the majority are native Greeks, who speak and read Romaic; the next in number are the Greeks from Asia Minor, who speak and read the Turkish, but in the Romaic character; the third class consists of Russians; and the fourth and fifth of Wallachians and Bulgarians: few, however, of these pilgrims can read.

The Armenian pilgrims amount this year to about 1,300. The majority of them are from Anatolia, and speak nothing but Turkish. Very few of them can read.

I found, at the Armenian convent, a pilgrim from Calcutta. He speaks English with considerable fluency, and is a member of the Calcutta Bible Society. I found in his room some English religious tracts, printed at Serampore, which had been given him by Dr. Carey. He took twenty-three Armenian Testaments from me, to distribute in Jerusalem. He tells me, that an archbishop, a bishop, and a priest, have lately gone from Echmiazin to Calcutta, to study there, in order that, on their return, after three years, they may be able to open an academy in Echmiazin.

The average number of Copt pilgrims is about 200. This year only 150 arrived. Their appearance is very wretched.

The pilgrims that have visited Jerusalem this year may be thus summed up:

Greeks	1,600	
Armenians	1,300	
Copts	150	
Catholics	50	chiefly from Damascus.
Abyssinians	1	
Syrians	30	
Total	3,131	

Visit, with the Pilgrims, to the River Jordan.

I have been with the pilgrims to the river Jordan. We left Jerusalem about seven in the morning, accompanied by Messrs. Grey and Hyde, two English travellers.

A great portion of the pilgrims had preceded us. The streets of Jerusalem were all life and bustle. To avoid the confusion, we left the city by the gate of Bethlehem; and, passing along the north side, fell in with the train of pilgrims at the gate of St. Stephen. The scene was very lively. The path through which we passed, down Mount Moriah, across the valley of Jehoshaphat, and up the side of Olivet, was lined with people, who came to witness the procession. A Turkish band of music, leaving the gate of St. Stephen, and accompanied with banners, proceeded with us as far as a tree on Olivet, under which the governor of Jerusalem, with his court, was seated. Guns were fired at intervals.

In about three-quarters of an hour after we had started we passed through Bethany, a little miserable village; shortly after we descended into a deep valley. The appearance of the pilgrims, with the immense train of camels, horses, mules, &c. was here truly picturesque. The pilgrims, muleteers, and guards formed a body of about 2,300 persons. The country through which we passed was barren and desolate beyond description.

At length, after having crossed a number of hills, we descended into the plain of Jericho. In the midst of this plain appears a large verdant tract, like an Oasis in the desert; and here, embosomed in trees, stands the wretched mud-built

village of Jericho. About half-past twelve we arrived on the edge of the Oasis, and encamped. A large extent of ground was covered with the tents. An able artist might have made a very interesting picture of the scene; he would have introduced the numerous and variously-coloured tents, the diversified costumes of the pilgrims, the Turkish horse soldiers, with their elegant dress and long spears, galloping across the plain, with camels and horses reposing. We spent the remainder of the day here. About half-past three the next morning we all set out, by torch-light, for the Jordan. The appearance of the pilgrims, moving in numerous detached parties with their flambeaux across the plain, was singular and striking.

The sun rose shortly before we arrived at the brink of the river; there men, women and children stripped, and plunged into the water. Many employed themselves while in the river in washing, and thus sanctifying the linen which they destined for their grave-clothes.

The Jordan, at the spot where the pilgrims bathed, is beautifully picturesque; its breadth may be about twenty yards, and it is shaded on both sides by the thick foliage of closely planted trees. The water appeared turbid, and was not deep.

Some Turkish horsemen dashed through the river, and rode to and fro in the grove on the opposite side, to protect the pilgrims from the guns of the Bedouins, many of whom were assembled to watch the ceremony.

On retiring from the water, the pilgrims employed themselves in cutting branches from the trees, to carry home with them, as memorials of the Jordan. They then mounted their beasts, and returned to their former station in the plain.

Our party set off from the Jordan, with Prince Avaloff (a Georgian) and his suite, to the Dead Sea, where we arrived in about two hours and a half. We rambled about for some time on the borders of this lake, which covers the ashes of Sodom and Gomorrah. I tasted the water, and found it excessively nauseous. Some of the party bathed.

On our return we traversed the fertile part of the plain, passed through the village of Jericho, and returned to our tents about noon. Most of the pilgrims had already started for Jerusalem. After taking a slight refreshment, we returned to the city by the same way that we had come, and entered by the gate of St. Stephen.

Remarks on Jerusalem.

Jerusalem is a considerable place. The most beautiful building within its wall is the mosque of Omar, which stands on the site of Solomon's Temple. The Turks have a singular reverence for this mosque, and will not permit a Christian even to set his foot in the large grassy area which surrounds it.

The walks which I most frequent are those that lead down the valley of Jehoshaphat, by the fountains of Siloah, or those that run along the side of Olivet. From the side of Olivet you have a very commanding view of Jerusalem. The mosque of Omar appears particularly fine from this situation. The greater part of the surrounding country is most desolate and dreary. Hills of white parched rock, dotted here and there with patches of cultivated land, every where meet and offend the eye.

In the north of Palestine are many beautiful and fertile spots; but not in Judea.

Bethlehem.

I have spent a day or two in Bethlehem and its neighbourhood. Under the Latin convent at Bethlehem they shew three altars, said to mark the spot where Christ was born, where the manger stood, and where the magi adored. These altars are splendidly adorned, and illuminated with many lamps.

The men of Bethlehem have peculiar privileges. They alone of all Christians subject to the Turks are permitted to wear the white turban, and to carry arms. They are fine men, and have an air of boldness and independence not commonly met with in the Christians of these countries. Their government is a kind of democracy, and their chiefs are elected from among themselves. The Bethlehemites are perpetually at war with the Turks of Hebron.

From Aleppo, under date of June the 26th, Mr. Connor continues the account of his proceedings after he left Jerusalem.

Saide.

It was my intention to go direct from Jerusalem to Damascus, by way of Napolose and Tiberias; but the disturbed state of the country about Napolose, occasioned by the presence of the Pacha of Damascus, who was making his rounds to collect the tribute,* caused me reluctantly to

* A few days before my departure from Jerusalem, the Pacha arrived there from Napolose, and, according to custom, pitched his tent outside the walls. A large body of troops accompanies him. One of his soldiers, a Christian Albanese, impelled by curiosity, had the imprudence to set his foot within the walls of the mosque of the temple. He was discovered; a tumult was raised—and the Pacha was informed of the soldier's crime. He immediately despatched one of his slaves, with orders to put the soldier to death wherever he should find him. A few hours after, I saw the body of the poor fellow lying in the street, naked and mangled, and exposed to the insults of the Turks. His head was nearly severed from his body, and one of his hands had been cut through with a sabre.

alter my plans, and thus to resign the hopes which I had indulged, of gleaning some further particulars respecting the Samaritans.

On the 19th of April I left Jerusalem, and proceeded to Rama, and from thence across the luxuriant plain of Sharon, and by Cæsarea and the foot of Carmel, to Acre. After a few days repose in Acre, I rode forward, by way of Sour, to Saide, where I had a second conference with our friend Mr. Bertrand. You may remember, that when in Saide, on my way to Jerusalem, I was so happy as to become acquainted with this gentleman, who most willingly undertook to distribute the Scriptures, with the assistance of his friends, throughout the diocese of Saide, Mount Lebanon, and in Damascus. I found, in this my second visit, that he had already been active in opening a path for their circulation; he had corresponded with several of his friends on the subject, who promised to assist him as far as they were able. Among the rest he had conferred with the Bishop of Saide, who resides in Lebanon. The bishop assured him of his most hearty co-operation, but with this proviso, that the text should exactly agree with that authorized in Rome. On this subject I shall speak more fully toward the close of my letter.

Der el Kamr, the Capital of the Druses.

From Saide I proceeded to Der el Kamr, the metropolis of the Druses, on Mount Lebanon. Mr. Bertrand had given me a letter to his brother, physician to the Emir Bechir, and this gentleman introduced me to the prince. I sat some time with him, and conversed on various subjects, Mr. Bertrand acting as interpreter. The prince made many inquiries about England; and respecting his friend Sir Sydney Smith, who formerly saved him from the vengeance of Djezzar, pacha of Acre. Since that period the prince has always manifested an affectionate attachment to the English. He ordered an apartment to be prepared for me in the palace at Der el Kamr.

The prince rarely visits his metropolis: he resides at his palace of Btedyn, about half an hour's ride from the town. The occasion of his being at this time in Der el Kamr, was to receive the pelisse, which is annually sent to him from Constantinople, as a renewed investiture of his office of Emir.

State of the Druses.

The number of the Druses may be about 70,000; of these 20,000 men are capable of bearing arms.

The Druses are divided into two grand classes: that of the "Akkals," or *intelligent*; and that of the "Djahels," or *ignorant*.

The Akkals, in number about ten thousand, form the sacred order, and are distinguishable by their white turbans, the emblem of purity. Every Thursday evening the Akkals assemble together in their oratories, and perform their religious rites: what these rites are no one but themselves knows. Their ceremonies are enveloped in the profoundest mystery; during the performance of them they place guards around the spot, to prevent the approach of the profane; their wives are permitted to be present; if any of the uninitiated dared to witness any part of their sacred rites, instant death would on discovery be the reward of their temerity. All the Akkals are permitted to marry. The chief of the order resides in a village called El Mutuá. The title and privileges of the members are not necessarily handed down from father to son. When arrived at a certain age, every individual who wishes it, and whose conduct has not been stained with any flagrant vice, may, after passing through some initiatory ceremonies, enter the order. At the funeral of an Akkal, the principal of the priests who happens to be present demands of the by-standers their testimony of the conduct of the deceased during his life: if their testimony be favourable, he addresses the deceased with the words, "God be merciful to thee;" if otherwise, the address is omitted. The funerals of the Akkals, as well as those of the other Druses, are always very numerously attended. The Akkals bear arms only in defence of their country, and never accompany an invading army.

The Djahels, who form by far the most numerous class, perform no religious rites whatever, unless when circumstances oblige them to assume the appearance of Mahomedans; on these occasions they enter the mosques, and recite their prayers with the Turks. They consider both Jesus Christ and Mahomet as impostors, and cherish an equal dislike to Christians and Turks. They believe that the Deity was incarnated in the person of Hakem, caliph of Egypt, and that he will shortly appear again. He is to come, they think, from China; and to meet, fight with, and utterly destroy all his enemies, at a place called the "Black Stone."

The Druses regard the Chinese as belonging to their sect, and as the most exemplary members of it in the world.

They believe in the transmigration of souls; and that, according to the character of the individual, in his first journey through life, will be the nature of the body which his soul will animate in a future state of existence: if his con-

duct has been fair and honourable, his soul at his death will pass into and vivify the body of him who is destined to fill a respectable station in life: if, on the other hand, his conduct has been evil, his soul will enter the body of a horse, a mule, an ass, &c. Those who distinguish themselves by noble and meritorious actions, and shine by their virtues in their career through life, will, as the highest recompense of their merits, pass after death into the bodies of Chinese Druses.

I inquired of Mr. Bertrand if it was true that the Druses worshipped a calf: he said that he had questioned many of them about it, and they all denied it: "Do you suppose," they asked, "that we would worship, as our god, the image of an animal whose flesh we eat, and of whose skin we make our shoes?"

Schools are pretty frequent. The Akkals are generally the masters; and are paid by their pupils. They teach reading and writing. The book generally used as an exercise for the children, is the korân. In some villages, where the only schools are those of the Christians, the Druses send their children thither, where they are taught to read the Psalms of David.

I had been told that there was a great number of Christians among the Druses: this, however, I find is not the case. The Emir Bechir, with his family and some of the other nobles of the nation, have received baptism, have their children baptized, have chapels in their houses, and hear mass every Sunday. The rest of the natives are hostile to the Christians.

The Emir has retained his situation for upward of thirty years. He wears the green robe of a Sherif, or one of the descendants of Mahomet; and has the exterior of a Turk. He never enters a mosque, but has a chapel in his palace at Btedyn, where service is regularly performed by a Maronite priest. In conformity with his Christian principles, he has only one wife, by whom he has several children living.

Most promising Means of benefiting the Druses.

I scarcely know what means would be the most eligible to accomplish our wish of meliorating the religious state of this people.

We must, I think, begin with their neighbours, the Maronites. The diffusion of the Bible throughout the Kesrouan (which, I trust, we shall be able to commence ere long) may possibly excite some of the Druses to purchase the book, on account of its cheapness, and the facility of procuring it; and the perusal of it, by God's blessing, may open their eyes to the errors of their creed.

The improvement of the school system of the Maronites would be a most important preliminary step toward the enlightening of the Druses. The introduction of school books calculated to expand the ideas and to imbue the mind with the elements of general knowledge and of religious tracts, interesting as well as instructive, would tend, by raising the standard of knowledge among the Maronites, to diffuse gradually a portion of its beneficial influence among the Druses, with whom they are in intimate communication. Great numbers of Marouites are indeed mingled with the Druses, and dwell in their villages.

We might thus, I think, reasonably expect that the light, kindled by our exertions in the Kesrouan, would spread and brighten over the mountains of the Druses, and gradually dissolve the prejudices that bind this singular people to their notions.

Beirout.

From Der el Kamr I proceeded along the mountains, through a succession of beautiful and romantic scenes, to Beirout. Here I found eight cases of the scriptures, which Mr. Jowett had sent me from Alexandria: part of these I sent to Jerusalem, part to Saide, and part I forwarded to Latichea, to await my arrival there. During my stay of two days in Beirout, I sold several Arabic bibles and psalters. I drew up an agreement with our agent, Signor Laurella, who will do what he can for us in Beirout and its neighbourhood.

Interview with the Syrian Patriarch (late Archbishop) Giarve, at Der el Sharfi.

I then set out for the convent of patriarch (late archbishop) Giarve. His convent is universally called in the country Der el Sharfi. After passing for some hours along a rugged, steep, and difficult path among the mountains, we arrived, about three in the afternoon, at the foot of an eminence, on the side of which, and near to its wooded summit, stands the convent of Santa Maria Della Liberatrice. The situation of the convent is noble and commanding, overlooking a large tract of mountain scenery, the town of Beirout, a long line of coast, and a wide sweep of the Mediterranean. The convent itself is not yet completed. Its chapel is small, and is hung round with a great number of little pictures of saints and scripture scenes. It was pleasing to hear, in the evening, the sound of the various convent bells in the neighbouring mountains, which summoned the people to vespers.

Here I left my mules and servant, and proceeded forward alone and on foot. The patriarch received me in the kindest manner, and I remained with him till the following morning. I found him rather

indisposed, in consequence of a recent fall from his horse.

The patriarch greatly regrets the accident which retards the arrival of his printing press. It was so seriously injured in the voyage to Smyrna, that it is probable no one but its maker and inventor, Mr. Clymer, will be able to repair it. As soon as it arrives, he will commence the printing of the Carshun scriptures, and will occasionally issue tracts for the spiritual instruction of his flock, which is very numerous and widely scattered throughout Syria, Mesopotamia, and other quarters.

The archbishop was elevated to the patriarchal seat about a month before my visit.

In reply to inquiries respecting the Maronites by whom he is surrounded, the patriarch told me that they would gladly receive the Arabic scriptures, in an edition that would stand the test of a rigid examination. They may amount to 80,000 souls. Reading is a very general attainment among them, and almost every village has its school. In their schools, as in those of the other christians in Syria, nothing is taught but reading, writing, and the catechism. The psalter and some theological dissertations are the only books used in their schools.

Convent of Mar-Hanna Souère.

Finding that a prolonged stay in the patriarch's convent would, under present circumstances, be fruitless, himself being indisposed, his press not come, and his convent undergoing repairs, I took my leave on the morning of the 4th of May, and proceeded to the convent of Mar-Hanna Souère, where the Arabic printing press is. The monks of this convent, who are Greek catholics, received me very kindly. I purchased several of their books, and then went to see their printing apparatus. They have only one press, consequently the work proceeds but slowly. On the numerous saints' days of their calendar they do not work, so that the average number of volumes which they may issue in the course of a year may amount, they said, to about 180; of these the greater part are psalters. Seven persons are employed at the press. The books are bound in the convent, which contains 35 individuals: of these eight only are monks, the remainder being laics and servants. All the profits resulting from the printing establishment go to the patriarch of the Greek catholics, who resides at Zouk, and he employs the money in the service of his flock.

Damascus.

I proceeded from Mar-Hanna direct to Damascus; and, after having descended Lebanon, crossed the fine valley of Bekaa, and traversed the dreary solitudes of Anti-Lebanon; arrived in that city about two in the afternoon of May the 8th.

I had brought a letter from the archbishop of Cyprus for Seraphim, patriarch of Antioch, who resides in Damascus. I sent this letter to the patriarch with one of the Corfu tracts, and called on him a day or two after. The patriarch received me in the most friendly manner. The system and operations of the Bible Society delighted him. He will encourage and promote, to the utmost of his power, the sale and distribution of the scriptures throughout the patriarchate. As a proof of his earnestness in this cause, the next day he ordered a number of letters to be prepared and dispatched to his archbishops and bishops, urging them to promote the objects of the Bible Society in their respective stations. As soon as the scriptures arrive in Damascus, the patriarch will make it known to the people, by ordering it to be announced to them in the different churches.

On my expressing a wish to have an Arabic version of the Greek tract on the Bible Society, which was printed in Corfu, the patriarch said that he would procure it for me; and before my departure from Damascus, he had sent the tract to a friend in Beirout, fully competent to the task. This translation will be sent to me to Constantinople, when I shall forward it to England for publication. The diffusion of this tract in Arabic will smooth the way for our future operations in these parts.

The patriarch will correspond with our consul in Tripoli, Signor Catziflis, who is a Greek. He gave me a letter to him; and another to Abu Ibrahim, one of the Greek secretaries of the governor of Tripoli, recommending me and my cause to their attention.

The Greeks under the patriarch of Antioch may amount to 20,000; and of these about 4,000 are in Damascus. The rest of the christian population of Damascus consists of Catholics, Latins, Maronites, Greeks, &c. 16,000, Armenians 150, Nestorians 70. This is a rough calculation. It is impossible to know the exact number.

Mr. Bertrand, of Saide, will appoint an agent at Damascus, who will offer the scriptures to all the Christians, except the Greeks, who will be supplied by their patriarch. The fathers of the Latin convent where I lodged, all Spaniards, expressed their joy at the prospect of soon receiving a supply of Arabic scriptures for their flock. The text, however, they say, must agree with that of the Propaganda edition.

The Jews of Damascus may amount to 2,500. The Jews throughout the Pachalics of Damascus and Acre possess more

liberty than in most parts of Turkey. The prime ministers of the two pachas are Jews and brothers, and by their power and influence, which are great, shield their nation to a considerable degree from oppression and violence.

Tripoli.

After a stay of ten days in Damascus I began to move toward Tripoli. The war in Balbec obliged us to follow the great caravan road. After a dreary ride of five days along the edge of the desert, we arrived at Homs, on the Orontes; turning thence to the west, we arrived in three days more at Tripoli. I lodged with our aged consul, Signor Catziflis. He will do his best for us, both in the town and its neighbourhood, and among the shipping. Signor Catziflis is in correspondence with the patriarch of the Maronites, and will thus be able to combine his efforts with those of Messrs. Laurella and Bertrand, in Beirout and Saide, to circulate the scriptures in the Kesrouan.

Aleppo.

In order to avoid a hot and fatiguing ride of four days along the shore, I hired a small vessel at Tripoli, which carried me up to Latichea in 32 hours. Here I finished my business with our consul, Signor Elias, a Greek, and then set out for Aleppo, where I arrived in six days.

Immediately on my arrival, I engaged a man to offer the scriptures, which I had brought with me, for sale in various parts of the city; and am happy to inform you, that he has sold a considerable number of Hebrew, Syriac, Greek, Turkish, and French testaments. I had only two Hebrew bibles (Simon's edition), which were immediately sold; and if I had had a hundred of them I could have parted with them easily. Several Jews called on me to inquire if I had the scriptures in Arabic, but in the Hebrew character; they told me that such an edition would have a great sale among the Jews in Syria: this is worthy the consideration of the Committee of the Bible Society. Numbers have inquired if I had the scriptures in Carshun and Armenian.

I have made a visit to the Maronite bishop here, and presented him with a Syriac testament. The book pleased him much, though he observed there was some trifling difference between it and the edition in general use. He told me, however, that as none but the priests read the Syriac, the scriptures in Arabic and Carshun would be most in request.

The Christian population of Aleppo may be thus enumerated:—Greek catholics 14,000, Maronites 2,000, Syrian catholics 5,000, Nestorians 100, Armenian catholics 6,000, Armenian schismatics (as they are called) 2,000, Greeks under the patriarch of Antioch 500.

Mr. Benjamin Barker, English pro-consul here, will receive the books from our depôts in Constantinople or Smyrna, and will cause them to be offered for sale in Aleppo, Antioch, and other places in the Pachalic; and also, by means of some merchants here, in various parts of Anatolia and Mesopotamia. He will also open a correspondence with Mr. Rich, our resident in Bagdad, and will send him some bibles and testaments on trial.

A few days ago I was introduced to Mr. Fornetty, our consul in Scanderoon. This town is in the diocese of Tarsus, and the bishop frequently spends some time there. Mr. Fornetty will do what he can for us in Scanderoon, Tarsus, Bylan, Adana, and throughout the whole diocese. I gave him several copies of the Greek Bible Society tract for distribution; and some copies of the scriptures as an experiment. These he has sent to Antioch and other places. Mr. Fornetty will correspond with Mr. Barker.

Propaganda Edition of the Arabic Bible exclusively acceptable in Syria.

The Bible Society is, I believe, preparing a new edition of the Arabic scriptures. All that I have seen and heard during my travels in Syria has led me to the firm conviction, that no edition whatever of the Arabic bible, which differs in any respect from the text sanctioned in Rome, will be accepted in these countries. I have been assured by many who admire the Bible Society, that it will never attain its object in Syria, till it sends out a simple re-print of the Arabic of the Propaganda edition.

I have conversed with many of the catholic ecclesiastics on the Bible Society, and its labours of christian charity, and never have I heard one voice lifted up against it; all that they require is, that the edition be conformable to the authorized text. This text (I have several times made the inquiry) is UNIVERSALLY INTELLIGIBLE: all can understand it. Till we obtain this grand desideratum, the labours of the agents of the Bible Society in Syria will irritate and rouse into active opposition many whom we would gladden with the word of eternal life, and who would receive it from our hands with joy and thankfulness, were it to be presented to them in a form sanctioned by their church.

These considerations will, I am sure, have weight with the Bible Society, and will cause them to adopt the speediest measures for imparting the heavenly boon to Syria. The Arabic psalter, lately issued by the Bible Society, has proved most acceptable here in Syria: it will have a rapid sale. It has been suggested to me, that it would be advisable to print an Arabic new testament in a volume by itself.

We are happy to state, that the edition of the Arabic scriptures to which Mr. Connor alludes as under preparation by the British and Foreign Bible Society, is precisely that which he states as exclusively acceptable among the christians of Syria. It is a reprint of the Propaganda edition, on the correction of which Professor Macbride of Oxford, and Professor Lee of Cambridge, are bestowing unwearied attention. The new testament is just completed. On the communication to the committee of these dispatches from Mr. Connor, they directed 1,000 copies of the testament to be forwarded without delay to the Mediterranean, and these will be followed by ample supplies.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

(*Continued from Page* 233.)

In relation to the Pindarees, the late war in India was, on our part, offensive in its origin; deliberate preparations having been made to chastise the predatory hordes for their incursions, and crush the entire association, by penetrating to the remote seats whither they retired with their spoil, and whence they issued as soon as the bands, agreeing to sally on some new aggression, could be again collected at a common station under a general leader. But in relation to the Mahrattas, the war was involuntary and undesigned, spreading over the distant parts of a great field, as the separate armies of a secret confederacy opened a hostile fire on the British forces with the suddenness of lightning: for example, the battles of Poona and Nagpoor were purely defensive.

In the previous part of the "Indian Retrospect" we have not cited any authorities, because, where the notices are so short, a catalogue of references would sometimes occupy more room than the facts stated; but in sketching the events of the late Pindaree and Mahratta war, our obligations to Mr. Prinsep's historical work are so great and many, and so undivided with any other publication, that it would be an act of injustice not distinctly to avow that his book has been our principal guide; his access to the archives of the supreme government in India our best founded dependence.

In 1814, on the eve of the Nepaul war, the Governor-general had transmitted to the authorities at home a strong representation of the formidable numbers of the Pindaree hordes, and the rapidly augmenting power of the chiefs under whose ascendancy the predatory association began to take a united direction; some of their leaders were either Patan princes, or had seized the territories of Patan and Rajpoot houses. Having shewn that the British interests were exposed to imminent danger by the progressive increase of these irregular masses of military strength, which no civil compact could restrain, the Marquis of Hastings was waiting to receive the sanction of his political superiors to a system of measures for suppressing this growing evil; nor expected that any new experiment on the forbearance of the Indian Government would demand recourse to active operations before the Board and Court in England could communicate with the Council of Calcutta on the subject of this representation. Towards the close of the rainy season in 1815, after surveying the upper provinces, he returned to the Presidency, more fully convinced than ever that, to secure the peace of central India without the charge of annual preparations for defence, it was necessary to apply the unreduced strength of the armies in the field, as soon as they could become dis-

posable, in reducing and annihilating the predatory hordes. But, at the close of the Nepaul war, the expected warrant for this course had not arrived from England; the question was therefore referred a second time to the authorities to whom the Governor-general is responsible, and meanwhile every reduction was made in the military establishments consistent with keeping the army prepared for operation.

On the side of the Pindarees, the *dussera* of 1815 had been celebrated, in Cheetoo's cantonment at Nemawur, by a greater concourse of those adventurers than had ever before assembled at one point. An expedition, in which every chief was to share, brought horsemen from every durrah. Previous to 14th October a body of nearly 8,000 crossed the Nerbudda, and took a southward direction: it soon broke into two parties; one of these passed the valley of the Taptee, and on the 24th October had its bivouac surprised by Maj. Frazer, commanding about one hundred of the Nizam's horse and three hundred reformed infantry. The infantry fired several volleys, inflicting some loss on the Pindarees, before they could gallop off and disappear: but the horse would neither attack nor pursue, nor even join in collecting the booty. The inefficiency of the Nizam's cavalry induced the supreme government, by the influence of the Resident, to have it soon after reformed on a plan drawn by Capt. Sydenham. The party of Pindarees, which were thus disturbed without being dispersed, continued their depredations in a southerly direction to the banks of the Krishna.

The other party had turned south-eastward; in its flying incursion it visited Ramtikee and Choupara, in the Nagpoor dominions; then it traversed the Nizam's territories from north to south till it also reached the Krishna. The territories of the Madras Presidency lay on the southern bank, and were preserved from devastation only by the accident of the river continuing unfordable by horses so unusually late as the 20th of November. The freebooters then turned eastward, plundering the populous country on the fertile banks of the Krishna for several miles, and committing every kind of enormity. After approaching the frontier of Masulipatam, they shaped their course northward, and countermarched along the lines of the Godaveree and Wurda, passing to the east of all Colonel Doveton's positions, and making good their return to Nemawur with an immense booty, collected in the Nizam's dominions with absolute impunity. The prize obtained in this *luhbur* was so valuable, that merchants were sent for from Oojain to purchase many of the articles, those residing at Nemawur not being sufficiently wealthy.

Elated with this success, a meeting was proclaimed for concerting a second expedition; and about the 4th February 1816, a body of ten thousand Pindarees, under different leaders, again crossed from Nemawur, and took the route by which the former party had returned. On the 10th March, it reached the western frontier of the Company's district of Masulipatam; from this point it turned westward, and next day, marching thirty-eight miles, plundered ninety-two villages, committing horrible cruelties on the unarmed inhabitants. On the 12th, after another march of the same length, in which they destroyed fifty-four villages, the horde arrived at the civil station of Guntoor. The Government treasure and persons of the British Residents were protected at the collector's office by a few troops, aided by some invalids retained for civil duties; the rest of the town, including the houses of all the civil offices, was

plundered. Before night the Pindarees had moved off with what they could get. Striking westward, through part of the Kuddapa district, they marched fifty-two miles the next day. This body of marauders continued twelve days within the Company's frontier, and on the 22d March retired across the Krishna.

The Pindarees this season, while committing the most wanton ravages against the territories of the Nizam and the British Government, respected those of the Mahratta chiefs. This, connected with the communication which an agent of the Peishwa had with the Pindarees in 1815, at Cheetoo's encampment, furnished strong grounds for concluding that there was a secret concert between them.

On the 17th March 1816, died Mahommed, Nuwab of Bopaul; who was succeeded by his son, Nuzur Mahommed, a very young man. On the 22d of the same month, the death of Ragoojee Bhoosla, Rajah of Nagpoor, was followed by the accession of his only son, Pursajee Bhoosla.

In the course of 1816, indirect overtures from the young Nuwab of Bopaul were made to the British Government, which might have led to a protecting alliance; but the Marquis of Hastings having determined to adhere to the line of policy which seemed most acceptable to the authorities in England, these advances were answered by expressions of courtesy and goodwill, while any act which might renew the negociation was studiously avoided; and, in 1817, an agent of the Nuwab went over to Nagpoor, and delivered to Mr. Jenkins, the resident, a written proposition, soliciting that his state might be admitted to British protection on the terms offered to Vizier Mohammed. A letter from the Nuwab himself to Mr. Wauchope, the political agent in Bundelkund, repeated the same overture. On reference to the Supreme Government, it was still determined not to contract a new alliance, which, while it extended our influence, would oblige us to interfere in the event of war between Bopaul and the Mahrattas. But the Marquis of Hastings recorded his own opinion in favour of a more decisive system, and submitted the question to the authorities in England.

Meanwhile affairs were hastening to a crisis at the court of Nagpoor. The new Rajah, Pursajee Bhoosla, from a combination of physical and mental defects, was incapable of conducting the government. In his early life his disposition had been flighty, and impatient of control; and now his mind was imbecile, and frequently so wandering as to be insensible to present events; moreover, a recent sickness had deprived him of sight, and a stroke of the palsy had left him completely bedridden. The next heir was Moodajee Bhoosla, commonly called Appa Saheb, son of the late Rajah's brother. But a party in the court of Nagpoor formed a scheme for investing the regency in Buka Baee, the favourite wife of the deceased Rajah. In order to surmount this opposition to his claim, Appa Saheb made overtures to the British Resident at Nagpoor, proposing to accept the treaty of alliance before offered to Rajoogee, and to receive a subsidiary force, on condition of being supported as regent. These intrigues and divisions had a direct tendency to introduce a foreign influence at the invitation of one or other of the conflicting parties. If we refrained from stepping forward, it was to be feared that either Sindhea or the Peishwa, or some of the Pindaree leaders, would succeed in establishing themselves, to our perpetual exclusion. In the month of April, the Supreme Government resolved to embrace this opportunity to form a subsidiary alliance

with Nagpoor; and Mr. Jenkins was instructed to inquire into the precise degree of Pursajee's incapacity, and into the comparative claims of the nephew, as presumptive heir by the Mahratta law of succession, weighed against those of an infant, the grandson of the late Rajah Rajoogee by a daughter; after which, if he found it right and practicable, he was empowered to conclude the alliance which Appa Saheb, had solicited. The division of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, under Colonel Doveton, was placed at Mr. Jenkins's disposal, in case the pending negociation or the expected treaty should require its support. By the terms proposed to the late Rajah, the Bhoosla state was to be incorporated in the league for the defence of the Dekkan, already subsisting between the British Government, the Nizam, and the Peishwa. For this object, an effective contingent of not less than four battalions of infantry, and a regiment of cavalry, with adequate artillary, was to be provided by the court of Nagpoor, and kept constantly prepared to act with the British subsidiary force; of which contingent the Bhoosla was to contribute to the expense. He was to negociate with other states only in concert with the British Government, and to abide its arbitration in case of disputes with other powers. Before these instructions reached the Resident, Appa Saheb had contrived to introduce a body of his retainers into the fort of Nagpoor, and, with the concurrence of the Rajah himself, had seized the person of Durmajee, the director of the adverse faction, with his public and private treasures. Three days afterwards Appa Saheb was publicly seated on the Guddee, and solemnly declared, by the Rajah himself, to be vested with the sole conduct of public affairs, under the title of *Naub-o-Mohktar*, deputy with full powers. The English Resident was present at the ceremony, and, in the name of the Government he represented, congratulated the Regent.

When Appa Saheb had quietly attained this elevated station, Naroba, the chitnavese or secretary of state, admonished his master that if he wished to be served zealously, he must follow the policy of Rajogee, and cultivate a union with the other Mahratta states, directed against the British ascendancy. He also proposed to revive an intrigue which Pursaram Rao, a wily Mahratta, had persuaded the deceased Rajah to put in train; which had for its object, through the agency of English gentlemen returning home, to open a direct communication with the king of England, in order to procure the restoration of the provinces of Cuttack and Berar, for a present consideration of 30 lacks of rupees. Pursaram had obtained considerable sums from the former government of Nagpoor, under pretence of commencing this project; and Naroba, in giving this advice, was the sanguine dupe of this impostor. The Regent, however, distrusting Naroba, communicated what had passed to the British Resident, and offered to contract the subsidiary alliance which was pending at the moment of his elevation. This disclosure he made on the 22d of April, at the same time consulting Mr. Jenkins about the removal of Naroba from office. Mr. Jenkins agreed to meet negotiators on the part of Appa Saheb, without waiting for fresh orders from his own Government; and on the 24th, Nagoo Punt, the Regent's private dewan, and Nerayun Pundit, a minister of the late Rajah who had early joined his party, had a conference with Mr. Jenkins at the residency. On the same evening Appa Saheb himself sent for the Resident's moonshee, and after mentioning his desire to contract the alliance, declared that besides the four bat-

talions and a regiment of cavalry before proposed to be stationed on the Nerbudda, he must have another battalion at Nagpoor for his personal security. Mr. Jenkins received explicit instructions on the 25th of April; and at a further conference on the 27th, produced a Persian draft of the treaty proposed to Rajoogee. The basis of the negotiation was at once agreed to: the strength of the subsidiary force was fixed at six battalions and a regiment of cavalry; the force which Appa Saheb desired to retain at Nagpoor being augmented to two battalions, at the instance of the Resident, to secure the British cantonment from surprise. It was arranged that the Nagpoor government should contribute seven lacks and a half of rupees as the field charges of this force, and should always keep on foot a contingent of 3,000 horse and 2,000 foot. In order that the treaty might include a recognition of the authority of the Regent, it was agreed that it should purport to be concluded "with Moodajee "Bhoosla (Appa Saheb), exer- "cising with full powers all the "functions of the government on "behalf of the Maha-raja Pursajee "Bhoosla." Mr. Jenkins further engaged that the Governor-general's letter, on its mutual ratification, should contain a distinct assurance of support to Appa Saheb's regency, so long as Pursajee might remain in his present state of mental incapacity.

The Mahratta negotiators, taking another position on the ground of the respect due to the Hindoo religion, were urgent to introduce a stipulation that cows and bullocks should not be killed within the Nagpoor territory: but this was rejected as unusual, and they accepted a verbal assurance that the custom which prevailed at Poona should as well be observed here, and no cows or bullocks be killed within the city itself; but the troops when in the field, or at a distance, were not to be restricted on this point. All the written stipulations having been finally adjusted, the treaty was executed on the 27th of May. Appa Saheb's signature was affixed the same night at the house of Nagoo Punt, with an understanding that it should not be made public until the approach of the subsidiary force from Ellickpoor, which Mr. Jenkins had promised should be in readiness to support the compact if necessary. On the 15th of June the treaty was ratified by the Governor-gen. in council.

Meanwhile Col. Doveton, commanding the Ellickpoor force, whom the Resident had apprized of the progressive negotiation, sent a detachment of the strength specified in the treaty, under the command of Col. Walker, 3d Madras cavalry. This division arrived within one march from Nagpoor on the 8th of June; there the main body halted, while a brigade of two battalions, under Lieut.col. Scott, marched into the Bhoosla capital on the 10th, Col. Walker accompanying them. The treaty had been published in the city on the preceding day. As soon as it was known, two independent parties in the court, who had not suspected that it was even in agitation, complained loudly of its having been concluded without consulting them. Not only Naroba and his faction, but the Baees of the Muhal, affirmed that it had been a condition of their acquiescence in the nomination of Appa Saheb to the regency, that they should be consulted on all affairs of importance: not that they objected to the terms of the treaty, for they patriotically avowed that they would have granted more advantageous terms to the British Resident, and had even made overtures to that effect; their opposition was founded on their exclusion from the councils of the state. So virulent and menacing was the dissatisfaction and enmity

of his offended friends, that on the 27th of June, Appa Saheb, fearing their rancorous hostility, went to reside at the garden-house adjoining the new cantonment of our brigade from Ellickpoor, as the only place where he could feel himself in security.

The circumstances under which the first connection of the British Government with the state of Jypoor was formed in 1803, and broken off in 1806, are recorded in the *Political History of India*, by Sir John Malcolm.* Mr. Prinsep observes, that one good effect of that publication was, that it produced a revolution in the sentiments of those intrusted with the home administration of our Indian empire. In conformity with the system of policy enjoined by their predecessors, the compact with Jypoor framed in 1803 had been dissolved in 1806, and the principality abandoned to the oppression and exactions of the Mahrattas and Patans. Regretting this step of retrograde policy, the Secret Committee, on 23d Dec. 1813, issued orders from England for again taking it under protection. In Sept. 1815, after returning from the western provinces, the Gov. gen. prepared to carry the measure into effect: but the renewal of the Nepaul war intervened, and compelled him to postpone it. In March 1816, the increasing distresses of Jypoor produced an earnest application from its Rajah to be received under the shield of British protection. On the 20th April 1816, the Governor-gen. in council instructed Mr. Metcalfe, the Resident at Delhi, through whom the overtures were received, to propose in return a treaty corresponding with that offered to Bopaul in 1814-15, except that Jypoor, having greater resources, must engage, as soon as its prosperity could be restored, to bear a greater proportion of the charge incurred in defending it. At the same time military arrangements were made for drawing adequate detachments to different points, which would amount to a display of 40,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry ready to co-operate. When Purtaub Sing, the Rajah of Jypoor, made the overture, Ameer Khan, at the head of the Patan forces, threatened his capital with a siege; yet it was not until Jynagurh was actually invested that negotiators, furnished with full powers from the Rajah, arrived at Delhi. Meanwhile Purtaub Sing was treating separately with Ameer Khan; and by the menace of bringing down upon him a British force, and the engagement to pay him a sum of money to ransom the Rajah's territory from plunder, he induced the Patan chief to raise the siege. After this compromise, the Jypoor agents at Delhi brought forward a new demand as the condition of alliance with the British Government, *viz.* that our troops should reduce Tonk and Rampoora, and re-annex them to the principality of Jypoor. Such an undertaking would have involved us in a war with Holkar; the Supreme Government, therefore, directed the negotiation to be broken off; and Mr. Metcalfe dismissed Purtaub Sing's agent in the beginning of August. On the 17th of November, another mission from the Rajah arrived at Delhi; but the renewed negotiation was soon abruptly terminated.

Meanwhile, Appa Saheb, regent of Nagpoor, had seized and confined Naroba, his turbulent and intriguing secretary; and removed Buka Baee from the care of the Rajah's person, substituting another of the widows of Rajogee in the control of the palace. Thus, freed from his alarms, he returned to the city; and by the end of Aug. 1816, his authority appeared to be firmly established.

For a view of the complicated relations between the petty Rajpoot states, the Patans, the Pindarees, and the bordering Mahrat-

* Published in 1811.

tas, with the details of minor warfare which at this period frequently disturbed their involved territories, we must refer to Mr. Prinsep's luminous narrative.

Meanwhile the Peishwa employed his influence at all the Mahratta courts, as a secret spring to move them to a simultaneous effort against the British empire in India. On the 12th of September, Trimbukjee Dainglia escaped from Tannah fort. The fugitive for some time eluded all efforts to discover his retreat; and Bajee Rao gave cause for suspecting that he abetted his concealment.

In October 1816, Lieut.col. Walker, with the Nagpoor subsidiary force, took a position on the southern bank of the Nerbudda, to observe and curb the durrahs of Pindarees hovering about that frontier. Emboldened, however, by observing that the British troops did not cross the river, the several durrahs pushed small parties between Col. Walker's posts and round his flanks. On the 4th of November, a party crossed near Hindia, half of which proceeded on the Burhanpoor road, and the other half towards Tamboornee. Colonel Walker moved with a light force to intercept their route; and on the night of the 5th fell in with the latter party, while bivouacked in the jungle eastward of Hurda. This body suffered an inconsiderable loss, and fled precipitately back across the river.

On the 13th a more extended plan, concerted between the Pindaree chiefs, was carried into execution. Large bodies moved to the east, while more than 5,000 passed the river, to the extreme right of Col. Walker's line, and in sight of the infantry post, with a rapidity of movement which baffled pursuit. Two *luhburs* were formed; one of which, penetrating by the northern and eastern frontier of the Nagpoor dominions, burst suddenly upon the Company's district of Ganjam, with the design of turning thence to Cuttack and Juggernauth. But the district being well furnished with troops, it was driven back before it could penetrate to any distance. The other *luhbur*, amounting to 6,000, took a southward direction, passed within 20 miles of Nagpoor, and entered the Nizam's territory before Col. Doveton, who was guarding the ghâts in the valley of Poona against these marauders, could bring up his troops to defend the line which their versatile march had invaded. This body was at Neermul on the 15th of December, and at Bidur on the 21st, up to which point it had proceeded leisurely without interruption, plundering a broad line of country. The same Pindarees remained in this neighbourhood till the 15th of January, their chiefs being undecided whether or not to attempt the Company's ceded districts beyond the Krishna and Toomboodra. At this crisis, Major M'Dowal, who had been detached with a light force from Hyderabad, gave the main division a complete surprise about 30 miles west of Bidur. This party of robbers abandoned to the assailants the greater part of their horses and booty. Just before this discomfiture, however, Sheikh Dulloo, dissatisfied with the indecision of the other chiefs, led a body of 400 on a separate expedition; and, traversing the Peishwa's territory, descended into the Konkan; and thence turned due north, plundering the western shores of India, and returned by the valley of the Taptee, with a rapidity which saved his durrah from the fate which this season overtook every other expedition of the Pindarees.

The detachment from Cheetoo's durrah which took the route of Burhampoor, after eluding several military posts stationed for obstructing such an incursion, ultimately moved upon Ahmednugur. On the 26th of December, Major

Lushington surprised this *luhbur*, while they were cooking, after a long march. The cavalry, whose pursuit was favoured by the ground, cut up a large proportion of the freebooters, killing seven or 800.

As to the large body of marauders which we left in Ganjam, on the night of the 19th December, it was surprised at Kimmody by Major Oliver, who had with him but three companies of infantry. On the 27th Lieut. Borthwick attacked the same band, who, after plundering Ganjam had retired through Goomsir. His success was very brilliant, and the Pindarees soon after disappeared from the province. On the 24th of January Capt. Caulfield, with a squadron of the 5th Bengal cavalry, intercepted the remnant of this *luhbur*, while attempting to return by the Chandya road; he killed 400, and captured as many horses. After this rout, while the fugitives were endeavouring to escape by a pass farther north, Major Clarke fell in with them, and cut up about 150 more.

The severe chastisement inflicted on so many of their bands, combined with a more complete occupation of the defensive line, either induced the Pindarees, during the remainder of the season, to confine themselves within the district above the Ghâts, in Malwa, where they plundered for mere subsistence; or, if they attempted to pass the line of defence, the British detachments immediately intercepted them.

At the same time the Gov.gen. saw that, permanently to support this chain of defensive arrangements, would involve an annual preparation to meet contingent hostility on an enormous scale of expense, without affording to the British provinces and allied states any political guarantee from invasion, or indemnity for devastation. On these accounts, as early as the 21st December 1816, the council came to the unanimous resolution to defer no longer the extirpation of these banditti.

On the 11th of February 1817, Dyaram, a Jât by extraction, and, as to the tenure of his lands, a talookdar, proprietor of the strong fortress of Hatras, was summoned to surrender one of its gates, and to allow it to be dismantled; it being announced to him that the British Government was resolved to reduce him to the level of a subject. After some evasion, and negotiating till the 16th, he finally refused; when the siege immediately commenced. On the 1st of March the batteries opened, and played till the evening, when at five o'clock a magazine blew up within the place, destroying half the garrison, and nearly all the buildings. Dyaram, with a few horse, escaped from the place the same night; the rest of the garrison surrendered at discretion.

Bhugwunt Sing, who held the fort of Moorsan, under precisely the same circumstances, having no claim to be a sovereign prince, agreed to dismantle his fort at the first summons.

On the morning of the 1st of February 1817, Pursajee Bhoosla, the nominal Rajah of Nagpoor, was found dead in his bed. At this time the regent, Appa Saheb, was at the fort of Chanda, 70 miles south of the capital, whither he had gone a few days before. At a subsequent period, when the dethronement of Appa Saheb opened an access to the servants and women in the interior palace, it was positively ascertained that Pursajee was strangled about two o'clock in the morning. His body was burnt on the 10th of February. Appa Saheb was immediately made Rajah by the name of Moodajee Bhoosla. As soon after his accession as Appa Saheb felt his authority established, he began to violate that stipulation of the alliance by which he was to negotiate with other powers only in concert with the British Government. His minis-

ters engaged in an undisclosed correspondence with the vakeels of Sindhea, of Holkar, and of the Peishwa: to the designs of the latter he wholly lent himself.

After the escape of Trimbukjee Dainglia, Bajee Rao acted the part of a profound dissimulator until he considered the maturity of his preparations made it safe and politic to lay aside the mask. He accepted a very moderate composition for all his claims on the Guicawar, six lacks of rupees a year, and resigned all the pretensions of a paramount power but the right of investiture. He solicited to be made a party to the plans which the British Government was meditating against the Pindarees; and openly ordered his agent at Sindhea's camp to transact no affairs with that durbar without communication with the British Resident. In the course of January and February Mr. Elphinstone received information that an unauthorized collection of troops, then supposed to be equally levelled against the Peishwa's government and the interests of the British, was in progress in the Mohadeo hills, 50 miles south-east of Poonah. When this was represented to the Peishwa, he affected to disbelieve that any insurrection had commenced. He sent a detachment of Gokla's troops to the spot, which after encamping in the neighbourhood of the Mohadeo temple, and communicating with the armed bodies there assembled, returned to Poona and reported that no insurgents were to be found or heard of. In this manner he endeavoured to deceive the Resident; and repeated the same attempts at imposition after he had had several interviews with Trimbukjee at Phoolshuhur, a village about 15 miles from Poona; and while making remittances of money to that delinquent and his adherents. At the same time the Peishwa was repairing his forts, and augmenting his army. On the 24th of February, Mr. Elphinstone received the written report of the Peishwa's officer, sent to the seat of the insurrection, in which he impudently denied its existence; this, connected with other indications, convinced the Resident that the Peishwa was himself engaged in supporting it, and that it was a concealed armament intended to undermine the British power. The early part of March was spent in an interchange of remonstrances and evasions. Mr. Elphinstone firmly declared that he would employ the British troops, unassisted by those of the Peishwa, to disperse the insurgents; while the latter protested his readiness to adhere to his engagements as an ally, but gave no proofs of his sincerity: instead of which he collected gun-bullocks for the artillery of Poona, and sent his treasures to the fort of Rygurh. On the 1st of April, the Resident announced, in a decisive note, that he should employ the subsidiary force to suppress the insurrection, and eventually to defend the British interests against his Highness himself, unless he disarmed and made no attempt to leave Poona.

We must refer to the volumes of the *Asiatic Journal* for official details of many transactions connected with the origin, progress, and termination of the Mahratta war. Having exposed some of the secret springs and motives which influenced the policy and movements of the two Mahratta courts which took the lead in perfidious aggression, we must return to the contracted course which our limits impose, of recapitulating little more than the dates of battles and treaties.

On the 7th of April, Col. Smith disarmed 100 newly-raised troops at the village of Jumta. Soon afterwards Major Smith overtook a body of 4,000, chiefly horse, about a march westward of Toka, on the Godavery: these he attacked and dispersed. This band,

employed in covert and disavowed warfare, had just before fallen in with and cruelly murdered Lieut. Warre, an officer of the artillery, travelling with a small escort. On the 20th of April, Capt. Davies, who had rapidly advanced from the Nizam's frontier about 50 miles into Kandeish, under instructions to track out the lurking bands who were continually shifting their places of ambush, came in contact with a corps of 2,000, including 300 Arabs, under Godajee Dainglia, a relation of Trimbukjee. They took a good posision to meet his attack: Capts. Davies and Pedlar charged them with 600 reformed horse: the enemy fled, leaving 400 of their number on the field.

On the 6th of May Bajee Rao, in a private audience which Mr. Elphinstone obtained, refused to surrender Trimbukjee. On the 8th, when the twenty-four hours allowed him to answer a written note were nearly expired, this vacillating prince agreed to surrender Trimbukjee within a month, and delivered immediately the three hill-forts of Singurh, Poorunder, and Rygurh, as pledges for his performance of the covenant. On the 20th he issued a proclamation, offering a reward of two lack of rupees, and a rent-free village of 1,000 rupees annual value, for apprehending the fugitive. On the 1st of June the Resident proposed a new treaty to the Peishwa, modelled under instructions from the Governor-gen., the proceedings of his Highness having dissolved that of Bassein. On the 13th of June the treaty was signed at Poona; and on the 5th of July ratified by the Governor-gen. Art. 1. renounces Trimbukjee; 2. renews the treaty of Bassein, except as now modified; 4. resigns the character of supreme head of the Mahratta empire; 5. commutes his Highness's claims on the Guikawar for the payment of four lacks of rupees annually; 7, 8, 9, and 10, cede the Konkan and part of the Guzerat to the British, also lands in the Carnatic; 12. cedes Ahmednugur. 15. renews the farm of Ahmedabad to the Guikawar for a rent of four lacks of rupees, &c.

The subsidiary force returned to Seroor. One battalion of it was detached to take possession of the cessions in the Konkan; meanwhile Col. Doveton stormed the fort of Dorana, and expelled Trimbukjee and his adherents from that part of Kandeish.

On the 18th of June Bajee Rao quitted Poona, on the pretence of making his annual visit to Pundurpoor. On the 5th of August Sir John Malcolm set out on a journey of 90 miles to meet him; and after being received with great attention at two audiences, returned with the confident persuasion that his Highness could not be meditating any fresh hostility.

On the 6th of November 1817 a new treaty was concluded with the Guikawar, raising the subsidized force to 4,000 infantry and two regiments of cavalry; and assigning as a provision for the expense the farm of Ahmedabad to the British Government, with other feudal rents, and settling some exchanges of territory.

All the council concurred with the Governor-gen. in seeing it expedient to make a grand effort for annihilating the Pindarees as a predatory association; but the plan of the Marquis of Hastings extended to the collection of a force adequate to awe and repress all the powers, of whatever rank, who might from hostility to the British, or from a desire to share in the irregular advantages to be snatched, by abetting a lawless system of depredation, venture to support them when attacked. His Lordship decided to adhere to, and make every requisite provision for executing this enlarged branch of the plan on his own responsibility; and, indeed, unless the military prepara-

tions had embraced a state of ability to act on this extensive scale, the British troops sent against the Pindarees could scarcely have escaped the snare which the latent Mahratta confederacy had laid for them. When they had penetrated to the seats of the Pindarees, they might have been attacked by treble or quadruple the force which they had expected to encounter; and, by the perfidious hostility of armies in the pay of the greater powers, intercepted, surrounded, and cut off in detail. At the same time, in order to avoid the alternative of war with the principal Mahratta, Patan, and Rajpoot states, he employed the respective Residents in preliminary negotiations, inviting them to second his design.

On the 16th of October his Lordship took the field in person, and on the 20th reached Secundera on the Jumna, the rendezvous of the centre division of the grand army.

Oct. 8.—Treaty with the Nana of Jaloun, commuting a right of tribute and military service, which had been transferred from the Peishwa to us, for the cession of Mahoba, a pergunna of 43 villages and four villages on the Jumna.

On the 5th of November a treaty with Sindhea was signed, which the Govenor-gen. ratified on the following day. His Highness engaged to afford every facility to the British troops in the pursuit of the Pindarees through his dominions, and to co-operate actively towards the extinction of those brutal freebooters.

On the same day the Keroulee chief accepted our protection.

On the 9th of November the Patan chief, Ameer Khan, signed a treaty, by which he agreed to disband his army. Bunaeek Rao, of Sâugur refused to negotiate, though the British Government had acquired from the Peishwa a feudal superiority over the principality. The object proposed was to fix his new relation.

The Nuwab of Bopaul accepted terms offered him, and proved a faithful and active ally.

The operations against the Pindarees began about the 1st of November; but they are too complicate and desultory to be distinctly represented in a brief summary. The first combinations against them were interrupted and weakened by the sudden defection of the Peishwa; for on the news of his suddenly taking arms, Sir John Hislop's division of the army of the Dekkan retrograded towards Burhampoor, but was soon recalled by Lord Hastings to take its assigned part against the Pindarees.

On the 5th of November the Peishwa's troops attacked the residency at Poona, which they plundered and burnt. Mr. Elphinstone effected his retreat with the honorary guard to Col. Burr's brigade; a few minutes after he had joined the brigade the battle of Poona began. The enemy, who had a great numerical superiority, after several desperate charges were repulsed, but continued firing till nightfall. On the 13th Brig.gen. Smith's division arrived at Poona. On the 17th an attack was made on the Peishwa's camp, but it was found deserted. Poona surrendered, and was occupied by our troops the same day. On the 19th a detachment captured the enemy's artillery. Gen. Smith immediately afterwards commenced his long and unremitting pursuit of the fugitive Peishwa.

On the 26th of November the Rajah of Nagpoor, suddenly developing the large force which he had collected, commenced an attack upon the British residency near that city, and upon the brigade of Col. Scott, which had taken a position on the Seetabuldee hills to defend it. The enemy were repulsed with great difficulty, the battle lasting till two in the morning. At day-break on the 27th the enemy renewed their assaults with increased fury. The enemy carried the smaller hill, whence

they opened a destructive fire on our remaining position. In this extremity, a successful charge by Capt. Fitzgerald, with a small party of horse, upon a *gole* of the adverse cavalry, terminated the awful suspense in which the battle hung; four guns were thus taken. Instantly after this success, a charge of infantry, in which Capt. Lloyd bore a distinguished part, recovered the smaller hill. Other brilliant charges followed this, and about noon the enemy were repulsed and dispersed in every direction, many guns having been taken from them.

On the 29th a detachment under Lieut.col. Gahan arrived at Nagpoor, which opportune reinforcement gave security to the small and diminished force, which still held a defensive position on the Seetabuldee hills. Other detachments successively joined. Brig.gen. Doveton, with the second division of the army of the Dekkan, entered the city on the 12th of December. On the 15th Appa Saheb accepted conditions prescribed to him, surrendering himself as a hostage. On the same day his army, which was to be disbanded, opened a battery on Gen. Doveton's force from their fortified camp, which the British immediately attacked and carried.

In the course of Feb. 1818 Appa Saheb signed a treaty, which, stopping short of his dethronement, deprived him of independence. The Rajah ceded his territories north of the Nerbudda, the valley to the south, and his remaining possessions in Berar. One article empowered the paramount government to introduce British garrisons into any of his forts.

To return to the Pindarees: by the end of November 1817, the three divisions of Malcolm, Adams, and Marshal, had driven the Pindarees out of their haunts in Malwa.

On the 14th November 1817 the epidemic, called the spasmodic cholera, appeared in the grand division of the army, commanded by Lord Hastings in person. For ten days it raged with destructive fury; the whole camp was an hospital, and the cases of rapid mortality awfully numerous. Towards the end of November, when the division had reached Erich on the Betwa, the distressing sickness had expended its violence, and no longer threatened with extinction the army which in so short a time it had greatly reduced.

To overawe Sindhea, and support the combined movements against the Pindarees, the Gov.gen. again marched to the vicinity of Gwalior, and reached Soonaree on the 11th of December.

Meanwhile an alliance had been effected with the Rajah of Kota, who not only agreed to block up against the Pindarees all the passes through his dominions, but placed a contingent in the field at the disposal of the British commander-in-chief. On the 14th December 1817, the united durrahs, encamped with their baggage and families at Bichee-Tal, were suprised by Gen. Marshal and Col. Adams. Of the enemy, who avoided skirmishing, few were slain; but in their route and flight they abandoned many loads of grain and moveables. In another direction, a few days after the 13th, Gen. Donkin gave the advanced guard of the two combined durrahs of Kureem Khan and Wasil Mahommed so effectual a surprise, that a council of the main body, on hearing of the disaster, agreed to burn their tents and abandon their baggage, in order that their remnant of the fighting men, less than 4,000, should retire in a body to the south, while the other horsemen dispersed.

Meanwhile Cheetoo, another Pindaree chief, whose force was yet unbroken, pitched his camp close to that of Holkar, and was admitted to an audience, when on his way to deposit his family in the

fortress of Kumelnair, belonging to Juswunt Rao Bhao.

On the 14th of December the two divisions of Hislop and Malcolm advanced from Oojain towards the camp of the Holkar; and in conformity with a negotiation which had been sometime opened with the British agent at Kota, offered to the durbar of that prince a treaty similar in most of the terms with that concluded with Sindhea, with the addition that it proceeded to detach Ameer Khan from his dependency on the Holkar Raj, and to constitute him an independent soveregn of the territories which he actually possessed. The Patan sirdars in Holkar's camp, who had gained a preponderating influence over his nominal ministers, were resolved on war; but, to gain time, sent an agent to discuss the articles. On the 17th of December they seized Toolsee Baee, the regent, and broke off the treaty. On the same night they murdered the Regent.

1817, December 21. Battle of Mahidpoor.

1818, Jan. 6. Treaty with Holkar.

Meanwhile Gen. Brown reduced the fort of Rampoora, in which Roshun Khan and Roshun Beg had taken refuge.

On the 29th of January Gen. Brown storms the camp of Juswunt Rao Bhao, at Jawud, and the town itself at the same time.

Jan. 13.—Major Clarke surprises Wasil Mahommed and Kureem Khan in their camp at Kotree, on the Kala Sindh.

Feb. 3.—Namdar Khan, a fugitive Pindaree chief, whose followers were reduced to 87, surrenders to Col. Adams. Soon afterwards, on the demand of the Resident, Sindhea delivered up Wasil Mahommed, who was concealed in his camp. Not having come into our custody by his own voluntary surrender, he was carried to Ghazeepore, and confined to a house appointed for his residence. He refused to send for his family, or to conform to the terms of the offered settlement, made an attempt to escape, was detected, and destroyed himself by poison.

On the 15th of February Kureem Khan surrendered to Sir John Malcolm. The British Government purchased for him an estate in the Goruckpoor district worth 1,000 rupees a month, on which he was settled with his family. His son, Shuhamut Khan, with Ruttun Koonwur, surrendered to Zalim Sing, who granted them terms on the part of the British Government.

On the night of the 25th of Jan. a party sent by Col. Heath from the post of Hindia dispersed the durrah of Cheetoo, which had hitherto avoided a meeting in the field. Cheetoo afterwards offered to surrender to the Nuwab of Bopaul on condition of having a jageer in Malwa; but this being refused, and not liking to accept a slender maintenance in a distant part of Mogulstan, he penetrated to the Dekkan, with a few followers, and joined the wreck of the Peishwa's army.

From the 16th of Nov. 1817, the day of his defeat at Poona, until the 16th of May 1818, the Peishwa nominally kept the field by avoiding a battle; and by rapid movements eluded the unintermitted pursuit of Gen. Smith, and the collateral or alternate chase of Gen. Pritzler, Gen. Doveton, Lieut.col. Adams, Gen. Sir T. Hislop, and Lieut.col. Scott, successively joining in the combined plan of operations for the Dekkan. His most successful pursuers were able to overtake or intercept him: but on four occasions, when he still refused a general action.

1818. Jan. 1.—Battle of Korygaum.

Feb. 11.—Gen. Smith takes possession of the fort of Suttara; Mr. Elphinstone, under orders from the Gov.gen., issues a proclamation restoring to independence the Raja of Suttara as a

descendant of Sevagee, and dethroning Bajee Rao.

Feb. 20.—Battle of Ashtee.

Meanwhile Brig.gen. Pritzler, Gen. Munro, Col. Deacon, and Col. Prother reduced in Southern Kandeish and in the Konkan, and the contiguous territories, several dependent chains of strong forts, of which we have not room to give a catalogue.

In February Maj.gen. Sir David Ochterlony received, of the army which Ameer Khan had agreed to disband, ten Patan battalions and 3,000 horse into the British service.

March 11.—The capital of Saugur surrenders to Gens. Marshal and Watson, the Nana in possession of the territory having refused to perform military service as a feudatory of the Company.

March 15.—The Resident at Nagpoor having detected a correspondence between Appa Saheb and the fugitive Peishwa, and other acts of perfidy, arrested the Rajah in his palace.

April 17.—Route of Soonee.

Meanwhile Maj. Eldridge, Lieut. col. M'Dowal, and Brig gens. Munro and Pritzler, Lieut.col. Adams, and others commanding detachments, reduced the remaining forts in the respective territories of the Peishwa and the Bhoosla, and cleared the country of several detached marauding parties.

May 3.—The Resident at Nagpoor, under instructions from the Gov.gen., sent off Appa Saheb, in custody of an escort, on route to the fort of Allahabad, that he might reside in the Mogul's palace there as a state prisoner. On the 13th he escaped from Capt. Browne's detachment. The fugitive went by Heracc to the Mohadeo hills, where he was concealed and supported by the Goands, while he collected a few followers from the wreck of Bajee Rao's army. The offer of an immense reward (two lacks of rupees in cash, and a jagheer of 20,000 rupees a year, failed to overcome the fidelity of his adherents, or to procure his recapture: Lieut.col. Adams was therefore ordered, with two bodies of troops, to watch the passes into the Mohadeo hills, and to chase Appa Saheb from the range. Lieut. col. M'Morine was also sent against him.

Meanwhile, to obviate the ulterior design of Bajee Rao, aiming to penetrate in his retreat northward, the Marquis of Hastings instructed Sir David Ochterlony, should that fugitive elude the divisions stationed for intercepting him, to throw himself with his whole force between the enemy and Gwalior, and to take the supreme direction of all the operations.

June 3.—Bajee Rao surrenders to Sir John Malcolm, renouncing all sovereignty in the Dekkan, on condition of being allowed to retire to some holy city, on a pension of eight lacks of rupees for life. The Gov.gen. ratified this engagement, though the great amount of the stipend did not accord with his Lordship's views, and fixed Bithoor for the residence of the deposed prince. At the same time submitted Ram Deen, a renegade chief who had deserted Holkar's standard to join the Peishwa. In June Trimbukjee Dainglia was seized in a village where he lived in concealment.

June 14.—A strong party of Arabs in Kandeish, who had forcibly occupied Mulagaum, evacuate that fortress.

It remains to glance at the results of the campaign of 1817-18. The whole of the Peishwa's late dominions are now incorporated with the former conquests of the British nation, excepting that part allotted to the Rajah of Suttara, as the ancient heir and restored head of the Mahratta states. The territory lies within the great range of the western Ghauts on the west, the Warner and Krishna rivers to the south, the Neera and Bhee-

ma to the north, and the frontier of the Nizamut to the east. Of this, lands valuing 17 lacks of rupees per annum are still held in jageer by the old feudatories of the Peishwa, whose obligations of service have been transferred to the British Government. The net resources left at the disposal of the prince are not estimated to exceed 16 lacks. As a temporary arrangement, these revenues were collected by the British authorities and paid over to the Rajah's treasury. The name of the Rajah is Noor Nerayun.

The Bhoosla, or Mahratta family at Nagpoor, has incurred a great diminution of territory, and has moreover lost the rank of an independent power. Upon Appa Saheb's restoration after the battle of Seetabulda, he ceded half his territory and resources, and signed a special stipulation, by which the Government of British India secured a direct control over the internal administration of the dominions restored. When his plans of renewed perfidy were discovered, his deposition became an act of necessity. The Governor-gen. might then have justly treated the whole Bhoosla state as a conquered territory; but he was satisfied with seating on the guddee the grandson of the deposed Rajoogee Bhoosla, without altering the compact which had been signed at Nagpoor the preceding January.

The relations of the principal Mahratta families are somewhat perplexed by the attachment of different branches to a celebrated name, which is frequently found assumed by several cotemporary princes. The new sovereign at Nagpoor is called Bajee Rao Bhoosla. While this establishment was in progress, an expiring effort was made by the deposed Bhoosla. Connected with the flight of Appa Saheb, and through his plans and influence, two separate insurrections were organized in the distant provinces, or half subdued skirts of the territory: one composed of the Goands, living on the Mahadeo hills, and the other at Kumpta, and in the Lanjhee hills, led by a village headman, named Chimna Potail. As far as this wild and difficult country is accessible, a line of British detachments, sent to suppress both the refractory hordes, soon reduced one part to submission, and restrained the incursions of the other. To secure the fidelity of the Nagpoor state, as a dependent fief of the British empire, the Gov.gen. reduced its military establishment to a maximum that excludes any formidable stroke by sudden hostility, fixing the contingent of troops at two battalions of infantry and 3,000 horse, and placing the whole under the command of British officers.

With the Nizam the political relations of the British have remained unaltered: there has never arisen a subject for discussion since the confinement of the refractory princes in Golconda. The territories of this prince are ill governed; for while the introduction of British officers gives efficiency to its military establishment, and contributes to maintain order, the British Government have forborne to interfere with the internal administration.

In Mogulstan we have to advert to the Mahratta states north of the Nerbudda, to Rajpootana, to the former seats of the expelled Pindarees, and to the small independent rajees lying interspersed with Scindea's and Holkar's territories.

The Mahratta states, before the campaign of 1818, in regard to comparative power and resources, ranked as follows:

The present relations between Holkar and the British are founded on the treaty of Mundisôr, concluded by Sir John Malcolm with Tanteea Jog on the 6th, and ratified by the Marquis of Hastings on the 17th of January 1818. Un-

der this compact, Mulhar Rao is to maintain 3,000 horse, to be at our disposal; in return, the British are to protect the remaining territories of the family against any hostile attempt. The cessions, and confirmations of former cessions by this reduced state, comprehend, 1. Transfers in perpetuity of certain lands in the Dekkan; of some tracts north of the Boondee hills; and an assignment of all the Rajpoot tributes previously enjoyed by Holkar: these pass directly into the hands of the British authorities. 2. An allotment of territory is made to Ameer Khan; and he is confirmed in the possession of the lands which he held by grant from Holkar. The jagheer of Ghufoor Khan is guaranteed to that sirdar. The pergunnahs rented by Kota and Boondee are ceded to the respective rajahs as our allies. The revenue remaining to Mulhar Rao, after these subtractions, may be assumed at 20 lacks. The young prince was at the time of the treaty about twelve years of age. In making Toonteea Jog his principal minister, he consulted the British authorities.

Contiguous to the Mahratta states, the most considerable military chief is the Nuwab of Bopaul. He was rewarded for his fidelity to the British, by the restoration of some lands, parcel of the Vinshorekur's forfeited Jagheer, whence the Pindarees had expelled his people; and the pung-muhal of Ashta, Ichawar, &c. was added to the principality. A part of Shujawulpoor, with Islamnagurgh, obtained from Sindhea, by negotiation, was subsequently transferred to his dominion. On the 26th of January 1818, he signed a subsidiary treaty, which the Governor general ratified on the 8th of March.

The original overture to the Rajpoot princes for adjusting their political relations, contained a proposition, that any tribute, demandable under a fixed agreement with a Mahratta or a Patan chief, should be paid directly into the British treasury at Delhi, leaving us to account for it to the party to whom it might be due. Zalim Singh, Raj-rana, or Manager of Kota, was the first to negotiate upon this basis; but the treaty was made in the name of his nominal sovereign, the Rajah of Kota, reserving to Zalim and his heirs the perpetual administration as Dewan.

Rajah Man-Sing, of Joudpoor, was the second of the Rajpoot princes who accepted British protection. His territory was immediately relieved from the usurpation of Ameer Khan, whose intrusive thanas were ejected.

The Rana of Oodeepoor, as a compensation for liberating his territories from the depredations of the Pindarees, and of Duleel Khan, a Patan, agreed to pay a proportion of the recovered revenue as a tribute. On the 5th of May 1818 a settlement, containing 10 articles, was signed by the sixteen principal thakoors, who held lands of the Rana by military service.

The Rajah of Boondee had a claim of gratitude on the British Government for his fidelity and hospitality to Col. Monson in his disastrous retreat of 1804, which the British Government was happy to discharge. A tribute devolving to the British by transfer from Holkar was released in perpetuity; and several encroachments within his frontier, which both Holkar and Sindhea had made, were restored. Several other Rajahs of minor consideration came within the league, who had never been subjected to tribute either by the Patans or the Mahrattas.

The Rajah of Jypoor was the last to send negotiators. His territories were reduced to great distress and exhaustion by the ravages and usurpations of the Patans; while the independence asserted by the Rajah's own thakoors, and the lawless manner in which

they exercised it, superadded anarchy to the other miseries of the country. Nevertheless, the Rajah was reluctant to make a compensation in the form of tribute to the British Government for its military aid, and guaranteed protection: under which order might be restored in the state, and its resources revived. At length he assented to yield a tribute of contingent amount. Out of the permanent revenue eventually realized, to pay after six years, eight lacks; and in case the improved revenue exceeded the estimated amount of forty lacks, to pay five-sixteenths of the excess in addition to the eight lacks.

Meanwhile, Sindhea had been induced to transfer to the British Government the town and dependent territory of Ajimeer, in exchange for lands of equivalent value in Malwa, upon the Sindh.

1817. As the rebellion in Ceylon began and terminated within the period which the published volumes of this miscellany embrace,* it will be sufficient to insert here a memorandum, that itburst out in October 1817, in the province of Wellassee. A party had been sent, a few days before it exploded, from the fort of Badulla, to apprehend a suspectedstranger, who, with two old and six young priests, was described to have taken up his abode in a jungle bordering on the country between Badulla and Batticaloa, inhabited by wild vedahs. The information being defective as to the extent and maturity of the preparations made by the insurgents (for it was not then known that a pretender to the Kandian crown lurked under this disguise), the party sent to penetrate to the haunt of the stranger were intercepted by an armed body and overpowered. A second detachment, including an officer and twenty-four soldiers, attended by Mr. Wilson, assistant resident at Badulla, proceeded in the same direction, to ascertain the real circumstances of the mysterious affair. These, after an abortive conference with a large party of armed Kandians, deemed it advisable to return by a different route. In their way to Badulla, another band of rebels, speaking from the opposite side of a river, demanded a conference; Mr. Wilson advanced towards them, and was killed by a treacherous volley of arrows. The insurrection rapidly spread to the provinces of Bintenne, Wallapana, and part of Ouvah, and had been organized to strike at the Britith authorities simultaneously in them all. Just as the plot exploded, the imperial governor, General Brownrigg, was on a journey from Trincomalee to Kandy, which he reached on the 26th October. Here he remained, in the centre of the danger, to direct both the affairs of government and the military operations, until the conflict was decided and the interior pacified; he was absent from Columbo fifteen months. Meanwhile the spirit of revolt, though met by British detachments as fast as it shewed its ramifications, extended from the first named provinces to those of Hewahette and Doombera, and part of Harispattoo and Lagulla. The partisans of the pretender afterwards convulsed a district in Suffragam, and the upper part of the Seven Korles; touched the Four Korles, and overran alternately, or penetrated and disturbed several other provinces. The rebellion, thus pervading the kingdom of Kandy, raged till the crisis with great fury. Both open and ambuscade attacks by the resolute and numerous bodies of insurgents; and still more their sudden retreat by unknown paths, to caverns and swamps, forests and mountains; their hostility, aided by the insalubrity of the climate, and their flight, favoured by the intricacy of the country, tried to the utmost the heart and nerve of

* See vol. V, p. 609, vols. VI, VII, VIII. passim, and vol. IX, p. 311.

the British governor and troops, and of the faithful part of the native inhabitants. Nearly all the military posts were surrounded by rebels; even the forts of Kandy and Badulla were at one time closely assailed. At the same time the judicious arrangements of the commander-in-chief exempted the maritime provinces from the horrors of invasion by the barbarous enemy; and this protection continued, though the communications with the interior was for a time interrupted. At length the loyal army was sensibly diminished, more from the irresistible havock made by general sickness, than from the execution with which the myriads of the enemy, fierce as demons, but unskilful soldiers, expended their mingled showers of balls and arrows. Never was there a more complete or exemplary scene of adversity, fortitude and triumph. The Governor-general of British India, and the Governor of Madras, promptly sent the military reinforcements which the Governor of Ceylon solicited. By the end of November 1818 the rebellion was completely subdued. Some forts have since been erected at judicious stations, and the interior of Ceylon for the first time explored by Europeans. General Brownrigg, whose heroic conduct has preserved Kandy to the British crown, published on the 18th November 1818, a new constitution for the Kandian provinces, suited to the altered relation of a more confirmed dominion, and designed to improve the condition of the people, and to secure to them impartial justice and protection.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. XLI.

(*Concluded from p.* 460.)

WE now got into the strong south-east trade winds, and made great progress towards the Cape of Good Hope, off which place the Varuna parted from us, as she was ordered to land some stores there, and to re-join us at St. Helena. Five days after this the Minerva and Highland Chief parted, and left us to come on by ourselves. This was very unjustifiable on the part of our commodore: but as his ship sailed much faster than ours, he no doubt gave a sufficient reason in his log-book. We arrived however in safety at St. Helena on the 1st of March; the other ships had only arrived two days before. As Capt. R. was intimate with Major G., commanding the garrison here, he was so good as to procure accommodations for us all at his house, where we were very comfortable as long as the ship remained. I frequently saw my old friend Mrs. P. from Orange Grove; we had some pleasant rides to Longwood, and dined with the Rev. Mr. W. a brother of Mrs. G., whose house was situated in a most romantic part of the island, from whence we commanded the most magnificent views of rugged nature.

We were not allowed to proceed from hence without convoy, particularly as Col. B., the governor, who was obliged to proceed to England on account of ill health, was to sail in the Highland Chief, the only ship which had room.

On the 9th of March we were much gratified by the arrival of H. M.'s ship Buffalo, from Port Jackson, having on board our old and worthy friend Gov. H., with his nephew and niece, Capt. and Mrs. K.; they had come from the Cape in company with the Varuna, to convoy us to England. Now all was bustle once more, preparing for our departure for our native land. As Gov. H. had the direction of the ships, he intended touching at the island of Ascension to procure some turtle; accordingly on the 16th of March we sailed from St. Helena, and in five days anchored at the island of Ascension. It appeared as if recently burnt to a brown

cinder; not the smallest verdure could be seen from where the ship lay. Before dark a boat was sent from each ship to assist in turning the turtle, as it was agreed to share them among the different ships. Next day our friends from the Buffalo dined with us, and in the evening it was proposed that the ladies should land, just to have it to say that they had been upon the island. This proposal did not meet my husband's approbation: however we persevered, and got a wetting without having the gratification of landing at all; as the boat was nearly swamped in the surf. Mrs. K. was much alarmed; and had it not been for the exertions of her brother, Lieut. B. K., who was on shore with the seamen, our adventure might have ended seriously. As an aggravation of our disappointment, when we came on board no one pitied us; they all said we could have expected nothing else, from the great surf that continually rolled on the shore.

Next day, when the turtle was divided, three came to our share; they were immense creatures, weighing upwards of 400 pounds each. Our people brought on board several buckets full of turtle eggs, which they found buried in the sand; they were perfectly round, about the size of a small orange, with a soft flexible skin; they also brought off a number of little turtles, about the size of small crabs, and a number of tropic birds, who were so stupid as to suffer themselves to be taken by hand when sitting upon the rocks.

All being ready, we left the island on the 23d of March, and proceeded with a fine strong trade-wind towards the Equator, which we crossed on the 28th of March; from that time until the 3d of April we had much unsettled weather, with squalls, thunder and lightning, and almost constant rain. This was expected about these latitudes: however we now got into the regular north-east trade winds, about four degrees north, and proceeded steadily on, in a north-west direction, until we came to about 23o north, and 37o west, where we fell in with a vast quantity of gulph weed, which at times was so thick in all directions, as to have frightened people unacquainted with its appearance. We were several days sailing through these fields of floating marine substance, and caught many branches of it; they were extremely elegant, and greatly resembled some land plants. Many very curious marine animals were found adhering to these branches.

About the 27th degree of latitude we were clear of the sea-weed, and then began to get into the variable winds, which enabled us to get round the Azores, or Western Islands, but had much bad weather, the ship at times taking in great quantities of water over the decks. This continued until we arrived in soundings off Scilly, where we encountered a most severe gale, in which a poor fellow named Hunt, a seaman, had both thighs broken by the falling of the arm-chest. The limbs were immediately set by Doctor L. and Mr. D. with so much skill and success (notwithstanding the violent motion of the ship) that when the man was afterwards taken to the London Hospital, the surgeons there said the operation did great credit to those who had performed it: the man perfectly recovered, and sailed afterwards with the captain to India. The passengers kindly made up a purse of 30 guineas for this poor fellow.

On the 21st of May we fell in with a large fleet from the Mediterranean, who joined convoy, much to our annoyance, as many of them sailed very heavily, and detained us. We had very thick weather on entering the British Channel. One night a large ship, supposed to be a frigate, ran on board the Highland Chief: they were sailing in opposite directions, and the bower anchors of the Highland Chief hooked into a port of the frigate, and as the ships were going fast through the water, the anchor was carried away. The cable being bent, very soon all ran out at the hawse-hole, and lucky it was that the end of the cable was not made fast, as had that been the case some serious mischief must assuredly have happened; as it was, the Highland Chief received so much damage from the shock that she was obliged to be towed into Plymouth.

The weather continuing very foggy, obliged us to keep our bell continually tolling, for fear of running foul of ships coming the contrary way; and as the fleet that joined us consisted of 150 sail, nothing was heard but the blowing of horns, beating of drums, and tinkling of

bells, to keep clear of each other; but the fog signals from the men of war, made by the report of guns, were so well understood, either by the number, or by quick or slow time, that the ships could alter their course to any point of the compass. We may say that we entered the English channel in the dark, as during five days we could not see a mile from the ship, and sailed upwards of 300 miles in this way. However, on the morning of the 24th of May we had the heartfelt satisfaction of once more seeing our native land; the chalky cliffs of the Isle of Wight could not be mistaken. As the wind was easterly, a signal was made for the convoy to put into Spithead, where we anchored about two in the afternoon. Mr. D. was sent to London with the dispatches, at which time Capt. R., Doctor L. and Capt. D. took the opportunity of going to town also. As I did not intend leaving the ship until she arrived in the river Thames, Miss L. remained with me; we stayed here four days, and no custom-house boat or officer came on board of us; what a fine opportunity we had of smuggling! My husband, however, had put that out of our power, by shewing all our presents, &c. before we left Calcutta.

On the 28th the Lapwing frigate made the signal for convoy to the eastward, in consequence of which we proceeded, and passed through the Downs next day, having no occasion to anchor, as the other ships were obliged to do, for their poor seamen to be pressed. The few European seamen we had were hid away, and the boarding officer, seeing so many black faces on board, did not suspect us.

The next day we entered the river Thames, and were met by my brother-in-law, Mr. T. R., who had procured a very fine sailing boat to take us to town; this was a joyful meeting indeed, rendered doubly so to me when I learned that my beloved parents and all my family were well.

Next day, the 2d of June, we arrived in London, after an absence of two years and three days, with thankful hearts to a merciful God, who had permitted us to return in safety to our native land, having traversed a space of upwards of thirty-seven thousand miles without the smallest accident. It was particularly gratifying to my husband to receive letters from the friends of those poor men who embarked from Ireland, expressive of their sincere thanks for the great kindness and humanity shewn to them on the passage, and observing that they had mentioned that the only hardship they experienced was the necessary confinement, which the laws of their country and the safety of the ship required.

I now conclude my remarks upon my first voyage, which I am conscious require much correction and revision.

FORT OF KALLINGUR.

(Letters addressed to the Editor of the Asiatic Mirror.)

My dear Sir:—According to my promise I now proceed to transmit, for insertion in the Mirror, some account of the extraordinary fortress of Kallingur, which I have just returned from examining. The observations I have to offer may to many, and I fear also to yourself, appear tedious and uninteresting; yet descriptions of Hindoo antiquities are certainly useful, and remarks serving to elucidate the mythology cultivated by the natives not unprofitable, especially to Britons, whose destinies are so unexpectedly, yet so intimately, connected with those of the inhabitants of this country. Upon their accuracy I however trust you may safely rely, as they are copied from notes taken upon the spot, and although enlarged, are not in any manner essentially altered from the original observations.

The singular and ancient structure called Kallingur, a corruption of Kalinaga-gur, "the place of abode of the serpent Kal," which, on account of its impregnable situation, magnitude, natural and artificial defences, may with justice be reckoned the Gibraltar of India, and, though often besieged and surrendered, has never, I understand, been taken, is placed upon, or rather I should say includes, the summit of a high table land, or great hill, at least 1,200 feet in eleva-

tion above the level of the neighbouring plains. This mountain is situated in the district of Banda, belonging to the province of Bundlecund, and was formerly comprehended, under the reign of Ackbar, in the Sobbah of Allahabad. From the latter city the fort is distant at least 109 miles in a south westerly, and from the former about 20 in a south easterly direction. At Banda, from one particular spot close to the station, it is said to be visible; but on approaching the fort from the north east, or by the road leading from Allahabad through the village of Bheea Mow, a considerable hill, on the left hand of the spectator, conceals the Kallingur mountains from sight, till he arrives within the distance of about five miles, when it suddenly bursts upon the view, much resembling in shape, though far inferior in elevation, the Table Land which rises above Cape Town in Southern Africa. At this spot it is observed to be the highest of the hills discovered in this part of the country; and appears terminating the southern extremity of a fine and vast plain enriched with many well cultivated fields, and bounded on the east by a mountainous range, which, exceeding the limits of vision, penetrates into the adjacent country, and reaches far beyond, I believe, the researches of our most industrious explorers. The base of the mountain can scarcely be considered as containing a space of less size than 10 or 12 miles in circumference; and the hill itself seems highest at the north west corner, declining or shelving a little at the north east extremity, which is opposite to Kallingurce, a pyramidal hill of smaller dimensions, but equal at this quarter to the elevation of the fort. This is considered as the weakest point, or that in which the garrison can be attacked with any probability of success, and accordingly it was upon Kallingurce that the British batteries were erected some years ago when the fort was besieged by our troops, while the same position was always chosen by the native Princes for the situation of their attacks. Between Kallingur and Kallingurce, there lies an extensive and deep valley, about 3 or 400 yards in width, which is at present filled with jungle, that forms the abode of wild beasts, and gives shelter to numerous tigers, leopards, hyænas, and wolves, who nightly prowl and commit depredations, to the terror of the natives inhabiting the villages situated at the base and sides of the hill.*

At the foot of the northern front of Kallingur is placed the town, which still remains of considerable size, and is defended with a wall, wet ditch, gates, and other appendages of a strong and regular fortification. In the town appears a tolerable bazar, but the works present a miserable appearance of dilapidation, and though evidently of Mussulman architecture, yet the entire place exhibits strong marks of having been the site of Hindoo magnificence. Many traces of Siviac, that is Budhaic, worship are found in every street, where we discover many images of Siva, Rowannee, Ganesa, Bhuddha, &c. of excellent sculpture, but now sadly mutilated, and covered with dust and filth. These statues have, there can be no doubt, been torn from temples, which, in common with a multitude of other fabrics formerly existing in this part of India, have fallen a sacrifice to the desolating destruction attending the triumphant progress of the victorious but bigotted Muhammudan invaders. The magnitude of the hill is so vast that the prodigious battlements, buttresses, and parapets, hardly make their appearance, or only resemble rows of stockades, till the spectator reaches the suburbs exterior to the gateway of the town, when the wall defending the passage upwards to the fort, the guard-house situated at the lower entrance, and other portions of this immense fabric become distinctly visible; though still the view conveys a very inadequate idea of the vast labour which has been expended to secure the defences of this fortified mountain.

The entrance or walled road leading to the interior of the garrison runs upwards in a slanting direction, from west to east, along the northern face of the hill, and the first gateway is placed at the elevation of at least 150 feet above the level of the town. Two irregular roads or footpaths, each so narrow as to be incapable of permitting more than one person to proceed in a line, ascend in winding directions to the first portion of the outworks. The

* I understand that, in the presence of a gentleman, his dog was lately carried off by a leopard near the entrance of Kallingur.

path advancing upwards on the eastern side of the gateway is exceedingly steep, and consequently fatiguing to ascend; the road leading from the west is more easy: but both are entirely unfortified, and conduct to a large ravine, at the upper extremity of which appears the first gateway that defends the mouth of the proper road or passage, leading through a line of fortifications to the very summit of the mountain. This entrance, which is of large dimensions, is constructed into the form of a Saracenic gothic or pointed arch, with an inscription carved in Persian characters at the upper part of the front over the centre of the gate. The architecture is evidently executed in the Mussulmanee stile, yet the fabric here and on every side of the fort is discovered to have been erected from the ruins of splendid edifices formed by the ancient Hindoos, parts of which, as sculptured stones, are found entering into the composition of the wall amongst the unhewn blocks of which the works are generally built. Passing through this entrance, the ascent becomes extremely arduous, conducting the traveller over a rugged uneven road, covered with sharp pointed and cutting stones to the second gateway, which is situated more than a quarter of a mile distant from the first. This passage seems to have been originally a narrow ravine, or bed of winding stream, flowing from the summit of the hill, which has been deepened by art, and now forms a road cut out of the solid substances of the rocks, defended on the east by a strong continued rampart of solid stone masonry, and is probably from 15 to 20 feet in width at the broadest part. Between the two gates the road consists entirely of broken irregular steps, which seem to have been designedly constructed in this rude and shapeless manner for the purpose of increasing the security of the garrison, by throwing many obstacles in the way of a person passing upwards into the fort. Amongst the masses of rock of which the stairs, if it be worthy of the name, is chiefly composed, are seen sculptured stones, fragments of columns and cornices, all indicating the former existence of Hindoo temples, of which no more than these miserable and scattered traces are at present discoverable. In this place the road is so exceedingly troublesome in the ascent, that it has acquired from our soldiers the emphatic but coarse appellation of the *devil's gully*, and indeed it must be acknowledged the journey is here rendered extremely fatiguing, especially if it happen to be performed, as was the case with myself, during the excessive heat of a burning sun.

The second gateway still retains several visible traces of the ancient Hindoo architecture, which is distinguished here, as well as on the island of Java, by exhibiting the remains of great fabrics composed of stones finally hewn, and accurately united together without the employment of any description of cement or mortar. The ascent from this entrance to the third is accomplished with much greater facility than the preceding; and from this elevated portion of the rock, the highest wall, which is seen resting on thick strata of hard sand or free stone, frequently appearing ready to fall and overwhelm the beholder, presents a sublime and even terrific spectacle. Here imagination freely wanders, and, giving full scope to the extensive range of romantic ideas, an ardent mind might fancy itself advancing towards the recesses of one of the stupendous edifices erected by the giants of old, upon which the tales of fiction delight to expatiate and so beautifully describe; while the expanding plains richly covered with verdure, fields in a fine state of cultivation, and picturesque woody hills seen from the interstices of the battlements, afford an enchanting prospect, of which no conception can be formed by those who, in visiting India, remain buried within the monotonous boundaries of the Mahrattah ditch, or draw their notions respecting the resources and natural beauties of this magnificient country from the filthy lanes in the neighbourhood of the Cossitullah, the auction rooms, and China bazars of Calcutta.* Passing through the third entrance, over an ascent of several steps, the remainder of the road is easy, and noticing rocks whose surface has been adorned from the chisel with images and figures denoting the worship of Siva, we approach the last or main gateway, that opens immediately into the interior of the fort; that is the walled plain comprehending the whole

* This passage appears to be libellous, and the more so because it is true.—*Edit. of Ind. Mack.*

summit of the hill, and containing the public buildings, dwellings or bungalows of the officers, the huts of the sepoys, a fine parade ground, buggy course, a considerable bazar, and several large tanks, always containing plenty of, and frequently filled with water. The plain or interior of the garrison is upwards of five miles in circumference, the largest diameter being certainly nearly two miles in length, and is completely encompassed by a wall or rampart of the kind already described, and consisting entirely, with the exception of the foundation, of Mussulmanee workmanship. The rampart possesses considerable thickness, and forms a platform, which, according to the inequalities discovered upon the line of the mountain's ridge, is found occasionally elevated several feet above the ground, and at others is seen on a level with the soil. The exterior edge of the wall is crowded with a continued row of parapets, in the form of small gothic arches or bishops' mitres, each seven feet high, and about five in breadth; an interstice of a foot and a half occurring between them, with a long narrow opening in the centre of each for the admission of matchlocks. The exterior surface of the battlements is covered with chunam, but the wall itself consists of rough, unhewn unplastered stones, intermingled with sculptures taken from Hindoo structures, of which all vestiges have totally disappeared. The lower portion of this immense mural rampart has been constructed in ages so exceedingly remote, that in the present instance an observation holds good which has been often made in regard to Roslin Castle and other ancient fabrics in Scotland, that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to determine with accuracy the line which marks the termination of the natural rock and commencement of the artificial wall: the one appearing to run directly into, as if it had been brought into contact by adhesion with the other. It almost exceeds the bounds even of imagination to conceive the vastness of the labour, to construct a building of such immense extent as the wall of Kallingur, and the branches which, forming the inferior and outer works of the fort, proceeded from it in various directions along the sides of the hill, and communicate by means of long zig-zag rows of steps with the several gateways which open at different quarters (to the best of my remembrance, the north, west, and east), upon the summit of the hill into the interior of the fort. The whole of the fortifications, as they at present exist, afford the most unequivocal demonstration of having been erected under the superintendence of Muhammedan engineers, and that at no very distant period, that is probably within the last four centuries. Yet the Brahminical pundits, and others who reside upon the hill, and with volubility of tongue pretend to explain the origin of the building and the various revolutions it has undergone during the Suttee, Treta, Dwapar, and Kali ages of the world, live in such unpardonable ignorance, that they can assign no other architects for the present fort than the gods, or black-faced monkeys which inhabit the jungles growing upon the verdant sides of the mountains, and in the evening are observed in flocks gamboling amongst the boughs of the trees, or scampering along the ramparts, with agility light as the gossamer, over precipices which it renders a stranger giddy to contemplate. These creatures are worshipped and held sacred from the silly belief that they are the lineal descendants of the Ramayan Simian heroes, who effected the conquest of Lanca; but, different to their ancestors, their faces have changed from a ruddy to a sable complexion, in consequence of their countenances having been scorched by fire flashing from their serpentine tails, which in daring defiance they once thought fit with impious audacity to elevate as high as the very skies!

Over the surface of the hill's summit, in every direction within the interior of the fort, mutilated portions of statues, fragments of buildings, and idols of all descriptions, are observed scattered upon the roads, collected beneath trees, or hidden by the grass and weeds that occupy a very considerable portion of the plain contained within the rampart. The destruction, which is on all sides apparent, has been as remorseless as it is complete, and seems to have taken place at one period. Not one image out of the myriads which formerly were, and even still are, in existence upon the summit and sides of this Hindoo Olympus, has escaped mutilation, while the greatest number are absolutely destroyed.

(*To be continued.*)

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXTENSION OF OUR GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF INDIA.

In India the extent of our geographical knowledge has always been commensurate to the progress of our arms. The late brilliant campaigns have expanded its limits in Hindoostan and in the Peninsula. A new edition of Arrowsmith's map is already required. Sir John Malcolm, with that liberality of sentiment and zeal for the diffusion of knowledge for which he has ever been distinguished, has transmitted to Britain, we understand, much of our recent acquisition of geographical treasure. The military routes which will accompany Col. B.'s narrative of the last war, a work so impatiently expected by our military readers, will tend much to elucidate the geography of central India. Actuated by the same spirit, the Madras government has directed a small detachment of sepoys, under two intelligent European officers, to penetrate the eastern ghauts nearly in the latitude of Cangdipatam.

An outlet will be thus afforded to the produce of the table land; cotton and other bulky articles of commerce, hitherto transmitted from the interior to Bombay, will find a nearer and a ready market on the eastern shores of the Peninsula; and receive in exchange the salt and fish, &c. of the coast.

With the very efficient and popular government which British India at present enjoys, and under the sway of men eminent for their talents and abilities, we may naturally expect to see commerce and agriculture cherished and extended.

Perhaps the public attention has not been sufficiently directed to grand military roads of communication; the erection of bridges, and the establishment of ferries. The late Marshal Daendels, during an administration of a few years, effected wonders in this way in the island of Java, an island nearly 600 miles in length.

The profound peace with which India is at present blessed, the concentration of authority, and the increase of its revenue, point out the present time as the most appropriate for the construction of these characteristic national monuments. We shall then, like the Romans of old, leave traces behind us that will be gratefully recognized by generations yet unborn.

In arts, arms, and policy, the British dominion over the fairest provinces of Asia will thus constitute the wonder and admiration of present and of future ages. —*Bom. Cour., as quoted by Cal. Gov. Gaz., April* 13.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER AT CALCUTTA, FOR APRIL 1820.

Range of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, exposed in the open air in a N.W. aspect, seven miles north of Calcutta, for the month of April 1820.

	A.M.		P.M.		P.M.	
Date.	*Time.*	*Degs.*	*Time.*	*Degs.*	*Time.*	*Degs.*
1	6	72	2	78	6	78
2	6	66	2	80	6	83
3	6	70	2	86	6	85
4	6	66	2	86	6	84
5	6	70	2	82	6	84
6	6	72	2	84	6	86
7	6	76	2	84	6	86
8	6	76	2	86	6	88
9	6	78	2	86	6	84
10	6	74	2	88	6	88
11	6	77	2	90	6	88
12	6	79	2	88	6	89
13	6	78	2	88	6	88
14	6	78	2	88	6	88
15	6	82	2	88	6	88
16	6	78	2	86	6	88
17	6	80	2	86	6	88
18	6	80	2	90	6	90
19	6	82	2	91	6	92
20	6	78	2	90	6	88
21	6	79	2	90	6	89
22	6	73	2	83	6	86
23	6	77	2	86	6	89
24	6	78	2	89	6	88
25	6	77	2	86	6	86
26	6	78	2	88	6	86
27	6	81	2	86	6	88
28	6	80	2	89	6	83
29	6	80	2	88	6	84
30	6	78	2	88	6	86

Mad. Gaz. May 27.

CLIMATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

[From the *New South Wales Almanack* for 1820, we have extracted the following account of the ordinary course of weather at Sidney.]

Jan.

1. Frequent vivid lightning.
4. Dry squalls, creating clouds of dust.
10. Heat frequently intense, and but for nocturnal dews the fields and gardens would be literally scorched up.
17. The harvesting is mostly over.

Thermometer exceeds 62° at sunrise, and at noon up to 80°, 90°, and sometimes 100° and upwards.

Feb.

1. Mornings and evenings very agreeable.
6. Light showers to be expected.
10. Days continue warm, and sometimes sultry; lightning not unfrequent.

Feb.

15. Weather changeable from much heat to sensibly cool.

Thermometer the first few days 75°, and even 80° at noon; but falls towards the end of the month.

March.

1. Rains frequent and heavy.
5. Mornings and evenings very chilly; nights sensibly cold.
11. The days, when fair, are pleasant.
15. Rains continue.
17. Beware of floods.

Thermometer changes much in the same day, being sometimes at 62°, and not unfrequently up to 80° of heat.

April.

1. The weather begins to be more settled, but now and then showery.
8. Days get warmer, and nights less chilly; as the month advances the heat of the day abates, and a pleasant season ensues.

Thermometer varies throughout the month; the first part very warm, and at the end of the month pleasant: first part up to 74° and above, and afterwards declines to between 66° and 63°.

May.

1. Mostly clear, and days pleasant; nights become rather chilly, and mornings and evenings very agreeable.
11. In general little, if any, rain; though in 1813 there was an exception, as it rained hard all the month.

Thermometer at the beginning of the month 54° and above at sunrise; but declines several degrees towards the end.

June.

1. About as cold as the middle of November in and about London, but clear.
7. Thin ice in the morning in exposed situations; and fogs in wet and marshy places, rising from the river Hawkesbury, like intense columns of smoke.
15. Days not unpleasantly cold, but nights severe; often cloudy, but little rain.

Thermometer at sunrise down to 46° and 50°; at noon 54° to 60°; at four afternoon, 60° to 66°; at four morning, 44° to 48°.

July.

1. Mornings and evenings very chilly; nights severely cold.
6. Little rain; intense fogs in damp places; hoar frosts bespangle the verdure of the field as the sun advances in his early course.

Thermometer, 45° at daylight, and 67° at and after noon.

August.

1. Heavy fogs in all damp places. Hawkesbury involved in fogs till nearly mid-day.
10. Droughts mostly prevalent.

Days agreeable, nights still cold.

The fields afford scarcely enough to keep the flocks and herds alive.

Slight showers very acceptable.

Thermometer at noon sometimes down to 54°, and sometimes up to 63° and 64°.

Sept.

1. Mostly fair.
6. Droughts decline, and showers renovate the country.
10. Days pleasantly warm, with now and then a cold wind, accompanied with refreshing showers; nights not unpleasantly cool.
20. A mild and agreeable season.

Thermometer sometimes at 50° in the morning, and 66° to 70° at noon.

Oct.

Pleasant the whole of the month; the middle of the day sometimes inclining to heat.

The morning and evening air very salubrious; but, towards the end of the month, the orchard liable to suffer from hot blighting winds; if drughty, this season the grasses languish, but occasional showers are pleasing and profitable.

Thermometer at daylight 56° to 60°; at noon 61° to 71°; four afternoon, 60° to 70°.

Nov.

Hot throughout the month; frequent storms, with an unclouded atmosphere and vivid lightning.

12. Thunder-storms, with short heavy showers.
15. Heat becomes inclement throughout the day, and in evening hot winds.

Thermometer at sunrise 51° to 64°; noon 66° to 80°; at four in afternoon 67° to 80°, and upwards.

Dec.

1. Heat increases, but blighting winds less prevalent.
6. Fruits protected from the N.W. will thrive best.

This and January are the hottest months; but, thanks to the Great Protecting Power, no distempers attend the inclemency of the weather.

Thermometer at sunrise 64° to 70°; noon 72° to 90°; sometimes to 100°.

Spring.—September, October, and November.

Summer.—December, January, and February.

Autumn.—March, April, and May.

Winter.—June, July, and August.

SUCCESSFUL INTRODUCTION OF VACCINATION INTO CHINA.

Extract of a letter from J. Livingstone, Esq. one of the H. C. surgeons in China, dated Macao, 25th March 1820, to Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P.

"I am quite astonished to observe in my letters, and in the periodical publications, that the vaccine question is still keenly agitated. It is surely, like many other questions which I need not mention to you, a humiliating lesson to the lords of the creation. *We have no doubt here.* I sometimes vaccinate 500 a week, and for the last ten years may set up a claim to an experience on the subject, which, when compared with that of your noisy and angry disputants, would place theirs as nothing; yet no failure has occurred in my practice. Mr. Pearson* has been still more extensively engaged than myself, and has been equally successful; yet you know that the small-pox rages in China every spring, sometimes with extreme virulence. I have often seen it in its worst forms in the midst of my vaccinated patients in *the same house*, and in the *same bed*; yet no failure has occurred, not even a variolated appearance."—*New Times, Oct. 2.*

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

This celebrated monument of antiquity may be shortly expected to arrive from Alexandria, a present from the Pasha of Egypt to his Majesty George IV. It is, we understand, to be set up in Waterloo Place, opposite to Carlton House, where it will for ages, we hope, serve to keep alive the recollection of the exploits of our naval and military heroes in that country. The weight of the column is about 200 tons, the diameter at the pedestal seven feet. We understand that we are indebted to the influence of S. Briggs, Esq. British resident at Grand Cairo, with the Pasha of Egypt, for this magnificent monument.—*Phil. Mag. for Sept.* 1820, *p.* 230.

ETYMON OF THE WORD "CALOMEL."

In the *Annals of Philosophy* for November 1820, No. 95, p. 394, it is suggested by a correspondent, in answer to some queries by Dr. Thompson, relative to the origin of the word *calomela*, or *calomel*, that this word is evidently the old Arabic name of the substance, and composed of the words ملتظي (multai) burning, and كلاز (kalaj) rust; and that Spielman, in the year 1766, seems to have adopted the Arabic name for the substance instead of the Latin name, which in time has become Frenchified and modernized into calomel.

PROCESS FOR IMITATING ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Mr. Demanne and Mr. Gaultier, secretary adjunct in the school of Oriental Languages, have just made a discovery which will have very great influence on the civilization of the east. At a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences and Belle Lettres, these gentlemen presented the result of a process, by means of which they have succeeded in imitating oriental manuscripts, so as to deceive the most experienced eye. They have obtained certificates, signed by several professors and learned orientalists, which can testify the importance of their invention to the study of languages, and to the progress of knowledge in the Levant. They have just published a prospectus, in which they announce the select works of Saadi, the most ingenious of the Persian poets.—*New Times, Nov.* 14.

VERSIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES IN THE MALAY, HINDOOSTANEE, &c.

From the eighth report of the *Calcutta Bible Society* it appears, that of a revised version of the *Malay* Bible in Arabic characters the largest proportion has been printed.

The *Hindoostanee* Testament of the late Rev. H. Martyn, revised by Mr. Bowley, of the Church Missionary Society, stationed at Chunar, is far advanced in the printing; and measures are taking to add to it the Old Testament in the same language and style. Nearly the whole had been prepared by Mr. Martyn previously to his death; and the book of Genesis, after undergoing a revision, had been printed in London. The Calcutta committee have now resolved to have the whole revised and completed; and the Rev. Messrs. Thomason and Corrie, with the aid of suitable native assistants, have charged themselves with the execution.

Of Mr. Ellerton's *Bengalee* version 5,000 copies of St. Matthew and St. John were printed, with the English on opposite columns.

The revision of the *Tamul* version, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Rhenius and Dr. Rottler, at Madras, is considerably advanced; and the portion of it already completed is spoken of, by competent judges, who have examined it, in terms of high commendation. It has been prudently determined, that the book of Genesis shall be printed and issued by way of experiment; and should the judgment given in favour of the version be confirmed, measures will then be taken for having the whole Bible printed.

For the purpose of rendering the version of the *Malagalim* as correct as pos-

* Mr. Pearson is the head surgeon at the Company's factory at Canton.

sible, arrangements have been made for furnishing the station at Cotym with a press, types, and paper, in order that the work may have the benefit of the translator's revision.

A similar course has been pursued with respect to the *Canara* version of Mr. Hands, which is, after due examination, to be printed at Madras, under the direction of the translator himself. A learned Brahmin has pronounced Mr. Hands to be "entitled to the highest eulogium, on account of the very strict adherence of the translation to the genuine meaning of the original, and to the peculiar idiom of the Canarese language."

AMHARIC VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.
(*Extracted from the Missionary Register for August and October* 1820.)

In our number for May, p. 208, we stated that Mr. Jowett* was about to pay a second visit to Egypt, to purchase M. Asselin's Amharic version of the scriptures. He left Malta on the 2d of March, and returned on the 31st of May, bringing with him the manuscript of M. Asselin.

Mr. Jowett arrived at Alexandria on the 13th of March, and on the 14th took a cangia on the new canal, and left Alexandria for Cairo.

At Cairo Mr. Jowett's great anxiety was to succeed in the negociation for which he had undertaken the voyage: and happily in five days, much sooner than he expected, and on satisfactory terms, the manuscript was put into his hands.

There now remained the labour of examining the completeness of the version. Finding that the heat much affected his health, he considered that his best course was to apply diligently to the work, and get through it as quickly as possible.

In eleven days he ascertained satisfactorily that the manuscript answered the description given of it, as a version, complete in all its parts, of the scriptures into Amharic.

Mr. Jowett left Malta on the 13th Sept. and reached Falmouth on the 15th October, bringing with him the copy of the Amharic New Testament purchased by him as above. Not wishing to risk the whole of the manuscript at once, the Old Testament is left in Malta, waiting the orders of the society; but as permission had in the interval been obtained from Government to have the whole of the packages of which the copy consists, thirty one in number, brought home in one of H.M. packets, the Old Testament will probably soon follow. "The Amharic New Testament," Mr. Jowett writes from Falmouth, "on which I often gaze with rapture, is now in my possession, on its way to that grand centre of Christian benevolence, the British and Foreign Bible Society."

Some brief notices of this version were given at p. 208 of the number for May. M. Asselin addressed a letter to Mr. Jowett, then in Cairo, from which we extract further particulars on this subject.

"This work has occupied me ten successive years. Tuesdays and Saturdays every week my door was shut to every body. I read with my Abyssinian (interpreter) slowly, and with the utmost attention, every verse of the sacred volume in the Arabic version which we were about to translate. I explained to him all those words which were either abstruse, difficult, or foreign to the Arabic, by the help of the Hebrew original, the Syriac version, or the Septuagint, as well as a few glossaries and commentaries which I had gathered about me; but he also found often the key to them in the Ethiopic or Gheez. I likewise took the greatest pains to correct the faults in the print of the text, and to make him scrupulously attend to them. After having finished the translation of one book, we collated it once more before we proceeded farther. I often admired the great patience of my aged companion; but, when we came to the Epistles of St. Paul his zeal began to cool, the difficulty of the task frightened him. He wanted to set off for Jerusalem; and it was only by means of time, care, and sacrifices, that I could at last convince him of the necessity of not leaving our work imperfect: had he persisted in his determination to depart, never, I venture to say, would it have been possible to accomplish this task, unless a total revolution were to take place in the idea of the Abyssinians.

"It is beyond all doubt that the printing of the Scriptures in a convenient and portable form is one of the first moral requisites of a numerous and devout people; and if there exists one on earth to which the object that the British and Foreign Bible Society has in view must be eminently useful, it is doubtless the people of Abyssinia. Their first study is the Bible, the first spiritual want the Gospel, which they read and read over again constantly every day."

ABYSSINIA.

[The following particulars, as having some relation to the foregoing article, are placed under this compartment of the *Asiatic Journal*. They are extracted from the *Missionary Register* for October 1820.]

Notions of the Abyssinians respecting the printed Ethiopic Scriptures.

Mr. Nathaniel Pearce, of whom we have

* A missionary resident at Malta.

frequently spoken, transmitted to Mr. Salt, from Axum, a statement of the singular ideas entertained by an assembly of Abyssinian priests respecting the psalters sent through Mr. Salt into their country. Mr. Pearce writes:

"I have had the honour of being called before an assembly of not less than eighty of the most learned priests in Abyssinia; part of them are the heads of the principal churches in Gondar, and the others of Axum, Woldubber and Larliballa. This meeting was held in the presence of the king, Itsa Takley Gorges, on the top of the flat-roofed church at Axum, called Scimer Mariam, Dec. 6, 1817.

"The first question I was asked was, 'Who wrote those books, or by whose orders were they written?' They next asked me if one man wrote all those books, being all exactly alike, as they observed that those books could not be written in ten years by ten men in this country. I did all in my power to make them understand how they were printed, but they would not believe that one man could engrave the print in less than twenty years; and the king said, 'If I were to try to cut the letters in wood, much more in brass or any other metal, it would take me a whole day to complete fifteen or sixteen, and after they were finished, how many years would it take me to place them together?' What I have said is sufficient to shew you how ignorant these Abyssinians are of printing."

State of the Country.

On this subject Mr. Pearce writes:

"Christianity is getting to a lower ebb daily, and I am of opinion that without the assistance of some European Christians, before the expiration of two centuries there will not be found a Christian in Abyssinia.

"The country is in a most tumultuary state, and not the least sign of its ceasing; and although the twentieth part of the inhabitants of Abyssinia are priests, both Amharic and Tegri, in the capitals of Gondar and Addwar many turn Mahomedans, and scarcely any notice is taken of it, there being no king, no ras, no laws, and no justice whatever. To be sure there are those who bear the name of kings still existing, and good Christians without power."

Projected Return of Mr. Pearce to England.

Mr. Pearce is coming to this country with the view of publishing an account of Abyssinia, which will contain very interesting and affecting statements of the condition of that kingdom.

GURDUGGA.

We quote the following from the Bombay Gazette of the 3d May, by a correspondent. "As I was some time since travelling on the coast, I came to a large pile of small stones in a solitary place. I enquired the occasion of it, and was told by an intelligent native who was with me, that it was called Gurdugga. He said it was an ancient custom in the country, when an individual of a town or district became very unjust, oppressive, and opprobrious, for all the people of that place to assemble in such a solitary place, and cast out the name of the offender as guilty and execrable, casting each one a stone as they pronounce his name; or, as they express it in their own language, 'casting stones upon his name.' In this way the pile of stones is formed. It occurred to me, at the same time, that this ancient custom might furnish a commentary on the words of our Saviour, '*They shall cast out your name as evil*,' but I have not yet been able to learn whether a similar custom ever obtained in the western parts of Asia. If the custom did obtain in western Asia, knowledge of the fact, it is conceived, will add something to the materials for biblical criticism, and to the advancement of historical research; and it is hoped, that if any one of your numerous readers is acquainted with the existence of such a fact, he will have the goodness to communicate it to the public."—*Indian Hurk. June* 1.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

The History of the Rise and Progress of the Judicial or Adawlut System, as established for the Administration of Justice under the Presidency of Bengal. Royal 8vo. 8s. 6d. bds.

Travels in Egypt and Nubia. By C. Belzoni. 4to. £2. 2s. bds.

Plates to ditto. Folio, bds. £6. 6s.

The East India Register and Directory, corrected to the 26th Sept. 1820. By A. W. Mason, and Geo. Owen. 2d Edition. 7s. 6d. sewed.

IN THE PRESS.

Recollections of a Classical Tour in Turkey, Greece, and Italy, with the Costume of each Country. By P. E. Laurent, Esq.

The Second and Third Volumes of the Tour of Africa. By Miss Hutton.

Professor Stewart has in the Press the Seventh Book of the Anvari Soohyly, accompanied by a translation, and an Analysis of all the Arabic words, to which will be added the corresponding chapter of the Arabic Kulila Dumna. It is expected that this work will be published on the 1st of January next.

MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.

(Published in the Calcutta Gov. Gaz. for March 30, 1820.)

UPPER SCHOOL.

Dr. **GENERAL STATEMENT of the OFFICERS' FUND for the Year 1818.** Cr.

1818.	S. Rupees.	A.	P.
To share of general establishment	5,819	12	0
Salaries of masters, mistresses, and servants' wages	26,150	9	11
Account dieting the children of officers at Kidderpore house	17,774	9	8
Account subsistence for officers' children under care of their friends or guardians	22,058	2	4
Account clothing for officers' children at Kidderpore school	4,689	3	0
Books and stationery	537	0	6
Passage money	7,000	0	0
Marriage portions granted to orphan daughters of officers	10,000	0	0
Account dances given to the daughters of officers	427	9	3
Account of postage	130	8	6
Ground rent	419	3	0
Repairs and alterations to the buildings at Kidderpore	1,294	11	3½
Pension establishment	192	0	0
Expenses incurred for bringing officers' children from out-stations	503	1	0
Contingent charges	1,504	5	1
Fees for renewing a government promissory note	1	0	0
Discount on the sale of a goverment promissory note	321	1	7
Amount disbursed by the Society's agent in England, on account of the orphan children of officers in England, from 1st July 1817 to 30th June 1818	28,543	5	11
Balance on the 31st December 1818	5,22,438	14	10½
Sicca Rupees..	6,49,805	1	10½
The average amount of the monthly expenses of this fund during the year 1818, is .. Sicca Rupees..	10,613	13	7

Jan. 1818.			S. Rupees.	A.	P.
By balance brought from the books of last year			5,19,363	0	3½
Interest on company's paper, the property of the fund	20,513	0 0			
Of orphans	1,614	2 3			
On deposits for boarders	2,013	0 0			
			24,140	2	3
Interest on the reserved sum of Sonaut rupees 23,027 12 0, of the Rohilla donation of Sonaut rupees 50,000, at 8 per cent. from the 1st May 1817 to the 30th April 1818, Sonaut rupees 1,842 3 6			1,762	12	4
Interest on exchequer bills renewed			67	5	7
Amount of stoppages made from pay of officers, surgeons, chaplains, and conductors of ordnance, including those received at the East-India House, from officers on furlough in Europe			74,086	10	4
Amount of contributions to fund from officers above the rank of major			1,331	3	10
Amount received from military paymasters, &c. on account of the children at board			4,060	0	0
Proceeds of the orphan gunge			24,993	15	3
Sicca Rupees..			6,49,805	1	10½
The average amount of the monthly receipts of this fund, during the year 1818, is .. Sicca Rupees..			10,870	2	9½

DR. *Particulars of the Balance.* CR.

Dec. 31, 1818.	S. Rupees.	A.	P.
To Company's paper belonging to the officers' fund	2,80,091	7	6
Due from soldiers' fund	20,177	10	0½
Late Bengal Bank	4,849	8	4
Military paymasters	615	11	5
Cash	22,509	0	11½
Government	410	12	0
Government gazette press	18,680	14	5
Agent for concerns in England	7,250	11	5¾
	3,54,575	12	1¾
Deduct due general treasury for amount of bills of exchange drawn on the general management in favour of the Hon. Court of Directors	18,965	8	4
	3,35,610	3	9¾

To DEAD STOCK, *viz.*	S. Rupees.	A.	P.		
Old buildings at Kidderpore	83,589	5	6		
New ditto for sons of officers, ditto	61,602	9	7		
Household furniture	9,519	11	9		
The late orphan press	10,568	10	7		
The orphan gunge buildings	21,548	5	7½		
				1,86,828	11	0½
Company's paper, property of orphans of officers				65,245	13	2
Thomas Motte, due to Lieut. Best's orphan children				6,387	8	3
Company's paper, deposits for boarders				10,091	3	2
Sicca Rupees				6,04,163	7	5¼

Dec. 31, 1818.	S. Rupees.	A.	P.
By officers' fund, being the balance on the 31st December 1818, as per foregoing statement	5,22,438	14	10¼
Deposits for orphans of officers, viz.:—			
Children of the late Capt. Walter Mayberry	1,810	7	1
Samuel W. Skardon, orphan son of the late Lieut. Fireworker S. Skardon, being balance of his share	142	1	11
G. Thompson, son of the late Conductor R. Thompson	308	1	7
Anne Mawbey, daughter of the late Capt. Mawbey	3,451	4	1
Children of the late Lieut. W. Hinksman	2,896	1	5
V. Clydesdale, daughter of the late Assist.surg. J. Clydesdale	537	9	10
C. Cumming, daughter of the late Capt. R. Cumming	2,586	3	4
A. E. Cresswell, daughter of the late Lieut. W. Cresswell	2,945	0	0
H. Hearsey, daughter of the late Lieut.col. Hearsey	243	2	10
W. Pickett, son of the late Lieut. W. Pickett	2,044	2	3
Children of the late Capt. W. H. Royle	5,500	0	0
F. Leary, daughter of the late Conductor P. Leary	446	3	9
J. W. Conway, son of the late Capt. E. S. Conway	755	0	0
C. Lally, daughter of the late Lieut.col. W. Lally	864	9	3
Children of the late Capt. R. Davies	1,709	5	4
Children of the late Conductor J. Birmingham	1,419	6	6
Children of the late Conductor J. Marrant	2,767	14	7
Children of the late Capt. Ed. Hall	4,246	14	7
S. Gordon, daughter of the late Lieut. Sir J. Gordon, bart.	10,257	6	10
C. M. Thornton, J. J. Lind Thornton, and H. J. Lind Thornton, children of the late Maj. J. Lind Thornton	6,331	5	5
G. H. Howe, W. R. S. Howe, and J. H. Howe, children of the late Deputy Com. G. A. Howe	2,611	8	0
W. Kitchin, Anne Kitchin, and H. Kitchin, children of the late Maj. W. W. Kitchin	11,272	0	7
Children of the late Lieut. J. Best, depending upon payment of Mr. Motte's bond	6,387	8	3
Deposits for children at board, *viz.*			
The estate of the late Maj. James Sinclair	91	3	2
Doctor Francis Balfour	5,000	0	0
Lieut. Col. Henry Worsley	5,000	0	0
Sicca Rupees	6,04,163	7	5¼

nnual Abstract Return of the Children of Officers belonging to the Bengal Orphan Institution, commencing with the 1st January and ending with the 31st Dec. 1818.

	On 1st Jan. 1818. In India.	On 1st Jan. 1818. In England.	Since received.	Joined the Kidderpore school from friends or guardians.	Sent to Europe for education from friends or guardians.	Apprenticed.	Paid in lieu of apprentice fee and discharged in Europe.	Boarders withdrawn.	Married.	Dead.	On 31st Dec. 1818. In India.	On 31st Dec. 1818. In England.
Males in the Kidderpore school	14	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
Females ..... ditto .... ditto	69	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	73	..
Males under charge of friends or guardians	4	..	15	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Females .... ditto ..... ditto	18	..	19	8	4	..	..	..	3	2	20	..
Males	..	44	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	39
Females	..	32	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	27
Males, boarders	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Females, ditto	12	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	15	..
	127	76	54	9	16	0	8	1	9	2	146	66

LOWER SCHOOL.

Dr. *GENERAL STATEMENT of the SOLDIERS' FUND for the Year 1818.* Cr.

Disbursements for the Year 1818.	S. Rupees	A.	P.
To share of general establishment	4,593	8	0
Salaries of masters, mistresses, and servants' wages	17,941	15	8
Account dieting children at the orphan house	23,223	0	5
Account clothing for children at ditto	5,238	13	10
Contingent charges	3,857	9	3
Pension establishment	1,224	0	0
Allowance for marriage clothing furnished to girls married from the lower school	350	0	0
Books and stationery	657	4	6
Account of postage	71	14	6
	57,158	2	2
Balance on 31st December 1818	1,45,314	10	0
Sicca Rupees	2,02,472	12	2
The average amount of the monthly expenses of this fund, during the year 1818, is ..... Sicca Rupees	4,763	2	10½

1818.	S. Rupees	A.	P.
By balance brought from the books of last year	1,45,236	15	8
Receipts of the Year 1818.			
By Company's allowance to children in the orphan house	19,173	0	0
Interest on government securities	3,510	0	0
Interest on reserved sum of St. Rs. 26,972 4 of Rohilla donation of St. Rs. 50,000, at 8 per cent. from 1st May 1817 to 30th April 1818, St. Rs 2,157 14 8, or	2,064	11	8
Account expenses on account of bringing soldiers' children from out stations to the school	2,152	10	8
Account subsistence to soldiers children at out-stations	861	0	0
Net proceeds of sale of a Bhawleah	184	0	0
Amount advanced by government within this year 10,000 0 0			
Receivable from government to make up the difference between receipts and disbursements.. 19,290 6 2			
	29,290	6	2
Sicca Rupees	2,02,472	12	2
The average amount of the monthly receipts of this fund, during the year 1818, is ..... Sicca Rupees	4,769	10	4½

Dr. *Particulars of the Balance.* Cr.

Dec. 1818.	S. Rupees.	A.	P.
To Company's paper, belonging to the soldiers' fund, *viz.*			
On account of the unclaimed and forfeited shares of Rohilla donation	58,500	0	0
On account of the voluntary contributions from individuals..	16,888	12	10
On account of deposits for orphans of soldiers	1,592	11	4
To Dead Stock, *viz.*			
Household furniture	3,676	12	8
To Government, *viz.*			
For the balance as per account-current	18,260	14	7
For the buildings at Howrah	65,000	0	0
To Cash	4,923	7	5½
Sicca Rupees....	1,68,842	10	10½

Dec. 1818.	S. Rupees.	A.	P.
By Soldiers' fund, being the balance on the 31st December 1818, as per foregoing statement	1,45,314	10	0
By deposits for orphans of soldiers, *viz.*			
Serjeant Collins' two children	148	0	2
Corporal E. Lees' two children	104	9	11
Serjeant-Major David Smith's twin daughters	73	8	0
Serjeant Story's son	110	0	0
Serjeant McConnell's son	73	1	3
Serjeant Kingsbury's son	93	7	0
Serjeant Rutherford's daughter	130	0	0
Serjeant Wooter Stain's son	199	0	6
Serjeant Henry Smith's daughter	776	4	0
Corporal John Marshall's son	200	0	0
Gunner William Westly's daughter	542	0	0
Gunner John Farrell's children	90	9	6
Serjeant-Major Coles' children	765	8	3
Gunner Hewetson's son	44	6	3
By officers' fund	20,177	10	0½
Sicca Rupees....	1,68,842	10	10½

Annual Abstract Return of the Children of European non-Commissioned Officers and Privates under the Charge of the General Management of the Bengal Military Orphan Society in the Lower Orphan School at Alipore, commencing with the 1st January and ending with the 31st December 1818.

CHILDREN.		Present in the Lower Orphan School, on the 1st Jan. 1818.	Since Received.	Sent as Drummers and Fifers to different Corps of the Army.	Delivered to Parents or Guardians.	Apprenticed.	Married.	Dead.	Present in the Lower Orphan School on the 31st of Dec. 1818.
Males	Orphans	100	20	28	..	3	..	7	82
	Fathers living	127	21	25	1	5	..	6	111
Females ..	Orphans	140	27	..	7	..	8	4	142
	Fathers living	180	21	..	4	..	5	8	184
		547	89	53	12	8	13	25	525

Orphan Society Office, Kidderpore, Dec. 31, 1819.

By Order of the General Management, (*E. E.*) John Young, Sec. Mil. Orphan Society.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH INDIA.

INSTANCES OF LAX DISCIPLINE IN H. M. FORCES REPREHENDED.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st March, 1820. General Orders.

Notwithstanding the repeated instructions and explanations which have from time to time been published, in general orders, to H. M. forces in India by the Commander-in-chief, it is with concern and surprise his Exc. is under the necessity of once more calling the particular attention of commanding officers of corps to a more pointed fulfilment of the rules and regulations of the service, to which they must enforce a much more accurate observance from those for whose discipline and appearance they are held responsible.

The necessity of repeating orders is the strongest evidence of failure in the vigilant and energetic discharge of public duty, on the part of those who are entrusted with the care of seeing those orders carried into effect. The Commander-in-chief will on this occasion alone abstain from particularizing those who have drawn forth this animadversion.

The relaxation adverted to is comprehended principally under the following heads: *viz.* want of precision in field exercise and movement; confused interior economy; inaccuracies in correspondence; contravention of orders respecting dress and appointments of officers.

The clearest rules, founded in just and true principles, for exercise and movement, were laid down and approved of by his Majesty, who positively directed that they should be strictly followed and adhered to, without any deviation whatsoever therefrom.

Besides the rules above alluded to, contained in the book commonly called Dundas, the general regulations and orders for the army, published by the King's command, dated the 12th August 1811, are such as apply under all circumstances and to all situations in which the troops can be placed, and it was declared incumbent on every officer in H.M's. service to provide himself with a copy of these regulations, and with a book containing the prescribed movements.

On the next monthly return of each regt. of H. M's. army in India, after the receipt of this order, it must be noted what number of officers have left themselves unprovided with such requisite instructions; nothing contrary to their tenor and spirit is to be ever enjoined to any part of the royal forces, as expressly declared by the King's command.

At the late half-yearly inspections some remarks were made on interior management, which were duly observed upon in correspondence; and if such observations should be repeated at future reviews, the Commander-in-chief will be obliged to make a special representation thereon to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief.

At the ensuing half-yearly inspections, and at the succeeding ones, the prescribed movements will of course be executed, and be reported upon as usual. On the same occasions, the Commander-in-chief wishes the inspecting officers to see the few following manœuvres accurately done. They are such as should be frequently performed on regimental drill days, when opportunities offer, and on occasions of marching order. 1st. The preservation of exact distances in columns of companies, sub-divisions, and sections. 2d. The increasing and diminishing the front of columns without hurry or confusion. 3d. The passing of obstacles, either by successively filing or a diminution of front, as the case may be, or by doubling two, three, or more files in the rear of the different orders of column of march. 4th. The advancing in line, taking new directions on the march, and the echellon movements in sections, &c. &c. 5th. Changes of position by echellons of companies. 6th. Formation into, and march of squares. 7th. Firing in all situations with proper levelling, and the charge.

The particular practice applicable to H. M's. cavalry will be performed on the occasions referred to; and when favourable circumstances of ground, &c. &c. happen to present themselves at the different quarters or stations of the corps, the practice of taking up defensive situations, posting of picquets, sending out patroles, and planting of sentinels should be attended to, for the purpose of giving young officers and recruits some notion of ordinary rules in the field.

The regimental orderly rooms are next for advertence.

In some instances, of late, much fault has justly been found with slovenliness, and want of method visible in them. A zealous and efficient commanding officer, an active adjutant, and an intelligent serjeant-major might establish at least a proper system of conducting business in one month.

The contravention of orders repecting dress and appearance in public could scarcely have been apprehended, after the minute instructions issued by the Commander-in-chief, in general orders, dated

the 26th of July and 7th of December 1816, wherein the most convenient and considerate exceptions were made, suited to the nature of this climate.

The attire for healthful exercise of a morning, for the sports of the field, and for in-door occupation, were left entirely to the selection, or even to the fancy of individuals, but appearance on duty and on occasions of ceremony were distinctly marked for exactness of respective uniforms.

There is scarcely a circumstance which has been left unnoticed or unexplained to H. M.'s forces, connected with the discipline of the troops, or calculated for the guidance of regimental commandants, and the Commander-in-chief particularly refers to his general orders, dated the 31st of March and 10th of June 1814, to which all concerned are directed to pay strict attention.

By order of the most noble the Commander-in-chief.

THOS. M'MAHON, Col. A. G.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS; *Declining to Re-enlist—*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 2d March 1820. General Order.

Under instructions from the rt. hon. the Sec. at War, and with the sanction of the Supreme Government, the most noble the Commander-in-chief is pleased to notify, for the information and future guidance of H. Ms'. regts. serving in the East Indies, that non-commissioned officers whose periods of service from time to time expire, and who decline re-enlisting, are entitled to the pay of the rank they respectively held at the date of the expiration of their service until their final discharge.—The vacancies thereby caused among the effective non-commissioned officers are not however to remain open, but they are to be filled up from the day on which the service expired. Non-commissioned officers leave their regts. in progress to embark for Europe.

—*Sent to Europe on Recruiting Service.*

3d March 1820.—With reference to general orders, dated Horse Guards, 14th March 1818, the most noble the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that when, in pursuance of the instructions therein conveyed, non-commissioned officers are required to be sent to Europe from regts. in India, to fill vacancies in the recruiting establishment, a report thereof is to be made to the Adj.-gen. of H. Ms'. forces through the prescribed channels, with a view to his Lordship's pleasure being taken, and to passages being applied for in the regular manner for the individuals selected for the duty.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

THOS. M'MAHON, Col. A. G.

LIMITED SERVICE MEN.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 21st April, 1820. General Orders.

Such limited service men belonging to H. M. drags. and inf. regts. serving in the East-Indies, whose engagements have already expired, or may terminate within the current year 1820, are permitted to re-enlist in the same, or into other regts. than those in which they have formerly served, that is to say, cav. soldiers in regts. of cav., and men of the inf. into inf. corps, conformably to the instructions and under the regulations, as to age, bounty, &c. detailed in the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th paragraphs of the memoranda annexed to the general orders recruiting department, dated Horse Guards, 1st February 1819, No. 362.

Commanding officers of H. M's. regts. in the East-Indies are directed to transmit to the Adj.gen. of the King's troops, for the most noble the Commander-in-chief's information, as occasion may require, nominal lists (prepared agreeably to the annexed form No. 1.) of the time expired men belonging to their corps respectively, who are not desirous of extending their services, accompanied by nominal lists (as per form No. 2), when necessary, of such men as engage to re-enlist in the same, or into other regts. than those in which they formerly served, as adverted to in this order.

Commanding officers of corps *from* which soldiers may volunteer to re-enlist into *other* regts. in India, are strictly enjoined to forward without delay to the officers commanding such regts. a nominal list of the men (as per form No. 2), accompanied with every other requisite document and information.

The men of the above class belonging to regts. on the Bengal establishment, that is to say, those who decline re-enlisting, and are consequently to proceed to Europe, with such as may volunteer for corps at stations intermediate from Meerut to Fort William, as also for regts. on the Madras and Bombay establishments, are to be forwarded down with the invalids, whenever the period shall arrive for that purpose, and which will be announced in general orders in the usual manner.

The Commander-in-chief in India desires commanding officers of H. M's. regts. stationed at a distance from the head-quarters of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay presidencies, will explain to such time-expired soldiers as may decline at the head quarters of their regiments, or battalion, to renew their engagements in the corps they are serving, or into other regt. as stated in the 1st paragraph of this order, that they will on no account be permitted to re-enlist after they shall have actually left their corps, &c. for the

purpose of eventually embarking for Europe.

Their Excs. the Commanders-in-chief at Madras and at Bombay will be pleased to issue the requisite orders referable to the time-expired soldiers of regts. under their respective commands, and will make the necessary arrangements with the local governments for the conveyance to England of such as may decline to re-enlist, as also for forwarding to their destinations such as may re-engage into other regts. than those in which they formerly served.

By order of the most noble the Commander-in-chief.

THOS. M'MAHON, Col. A. G.

JAVA AND MAURITIUS PRIZE MONEY.

General Orders by his Exc. the most noble the Gov.gen. in Council. Fort William, 15th April, 1820.

Major Dickson, agent for Java prize money, having reported his arrival at this presidency for the purpose of establishing an office in Calcutta, with a view to the speedy adjustment of all outstanding claims of persons belonging to the hon. Company's army, the most noble the Governor-gen. in council, with reference to general orders of the 23d June 1818, is pleased to direct, that the general prize committee at the presidency shall immediately submit all unadjusted claims for Java prize property, which may remain in their possession, to Major Dickson, to whom all future applications connected with Java prize, from station committees, commanding officers of corps, regulating officers of invalid thannahs, the adj. of native invalids at Allahabad, the fort adj. of Monghyr, and all other public officers concerned, will be communicated through the general committee at the presidency.

His Lordship in council is further pleased to notify, for general information, the course to be pursued towards a final liquidation of Java prize claims, on the part of the native soldiery, as follows.

The claims of individuals entitled to share as original captors will be prepared agreeably to form No. 1, and those of heirs to deceased claimants to that of form No. 2, and forwarded to the general prize committee at the presidency.

[Here follow the forms.]

The blanks in the order, with exception to the amount claimed, and those in the certificate being filled up, the former will be signed by the claimant, and the latter duly authenticated by the commanding officer of the company, the adj. and commanding officers of the corps, or other local authority, as the case may require, when both documents will be forwarded as before directed, with written notice of the treasury or pay-office from which the individual may wish to receive his share. The general prize committee, on receipt of these documents, will have them presented to the agent, who, on being satisfied of the validity of the claim, will pay the amount, which the committee will deliver into the general treasury, receiving from the sub-treasurer the necessary certificate to enable them to obtain from the account.gen. an assignment payable to the claimant, from any public pay-office or treasury under this presidency.—W. CASEMENT, Lieut.col. Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

27th May, 1820.

The agents for Mauritius prize money in Europe having declined acceding to the request of the hon. the Court of Directors, for remitting through them the amount due to claimants in India, and the hon. Court having notified, that the agents require each claimant to execute a power, according to the form defined by the Legislature in act 54, Geo. III. cap. 86, and having also suggested that, to prevent delay from possible casualty, this document should be executed in favour of either of two persons to be therein named; the forms of that power with the certificate required to be annexed to it, are published for general information, and all claimants to Mauritius prize, or officers under whom such claimants, or their heirs, may be placed or serving, are directed to transmit this document, properly attested, without delay, to the general prize committee at the presidency, for the purpose of being forwarded to Europe for final adjustment.

[Here follow the forms.]

W. CASEMENT, Lieut.col. Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN H. M. FORCES.

Feb. 26.—Maj.gen. Fred. Hardyman, C.B. is appointed to the staff of the army in India until further orders, vice Mag.gen. Sir R. S. Donkin, K.C.B. nominated temporarily to the government of the Cape of Good Hope.

28. Until the pleasure of the Prince Regent be known:—

Royal Scots.—Ens. R. Blacklin to be lieut.

46*th Foot.*—Ensign J. Campbell to be lieut.

Lieut. T. Purcell to be adj.

89*th Foot.*—Ens. C. J. King to be lieut.

March 5.—67*th Foot.*—Assist.surg. J. Monat, M.D. from 21st drags., to be Assist.surg. vice J. Robson, who exchanges to the half-pay of ditto.

7.—*Royal Scots.*—Marecheaux, gent. to be ensign.

46*th Foot.*—J. Stuart, gent. to be ensign.

53*d Foot.*—Ens. R. Taggart to be lieut.

W. Krefting, gent. to be ensign.

16.—The Prince Regent has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

To be Generals.—Lieut.gen. H. Wynyard, 46 foot, 12 Aug. 1819.

Lieut.gen. T. Grosvenor, 65 foot, ditto.

To be Lieut.gen.—Maj.gen. Sir R. Bolton, 13 drags. ditto.

Staff.—Maj.gen. Lionel Smith, C.B. to the staff of the army in India, vice Wood, promoted to the rank of lieut.gen.

27.—Until the pleasure of the Prince Regent be made known:—

17th Lt. Drag.—Brev. Lieut.col. N. Wilson to be Lieut.col.

Brev. maj. G. Sale to be major.

Lieut. W. H. Robinson to be capt. of a troop.

Cornet N. Raven to be lieut.

The Commander-in-chief was pleased to accept the resignation of Ens. W. Douglas, of 59th foot.

April 3.—The Prince Regent has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:—

8th Lt. Drags.—Cornet H. S. Hodges, from 21st drags. to be cornet, vice Rycroft, exchanged.

17th Lt. Drags.—F. Loftus, gent. to be cornet.

22d Lt. Drags.—Lieut. H. Dwyer to be capt.—Cornet E. H. Mildmay to be lieut.—J. Berners, gent. to be cornet.

24th Lt. Drags.—Ens. C. M. Dighton, from half-pay of 84th foot, to be cornet, vice J. Fisher, exchange, 1st Dec. 1818.

1st Foot.—Brev.maj. D. McLean to be maj. 9th Sept. 1819.—Lieut. L. McLean to be capt.—Ens. C. Picters to be lieut.—F. Glover, gent. to be ensign.

14th Foot.—Capt. J. M. Maitland, from the staff in the Ionian Islands, to be capt. vice Temple, exchange.—Lieut. J. Grant, from half-pay of the reg, to be lieut. vice T. Powell, exchange.

17th Foot.—Brev.col. W. T. Edwards, from half-pay of 73d foot, to be lieut.col.—Ens. P. N. Anley to be lieut.—Evelyn Spencer Boscawen, gent. to be ensign.

24th Foot.—Capt. Christian Wilson, from half-pay of 14th foot, to be capt. vice T. Andrews, exchange.

30th Foot.—Ens. W. B. Frizell to be lieut. vice Frazer, appointed to the East-India Company's service, 13th Nov. 1818.—H. Lewis, gent. to be ensign.

34th Foot.—Lieut. George Ledingham, from half-pay of Cape regt. to be paymaster.

46th Foot.—Lieut. James Law, from 86th foot, to be lieut. vice George Stuart, who exchanges.—Lieut. Stephen Rice, from half-pay 58th foot, to be lieut. vice Crabb, who exchanges.—Ens. H. V. Lloyd, from half-pay of 87th foot, to be ensign, vice Charles Walter, who exchanges.

47th Foot.—Cadet George Rooke, from the royal military college, to be ensign.

53d Foot.—Lieut.col. Thos. Brereton, from half-pay of the Royal African Corps, to be lieut.col.—Capt John B. Whannell, from half-pay of 12th foot, to be capt. of a company, vice Thomas Poppleton, who exchanges.

59th Foot.—Second Lieut. Allan McDonald, from half-pay of late 4th Ceylon regt. to be ensign, vice Charles Gardner, who exchanges.—Lieut. Wm. M. Mathews from 4th foot, to be lieut. vice Robinson, who exchanges. Surg. John Hume, from 72d foot, to be surg. vice Reynolds, who exchanges.

65th Foot.—Lieut.col. Robt. Torrens, from half-pay of 1st West-India reg. to be lieut.col. 12th August 1819.—Gent. Cadet Wm. S. Wood, from the royal military college, to be ensign.—Gent. Cadet Geo. M. Bowen, from ditto, to be ensign.

67th Foot.—Capt. A. Poyntz, from half-pay of 69th foot, to be capt. vice Wm. Jones, who exchanges.—Capt. Geo. B. Gray, from 12th foot, to be capt. vice Beteridge, who exchanges.

69th Foot.—Lieut. E. B. H. Dobbin, from half-pay of the regt. to be lieut. vice Wm. Moorhead, who exchanges.

86th Foot.—Lieut. Colin McLaurin, to be capt. of a company, 21st Oct. 1820.—Ens. J. Holland, to be lieut. ditto.—Lieut. G. Stuart, from 46th foot, to be lieut. vice Law, who exchanges—Gent. Cadet Jas. McIntyre, from the royal military college, to be ensign.—Assist.surg. S. Hood, from 46th foot, to be assist.surg.

87th Foot.—Lieut. Robt. J. Anderson, from half-pay of 53d foot, to be lieut. vice Paterson, who exchanges.—J. Vincent, gent. to be ensign.

89th Foot.—Lieut.col. Edward Miles, from half-pay of 38th foot, to be lieut.col. 12th August 1819.

Mem.—Mr. Fran. Bernard, superseded as a lieut. in 24th foot, 9th July 1814, has been reinstated in his rank.

April 4.—Capt. Moore, 65th foot, brig. maj. to the King's troops at Bombay, having returned to that presidency, has been ordered to resume the duties of his office accordingly.

Capt. M. McNiell, 17th drags. late officiating brig maj, will return to his regimental duty without delay, until the pleasure of the Prince Regent be known.

22d Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Sydney Cotton to be capt. of a troop.—Cornet Wm. Kelrulf to be lieut.

Royal Scots.—Ens. John Eddington to be lieut.

17th Foot.—Ens. Chas Bingham to be lieut.—Geo. Dobson Young, gent. to be ensign.

59th Foot.—Ens. John Vincent, from 87th foot, to be ensign.—Frederick Fortune, gent. to be ensign.

65th Foot.—James Donnithorne, gent. to be ensign.

67th Foot.—Ensign J. Eliot to be lieutenant.

87th Foot.—Nicholas Fenton, gent. to be ensign.

May 3.—The Commander-in-chief has been pleased to accept the resignation of Ensign J. D. Browne, of 47th regt.

4.—The Prince Regent has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Lt. Drags.—Capt. John Fraser, from half-pay of the regt. to be capt. of a troop, vice Wm. Locker, who exchanges.

34th Foot.—Quarter-master Thos. Howe from half-pay of the regt. to be Quarter-master.

47th Foot.—Capt. Patrick Forbes, from half-pay of the regt. to be capt. of a company, vice Edward Templeton, who exchanges.

May 20.—Lieut. W. Marriott, 67th regt. to be aid-de-camp to the Gov. of Bombay.

22.—*11th Lt. Drags.*—Capt. T. Crawford, from half-pay of the regt. to be capt. vice Duberly, who exchanges.

21st Lt. Drags.—Fred. Chas. Canning, gent. to be cornet.

84th Foot.—Capt. Edw. Nicholl to be major.

Lieut. Rich. Cruise to be capt.

Ensign T. Frederick to be lieut.

Hon. C. Boyle to be ensign.

86th Foot.—Lieut.col. J. Johnson from half-pay of the regt. to be lieut.col.

May 23.—*65th Foot.*—Sup. Assist.surg. Francis Seivwright, from half-pay late 6th West India regt. to be assist.surg. vice Radford, who retires to the half-pay.

FURLOUGHS FROM H. M. FORCES.

April 4.—Lieut.col. Milnes, H.M. 65th regt. to Europe on his private affairs, for eighteen months.

8.—Brev.capt. and Lieut. Higgins, 46th foot, to Europe on ditto, for eighteen months.

13.—Brev.col. and Lieut.col. Watson, 14th foot, to remain at Calcutta until the 15th of July next.

15.—Lieut. Bainbridge, 24th foot, from 1st prox. to 1st Sept. 1820, to remain at Cawnpore, on his private affairs.

22.—Assist.surg. Steel, 11th drags. for two years to Europe, for recovery of his health.

Veterinary surg. Gross, of ditto, to Europe, for two years.

Lieut. Kelso, of ditto, from 15th prox. to 13th Sept. 1820, to visit the presidency.

Lieut. York, 17th foot, from 25th inst. to 24th prox. on sick certificate.

Lieut. Dacre, 65th foot, to Madras for four months from date of embarkation from Bombay.

May 5.—Capt. J. D. Carroll, brig. maj. to H.M. troops at Fort St. George, to Bengal, for three months from the 19th ultimo.

GENERAL FAILURE OF THE COTTON CROPS.

Papers and letters have been received from Calcutta dated June 22.

"There had been a complete failure of all the cotton crops in India last season; only 30,000 bales was the utmost of the year's production."—*New Times, Nov.* 3.

CALCUTTA.

NOTICES FROM THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Detention of Dawk Bearers by Travellers.

March 22, 1820.—Notice is hereby given, that the detention of dawk bearers by travellers on the road having occasioned a much greater expense than the lately reduced rate of eight annas per mile, the subject of demurrage has been submitted to the consideration of Government; and his Excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council has been pleased to resolve, that hereafter, in addition to the abovementioned rate of eight annas per mile, for conveying travellers by dawk bearers, a further payment of four annas per mile shall be made in deposit, by all persons who may require them, to be posted by officers of this department, to cover the contingency of demurrage; and that in cases of detention which the travellers may avoid, the extra hire of the bearers shall be paid from the deposits of four annas per mile; and in the event of no delay occurring, the same shall be returned, on their application to the persons from whom they were received.

Bearers for Travellers passing into the Oude Territories.

May 2, 1820.—Notice is hereby given, that the difficulty which has been experienced, in procuring bearers for travellers passing into the Oude territories, at the reduced rate lately established, having been under the consideration of Government; his Excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council has been pleased to order, that the actual expenses incurred, in posting bearers beyond the confines of the jurisdiction of the British Government, shall be charged; and that individuals, desirous of having bearers stationed beyond the Company's dominions, shall deposit the amount chargeable at the established rate to the extreme point of their route within, and one rupee per mile for the distance beyond those limits.

London Newspaper to circulate free of Postage.

March 27, 1820.—Notice is hereby given, that his Excellency the most noble

the Governor-general in council has, in conformity with instructions received from the hon. the Court of Directors, been pleased to order, that a London newspaper, called "the Correspondent for India," shall circulate free of postage through the Company's territories under this presidency for the period of twelve months.

Franks.

March 28, 1820.—[Notice as to Bengal same as notice as to Madras, inserted in our last number, p. 494.]

P. Treves, P. M. G.

PRACTICE OF PRESSING BEGAREES PROHIBITED.

A Regulation [A. D. 1820. Regulation III.] for rescinding some of the provisions of Regulation XI. 1806, and for preventing the practice of pressing Coolies or Begarees: Passed by the Governor-general in council on the 24th March 1820, corresponding with the 13th Cheyte 1226 Bengal era; the 25th Cheyte 1227 Fusly; the 14th Cheyte 1227 Willaity; the 10th Cheyte 1877 Sumbut, and the 9th Jumadee-us-Sanee, 1235 Higeree.

Whereas the authority vested by Regulation XI. 1806, in the collectors and their native officers, and in the magistrates and their police officers, to assist in procuring Coolies for the purpose of facilitating the march of detachments of troops or the progress of individual travellers, has operated to encourage the highly injurious practice which prevails, of forcibly pressing certain classes of the inhabitants of the towns and villages under the denomination of Begarees or Coolies, for the purpose of carrying baggage or other loads from stage to stage or from village to village; and whereas the Governor-general in council has deemed it expedient to adopt measures for the entire suppression of the said highly objectionable practice, the following rules have been enacted, to have effect throughout the whole of the territories immediately subordinate to the presidency of Fort William, from the date of their promulgation.

II. Such part of the provisions of Regulation XI. 1806, as authorize the collectors and their native officers, or the magistrates and their police-officers, to give their official aid in procuring Coolies for the purpose of facilitating the march of troops, or the progress of civil and military officers or other individuals travelling through the country, either on the public service or on their private affairs, is hereby rescinded.

III. The practice of pressing or compelling individuals, whether under the denomination of Coolies, Begarees, or any other denomination, to carry burthens, either for the public service, or for the convenience of private individuals, is hereby positively prohibited; and the several magistrates and joint magistrates are required to adopt all legal means in their power to put an entire stop to the practice in question, by enquiring fully into all complaints which may be brought before them, and by subjecting persons regularly convicted of the offence to such penalties as on a consideration of the circumstances of the case may appear to be proper, and consistent with the powers vested in the magistrates by the general regulations.

Published by order of his Excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

W. B. Bayley, Chief Sec. to Gov.

Fort William, 24th March, 1820.

Fort William, the 24th March 1820.

Whereas an unwarranted practice prevails in several provinces under this government, of forcibly pressing certain classes of the inhabitants of towns and villages, under the denomination of begarees or coolies, for the purpose of carrying baggage or other loads from stage to stage, or village to village; notice is hereby given, that the continuance of this practice is henceforth strictly prohibited throughout the dominions under the presidency of Fort William.

All public functionaries, civil and military, are required to aid and assist in carrying this prohibition into complete effect.

All military officers are directed to refrain and to restrain those under their command or controul from any attempt to press coolies or begarees; also to desist from seeking the aid of the civil authorities for such a purpose, and further to reject such aid, if proffered.

All civil officers are enjoined to pay implicit attention to this prohibition, with respect to themselves and those under their controul, as well as all Europeans and natives who are considered as British subjects, or may be enjoying the protection of the British Government; and moreover to refuse compliance with any requisitions or applications from any quarter whatever, tending to a violation of these orders.

It is hereby further declared, that the offer or actual delivery of any sum of money, by way of compensation to individuals who may be pressed or compelled to carry burthens, will not be held to justify or to excuse the violation of these orders; and that all persons who may employ threats or menaces for the purpose of obtaining the services of coolies or begarees, will subject themselves to the penalties of the law, and to the severe displeasure of Government, as fully as if they had used actual force.

The prohibition hereby announced, with respect to the British dominions, is to be considered as in equal force for the conduct of all persons in the service of the British Government within the territories of foreign powers.

The present order is not intended to affect the authorized provisions which now exist, or may hereafter be found necessary, relative to the regulated supply of porters in the mountainous portions of the British dominions on the north-western frontier, wherein other species of conveyance may not be procurable.

By command of his Excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council,

W. B. Bayley, Chief Sec. to Gov.

Fort William, 15th April, 1820.—[The foregoing proclamation published in general orders, for the information of the army in general.]

CADETS ARRIVING FROM ENGLAND—

—Superintendant of, appointed.

We cannot allow (says the *Madras Courier* of the 23d May) the following truly paternal order of the Governor-gen. to pass amongst the general orders of the day. It is calculated to obviate so many of the worst evils to which a young man is subject, on his first arrival in India, that we think we cannot occupy a small space in our journal of occurrences better than by giving place to this admirable order, which we trust will be extended to other parts of India as well as Calcutta.

General Orders, by his Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. in council. Fort William, April 15, 1820.

To obviate, as far as practicable, the extreme inconvenience to which cadets are liable, on their first arrival in India, from incurring exorbitant expenses at taverns, to which they generally resort before any arrangement can be made for their occupying quarters in Fort William, the most noble the Governor-gen. in council is pleased to resolve, that an officer shall be appointed, under the immediate orders of the town-major, with a monthly salary of two hundred rupees, to receive charge of all cadets arriving at the presidency, and retain command of them until they proceed, under orders from his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to join a regiment.

It will be the special duty of this officer to supply cadets with servants; to see that they are settled in quarters; and, generally, to protect them from the extortion and impositions of native agents.

On the arrival of a vessel from England, this officer will immediately be apprized of it, and of the number of cadets on board, if any, in order that suitable arrangements may be made for their reception.

A set of mess and table furniture, sufficient for 20 cadets, will, in the first instance, be procured by the officer in charge, and paid for by Government; the stock being subsequently kept up, as hereafter directed, at the expense of gentlemen deriving the benefit of the mess.

An estimate of the probable expense of such permanent mess servants as may be absolutely required to be constantly retained in pay, will be submitted, through the town-major, by the officer in charge, for the consideration and sanction of Government.

The officer in charge shall consider it his duty to dine daily with the cadets, and breakfast with them at least twice a week, for the purpose of keeping up that perfect regularity so essential to mess institutions; and in order to enable him to assist the gentlemen cadets in procuring servants, and such articles as may be necessary for their immediate comfort, the presidency paymaster is hereby authorized to advance two hundred rupees on account of each cadet, on the receipt of the officer in charge, accompanied by a certificate of arrival from the town-major—this advance to be separately accounted for to each individual, and any balance remaining to be finally made over on his quitting the mess, the total advance being ultimately deducted in monthly instalments of 50 rupees, by the paymaster of the division, within whose circle the corps to which cadets are attached may be respectively situated.

The mess accounts, and all details connected therewith, will be finally closed on each party proceeding to join their corps, and in addition to the actual expense incurred for messing, a deduction, not exceeding 10 rupees, shall be made from each cadet, on his leaving the mess, to form a fund to meet such expenses as may occur from breakage, losses, &c.

A set of quarters and out-offices in Fort William will be allotted for the permanent accommodation of the cadets' mess.

The above arrangement being made with the sole view of assisting cadets on their first arrival in India, it will be entirely optional with them to avail themselves of it; and it is hereby intimated, that those who may have friends in Calcutta are not required to join the mess in Fort William.—W. Casement, Lieut. col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Capt. E. B. Higgins has been appointed superintending officer of gentlemen cadets in Fort William.—*Mad. Courier ut supra.*

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF BAGGAGE,

Does not extend to loss by Inland Navigation.

General Orders, by his Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. in council. Fort William, 26th Feb. 1820.

The most noble the Governor-gen. in council is pleased to notify to the army, that the compensation for loss of baggage, authorized by general orders of the 28th of Aug. last, to officers experiencing that deprivation while on field service, or proceeding on duty by sea, was not intended to extend to cases of loss incident to the risk of inland navigation, the boat allowance granted to officers ordered on duty by water being on a scale sufficient to remunerate them for all expenses attendant on the insurance of their property, as well as for their boat accommodation.—W. CASEMENT, Lieut.col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

ELIGIBILITY OF OFFICERS TO STAFF SITUATIONS.

General Order, by his Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. in council.—Fort William, 18th March, 1820.

With reference to the important advantages attendant on the introduction of officers at an early period of their service into the lower branches of the several staff departments of the army, the most noble the Governor-gen. in council has been pleased to modify the rules published in general orders by the vice-president in council, under date the 20th August 1811, and to resolve, that officers who have actually served one year with their corps shall in future be considered eligible to the situation of aides-de-camp, or to be appointed to the quarter-master general's department, and that after three years of regimental duty, they shall be competent to hold any other official situation open to officers of their rank in the army.—W. CASEMENT, Lieut.col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

INSPECTION OF GUARDS,

Detached from Provincial and other Police Corps, to be made by the Adjutants.

General Orders, by his Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. in council. Fort William, 3d April, 1820.

With a view to the further improvement of the provincial and other police corps under this presidency, and to enable their respective commandants to furnish the half yearly inspecting officers with the fullest detail of the manner in which the duty of all detached guards may be performed, as well as to prevent any relaxation in the discipline of such guards, or the exercise of undue authority over them by the native officers in command, the most noble the Gov.gen. in council is pleased to resolve, that the adjutants of these corps shall visit and minutely inspect all guards belonging to them, within a distance of four miles from their respective lines, at least once a week; those beyond four, and within 12 miles, once a month; those beyond 12, and within 40 miles, once a quarter; and all other guards or detached parties within the range of duty prescribed for the corps, once a year.

In these inspection visits, which commanding officers are held responsible that their adjutants regularly perform, the latter will make themselves acquainted with the state of discipline in which the men are kept; the nature of the several duties on which they are employed; the regularity with which the pay has been disbursed to such as may have been detached for any length of time, and every other particular connected with their efficiency, which it is essential they should regularly and fully report upon in writing to their respective commanding officers, in order that such reports may be submitted half-yearly, with other public records of the battalion, to the general officer inspecting the corps.

His Lordship in council is likewise pleased to resolve, that the adjutants of these corps shall be held responsible for the correctness with which all reports and returns are prepared, and to authenticate the same with their signature, in like manner as invariably practised in corps of the line.—W. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Col. Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

DISCHARGE &c. OF MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Nusseerabad.

General Orders, by his Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. in council. Fort William, 14th Feb. 1820.

The extra field establishments, heretofore kept up with the artillery at Nusseerabad, for the battering train in Rajpootana, being no longer required for the public service, are directed to be discharged on receipt of this order; and the equipments of the train lodged in depôt, under charge of the ordnance commissariat, in the Rajpootana magazine.

The separate bazar establishment, authorized for the rocket troop of the horse artillery battalion, previously to its incorporation with that corps, will be discharged from the 1st proximo.

Gun Establishment, &c. of Skinner's Horse.

Fort William, 25th March 1820.

The most noble the Governor-gen. in council, having resolved that the field pieces with Skinner's irregular horse shall be withdrawn from that corps, directs that the Golundauze detail attached to them be transferred to the corps of irregular Golundauze at Delhie, with which they are to be incorporated; the guns, carriages, harness, and ammunition stores sent into the Delhie magazine; the gun establishment of lascars and artificers discharged, and the horses delivered over to the army commissariat.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to give full effect to the above arrangement.

Garrison of Asseer Ghur.

Fort William, 15th April, 1820.

The most noble the Governor-gen. in council is pleased to direct, that a battalion of nat. inf. and half a company of Golundauze, with an equal detail of gun lascars, be detached from the Nerbuddan field force, to relieve the Madras troops at present occupying Asseer Ghur.

The native troops of the establishment of Fort St. George, now in that fortress, will accordingly, on the arrival of the Bengal detachment, be considered disposable within the limits of their own presidency, moving as may be directed by the local military authorities of that government. But, with reference to the advanced state of the season, the detachment of the Madras European regiment at present forming part of the garrison will remain there until after the close of the ensuing monsoon.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for carrying the above arrangement into effect.

In consideration of the extensive and important duties which must devolve upon the commandant of Asseer Ghur, his Lordship in council has been pleased to authorize the appointment of a fort adjutant to that garrison, on the same scale of allowances as granted to the fort adjutants of Agra and Allahabad.—W. Casement, Lieut.col., Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

TANGENT SCALE AND MODEL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 4th March 1820.—The most noble the Governor-general in council is pleased to direct, that the tangent scale establishment shall be delivered over to Capt. Parlby, model-master at Dum-Dum, with whose department it is to be considered as incorporated from the 1st instant.

With reference to the increase of duties consequent on the above arrangement, the aggregate staff salary of the officer in charge of the tangent scale and model department is fixed at 600 rupees per mensem, from the same date.

An establishment of draftsmen appearing absolutely requisite to render the model department efficiently useful, his Lordship in council has been also pleased to authorize 100 rupees per mensem, to be drawn by the model-master on that account, including all contingencies of drawing materials.—W. Casement, Lieut. col. Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS;

Officers of Q.M. General's Department employed in.

Fort William, 15th March 1820.—Adverting to the inconvenience resulting from the practice of supplying officers of the quarter-master general's department with instruments, when employed under the surveyor-general on geographical surveys, the most noble the Governor-general in council was pleased to resolve on the 25th ult. in the general department, that whenever such officers are so employed, they shall be permitted to draw the established allowance of rupees (618) six hundred and eighteen per mensem, to enable them to supply their own instruments, according to the regulations of the survey department, in lieu of the staff salary of their rank in the quarter-master-general's department. —W. Casement, Lieut.col. Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

Road from Cossipoor vid Kotah to Almora.—Head-quarters, Calcutta, 16th March 1820.—Field army orders, by Maj. general Sir Dyson Marshall, K.C.B., of the 2d inst., directing Ensign De Bude, of engineers, to survey the road leading from Cossipoor *vid* Kotah to the town of Almora, and to transmit the same to the qr.mast.gen. of the army, are confirmed.

Course of the Chitung Nuddie.—Fort William, 18th March 1820.—His Lordship in council was pleased, in the territorial department, under date the 3d inst., to appoint Lieut. John Colvin, of the corps of engineers, to survey the course of the ancient canal, denominated Chitung Nuddie, in the district of Hurrianah.

POWDER MILLS AT ISHAPORE.

21st April 1820.—The Commander-in-chief is pleased to constitute the undermentioned officers a committee, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the new powder mills at Ishapore: the commandant of artillery, the chief engineer, the agent at Ishapore, and the model master at Dum-Dum.

The committee will meet at such time as Maj.gen. Hardwicke may be pleased to appoint.

The proceedings of the committee are to be sent in duplicate to the secretary to the military board.

HOSPITAL FOR NATIVE WOMEN,

Established at Saugor Station.

General Orders, by his Exc. the most noble the Governor-general in council.—Fort William, 14th Feb. 1820.

His Lordship in council is pleased to sanction the establishment of an hospital for native women at the station of Saugor, under the same arrangements as have already been authorized at other stations for institutions of that description.—W. CASEMENT, Lieut.col. Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

DISASTER AT HURDWAR.*

Thanks to the native troops for their exertions to rescue the sufferers:—Individuals amongst them rewarded by promotion.

General Orders by the Commander-in-chief.—Head-quarters, Calcutta, 3d May 1820.

In publishing, for the information of the army, the following order issued by Lieut. col. R. Patton, commanding the troops lately assembled at Hurdwar, the commander-in-chief desires the Commanding officers of native corps will be particular in holding up to imitation the benevolent exertions and generous zeal manifested by the troops on the occasion of the calamitous event at the Hurpiree.

"Detachment Orders by Lieut.col. Patton, C.B., commanding the Hurdwar force."

"Hurdwar, 12th April 1820.—Lieut. col. Patton beheld with admiration the almost unexampled zeal and courage displayed by the officers and men who were on duty at the Hurpiree yesterday morning, during the melancholy occurrence which took place there, and by which the lives of between 70 and 80 pilgrims were saved from inevitable destruction. But the following names were so conspicuous in the devoted exertions they made to rescue the unfortunate sufferers, laying aside, at the same time, all prejudice of caste, at other periods so tenaciously adhered to, that the commanding officer, in the confident anticipation of the measure being approved by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, will, as far as in his power, reward the individuals who devoted themselves so much in the cause of humanity.

"To Kulloo Kawas, jemadar in the Sirmoor battalion, Lieut.col. Patton can only offer his unqualified thanks, as well for his personal exertions as the noble example he set to those around him, of which the Lieut.col. was an eye witness, and who will therefore have great pleasure in pointing out the name of Kulloo Kawas, as one highly worthy of his Exc. the commander-in-chief's consideration.

"The following sepahees are promoted to the rank of naiks in their respective battalions, subject to the confirmation of the right hon. the Commander-in-chief, and will remain as supernumeraries until his pleasure be known.

"2d bat. 5th reg., Gunga Misser; ditto ditto, Goolzar Sing; 1st bat. 27th reg., Bowanny Sing; ditto ditto, Punchun Sing; Sirmoor bat., Himmatoo Kattree; ditto ditto, Muujeet Ranah.

"The commanding officer deeply regrets the casualties that have taken place in the Sirmoor battalion, which he will also have the honour of reporting to the right hon. the Commander-in-chief.

"The above order to be explained in front of the respective detachments to-morrow morning at sun-rise."

The Commander-in-chief is pleased to confirm the promotions made by Lieut. col. Patton, and directs that the naiks be borne upon the returns of their respective corps as supernumeraries, until vacancies occur to bring them on the established strength.

His Lordship is further pleased to promote Jemadar Kulloo Kawas, of the Sirmoor battalion, to the rank of subadar, from the 12th April 1820. Subadar Kulloo Kawas will remain as a supernumerary with the Sirmoor battalion, until a vacancy shall occur to bring him on the establishment of the corps.

JAS. NICOL, Adj.gen. of the army.

MR. FENDALL

Takes his seat as Member of Council.

Fort William, 20th May 1820.—The hon. the Court of Directors having been pleased to nominate the hon. John Fendall, Esq. to be a provisional member of the supreme council of Fort William, the hon. John Fendall, Esq. has accordingly this day taken the usual oaths and his seat as a member of the supreme council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.—Published by Order of the most noble the Governor-general in council.—(Signed) W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Sec. to Gov.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut.col. Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 25.—Mr. P. Treves, postmaster general.

* For an account of this disaster, see our last number, p. 488.

May 6.—Mr. B. H. Hodgson, assistant to the resident at Katmandhoo.

20.—Sir Jas. Edw. Colebrooke, bart. chief judge of the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.—Mr. W. F. Dick, judge and magistrate of Agra.—Mr. G. Stockwell, judge and magistrate of Allyghur.—Mr. W. J. Turquand, second register of the zillah court at Behar.—Capt. G. R. Blane, superintendent of canals in the Dihlee territory and adjoining districts.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, REMOVALS, &c.

Feb. 21.—Lieut.col. Hen. Imlach, military auditor gen., having returned from leave of absence, is directed to resume the duties of his office, and his seat at the military board.

22.—The appointment of Lieut. Chas. E. Davis, 1st bat. 29th regt. N.I. to fill the situation of cantonment adj. is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

23.—Ens. Mullins admitted to the service on the 19th inst. to do duty with the European regt.

24.—Lieut.col. Brown, agent for gun carriages at Futtehghur, to officiate as agent for the 1st division of army clothing during the absence of Maj. Fagan.—Lieut. and Brev.capt. Eckford, 1st bat. 3d regt. N.I. to do duty with the 1st. bat. 20th regt.—Officiating Assist.surg. Martin to act as garrison assist.surg. in room of Assist.surg. Newmarch, officiating as garrison surg.

25.—Lieut. Interpreter and Qr.mast. Jones, 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I. to act as adj. to that corps, in absence of Lieut. and Adj. Oliver.—Capt. J. Curtis is removed from the 8th to the 6th company 2d bat. of artil.—Capt. Parlby to the 8th company 2d bat. artil.—Capt. J. Pereira, from the 2d company 3d bat. to the 6th company 1st bat. artil. vice J. Cookson, from the latter to the former.

26.—Lieut. Hugh Macfarquhar is appointed adj. to the 2d bat. 20th reg. N.I. vice Alston, to Europe on furlough.—Mr. Robt. Harding reported duly qualified to do duty as an assist.surg.—Mr. John Douglas appointed an assist.surg. in G. O. of the 22d inst. to do duty under the orders of the superintending surg. at Meerut. He is directed to afford medical aid to the detachment of his Majesty's troops proceeding to the field stations under Cornet Wymer.

Assist.surg. W. C. Scott to be surg. from 21st Nov. 1819, vice Ainslie, resigned.

Assist.surg. G. King to be surg. from 15th Jan. 1820, vice O. Hunter, dec.

Assist.surg. G. O. Jacob to be surg. from 20th Nov. 1819, vice Law, appointed dep. superintending surg.

Surg. Wm. Findon to return to duty without prejudice to rank.

1st Regt. Bengal Local Cavalry.—Lieut. Wm. Douglas, from the Goruckpore light infantry, to be adj. vice Willoughby, who exchanges.

Regt. of Artillery.—Second Lieut. T. Hickman to be first lieut. from 2d Feb. 1820, vice Smoult, resigned.

Goruckpore Light Infantry.—Adj. Willoughby, from 1st regt. Rampoorah local cavalry, to be lieut. with local and temporary rank, vice Douglas.

9th Regt. N. I.—Capt. W. N. Fountain to be major from the 1st Feb. 1820, vice Mathews.

19th Regt.—Lieut R. A. McNaghten to rank from 13th July 1818, in succession to Cheape, pensioned to Europe.

22d Regt.—Capt. Thos. Carnac Cowslade, Capt.lieut. Thos. John Anquetil, and Lieut. Jos. Nash, to rank from 25th Dec. 1817, in succession to Davey, retired.

Capt. Thos. John Anquetil, Capt.lieut. Hamilton Maxwell, and Lieut. Hen. Stuart Brooke, to rank from 4th April 1818, in succession to Hay, promoted.

Capt. Hamilton Maxwell, and Capt.lieut. John Ernestus Webster to rank from 1st Aug. 1818, for the Ceylon volunteer augmentation, and to rank capt. from 9th Oct. 1818, in succession to Nicholetts, dec.

Lieut. Orlando Stubbs to be capt.lieut. from 9th Oct. 1818, vice Webster, promoted, and to be capt. of a company from 1st Jan. 1819, the date on which the rank of capt.lieut. was abolished.

Mr. G. Le Cerf, reported duly qualified, is appointed to do duty as an assist.surg. with temporary rank in the army.

Capt. F. Dickson, 26th regt. N. I. to be an aid-de-camp on the establishment of his Lordship's personal staff, vice Capt. Caldwell, appointed presidency paymaster.

Lieut. H. B. Henderson, 9th regt. N. I. to be a sub-assist.com.gen. vice Scott, promoted to a regimental majority.

28.—The appointment of Lieut. Pyne to act as adj. in the room of Lieut. and Adj. Thomas, ordered to join the headquarters of the corps, is confirmed.

29.—Maj.gen. Sir G. Martindell, K.C.B. is appointed to the command of the 1st division of the field army, from the same date, from the 1st April next, and to the general command of the field army.

Maj.gen. Hardyman (temporarily placed on the staff during the absence of Maj.gen. Sir R. S. Donkin) to the command of the 2d division of the field army.

Brevet-maj. Despard, H. M. 17th foot, to be aid-de-camp to Maj.gen. Hardyman from the 26th inst.

Officers are posted to battalions as follows:—

Maj. Fountaine, to 1st bat. 9th regt. N. I.

Lieut. Coventry, 2d bat. 16th ditto.

Lieut. M'Gregor, 2d bat. 17th ditto.

Capt. Stubbs, 2d bat. 22d ditto.

Capt. Baddeley, 1st bat. 24th ditto.

Capt. Presgrave, 2d bat. 26th ditto.

The appointment of Capt. Glover to charge of the dromedary corps, during the absence of Lieut. Casement, is confirmed.

March 1.—The appointment of local Lieut. Maillard to officiate as adj. to the Ramghur bat. until the arrival of a sen. officer, in the room of Lieut. and Adj. Brett, employed on special duty, is confirmed.

Lieut. Wroughton, 1st bat. 9th regt. N. I. to join and do duty with the 1st bat. 20th regt. at Barrackpore.

The undermentioned officers, attached to the 1st Ceylon volunteer bat. to join the corps hereafter specified at the following stations:—

Lieut.-col. Griffiths, 2d bat. 10th regt. at Benares.

Capt. Baker, 2d bat. 21st regt. at Cawnpore.

Capt. L. Shaw, 2d bat. 18th regt. at Berhampore.

Capt. H. Cock, 2d bat. 4th regt. at Allahabad.

Capt. E. S. Leebmere, 2d bat. 11th regt. at Dacca or Chittagong.

Capt. T. S. Oliver, 2d bat. 9th regt. at Saugur.

Capt. W. Decluzeau, 2d bat. 3d regt. at Saugur.

Capt. J. E. Wallis, 2d bat. 15th regt. at Garra warrah.

Capt. M. C. Paul, 2d bat. 8th regt. at Agra.

Lieut. G. Maver, 1st bat. 3d regt. at Saugur.

Capt. F. S. Wiggins, 1st bat. 15th regt. at Hussingabad.

Capt. J. Dunlop, 1st bat. 4th regt. at Muttra.

Capt. W. Davidson, European regt. at Dinapore.

Lieut. C. Field, 1st bat. 8th regt. at Hussingabad.

Lieut. J. O'D. Macgrath, 1st bat. 20th regt. at Barrackpore.

Lieut. T. Polwhele, 1st bat. 21st regt. at Bundah.

Lieut. C. Fitzgerald, 1st bat. 30th regt. at Cuttack.

Lieut. and Adj. H. Macfarquhar, 2d bat. 20th regt. to join his corps at Prince of Wales' Island.

Lieut. F. M. Chambers is removed from the 2d to 1st bat. 6th regt. N.I. and Lieut. Burns from the latter to the former corps.

2.—Offic.assist.surg. R. Harding and Geo. Le Cerf, to join and do duty at the presidency general hospital.

Surg. W. Findon is posted to the 17th regt. N.I. and to join 2d bat. at Saugur.

Assist.surg. R. Patterson, Rungpore bat. to Capt. Craigie's corps of infantry levies at Cawnpore.

Assist.surg. Edw. Phillips (late 1st Ceylon volunteer bat.) to the Rungpore bat.

3.—Brig.maj. Gough to resume the duties of brig.maj. to the troops at Agra and Muttra.

Brig.maj. Conroy to the 1st or Cawnpore division of the field army.

Brig.maj. Frye to succeed Capt. Conroy as brig.maj. to the troops in Oude.

Lieut. Fenton to act as adj. to the left wing of 2d bat. 12th regt. during the absence of Lieut. Wright.

Lieut. and Adj. Penny, 1st bat. 14th regt. N.I. to officiate as station staff.

4.—Sen.maj. L. R. O'Brien to be lieut.-col. of cavalry.

8th Regt Light Cavalry.—Capt. S. Reid to be maj.—Lieut. John Nicholson to be capt. of a troop, Cor. R. D. H. Macdonald from the 4th regt. to be lieut. from 26th Feb. 1820, in succession to O'Brien, promoted.

8.—Assist.surg. J. R. Martin, to do duty with the Ramgurh bat. in absence of Surg. Breton.

Assist.surg. C. S. Curling, to Capt. Gilman's levy, and to join the corps at Muttra.

Assist.surg. De Joncourt to do duty with the division of the 1st bat. 16th N.I. at Benares.

9.—Lieut. Turnor to act as adj. to left wing of 1st bat. 28th regt. N.I. during its separation from head-quarters.

Ensign Beckett, attached to European regt. to do duty with 2d bat. 22d regt. in Cuttack.

10.—Lieut. D. Bryce, 6th regt. N.I. to officiate as sec. to the Madrissa committee during the absence of brev.-capt. Irvine.

Lieut. Robinson, Chumparun lt. inf., to do duty with the escort of the resident in Nepaul.

Capt. Patrickson, assist.adj.gen., to officiate as dep.adj.gen. during the absence of Major Stuart.

Capt. B. C. Faithfull, 10th regt. N.I., brig.major to the troops at Cuttack, to officiate as an assist.adj.gen. in the room of Capt. Patrickson, with the staff allowances of that situation.

Capt. B. Roberts, commissariat department, to be a member of the board of superintendence for the improvement of the breed of cattle.

Capt. E. Barton, assist.quar.mast.gen. to be dep.quar.mas.gen. of the army, with the official rank of major, from the 25th of Feb. 1820.

Senior Dep.assist.quar.mas.gen. Capt. J. Franklin to be an assist.quar.mas.gen. of the army, from same date.

Lieut. R. Becher, from 2d class, to be a dep.assist.quar.mas.gen. of 1st class, from same date, vice Franklin, promoted.

Lieut. J. A. Sekalch, from 3d class, to be a dep.assist.quar.mas.gen. of 2d class, from same date, vice Becher.

11.—Ensign Burney to join and do duty

with the 1st bat. 20th regt. at Barrackpore.

15.—Lieut. Pollock is appointed to act as interpreter and quar.mas. to the 2d bat. 7th regt. during the absence of Lieut. and quar.mas. Brittridge.

Ensign R. Kerr (lately promoted) to join and do duty with the 1st bat. 19th regt. at Sultanpore (Oude.)

Capt. E. B. Higgins, 1st bat. 25th regt. N.I. to join and do duty with 1st bat. 20th regt.

Surg. J. Langstaff is posted to the 5th regt. lt. cav.

Surg. A. Hall to the 6th ditto.

Assist.surg. J. Burnett to the 2d bat. 25th regt. N.I.

18.—Assist.apothecary S. Grose to be an apothecary; and hospital-apprentice Wm. Whiter to be an assist.apothecary.

21.—Rich. French is appointed an hospital apprentice.

22.—Lieut. Moule to act as adj. to the 2d bat. 4th regt. during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Holmes.

Ensign J. Taylor to join and do duty with the 1st bat. 11th regt. N.I. at Barrackpore.

23.—Major Barton, dep.quar.mas.gen. to proceed to Cawnpore and place himself under the general officer commanding in the field, subject to instructions from the Quar.mas.gen. for conducting the survey duties of the department in the western provinces.

Lieut.col. O'Brien, lately promoted, is posted to the 8th regt. lt. cav., and Lieut.col. W. D. Knox to the 4th regt. lt. cav. on the returns of which Major-gen. Toone will continue to be borne as a supernumerary lieut.col.

Lieut. T. B. Maiden, 1st bat. 9th regt. N.I. to be adj. vice Henderson, appointed a sub-assist.com.gen.

24.—Lieut. C. W. Wintom is removed at his own request from the 15th to the 27th regt. N.I. as jun. lieut., and posted to the 2d bat. of the regt.

Lieut. C. M. Wade, 1st bat. 23d regt. N. I. to officiate as major of brigade to the troops in Oude, until the arrival of Brig.major Frye.

Lieut. Hodgson, 2d bat. 13th regt. N. I. to act as adj. to that corps in the room of Lieut. Forster.

25.—Mr. Jos. Holmes, cadet of inf. to be ensign.

Mr. J. F. Royle to be assist.surg.

Lieut.col. J. J. Bird, of invalids, to command the Cawnpore provincial bat., and Major D. V. Kerin, of invalids, to command the Futtyghur provincial bat.

Second-lieut. Chas. Carr to be first-lieut. vice Buck, retired.

Brev.capt. and Lieut. T. Fiddes, 21st regt. N.I. to be capt.lieut. from the 22d Sept. 1818, vice Dobbs, promoted.

Capt.lieut. T. Fiddes to be capt. of a company from the 1st Jan. 1819, the date on which the rank of capt.lieut. was abolished.

The undermentioned unposted ensigns are promoted to the rank of lieut. from the dates expressed to their respective names, to supply existing vacancies:

P. La Touche, 23d October, 1819.
John Salusbury Mostyn, 24th ditto.
Adam Durnford Gordon, 25th ditto.
Patrick Craigie, 26th ditto.
Jas. Chas. M'Lean, 27th ditto.
John Marshall Heptinstall, 25th Nov.
Hen. Browne, 27th ditto.
Rich. Wilcox, 7th December.
Andrew Spens, 27th ditto.
John Fisher, 9th January, 1820.
Rob. Dennis White, 19th ditto.

Assist.surgeons Wm. Farquhar and Geo. Jas. Gordon to be surgeons, to fill existing vacancies, from the dates specified against their names in the following adjustment of rank.

Artillery. — First-lieut. Robert Hugh Cuming, date of rank 16th April, 1819, vice Buck, retired.

First-lieut. Wm. Jas. Symons, 18th Dec. 1819, vice Mason, invalided.

First-lieut. Thos. Hickman, 9th Jan. 1820, vice Fordyce, deceased.

Infantry.—Lieut.col. Wm. Hill Perkins, 9th June, 1819, vice Morris, retired.

Lieut.col. Jos. Jas. Alldin, 30th June, 1819, vice Dick, promoted.

Lieut.col, Wm. Lamb, 1st July, 1819, vice Francis, pensioned.

21st reg. N.I. — Capt. Jas. Brooke Ridge (deceased) 10th June, 1818, vice Menzies, retired.

Capt.lieut. G. Hunter, 10th June 1818, vice Ridge, promoted.

Capt. G. Hunter, 1st Aug. 1818, for Ceylon volunteers.

Capt.lieut. Jas. Hales, 1st Aug. 1818, vice Hunter, promoted

Capt. Jas. Hales, 21st August, 1818, vice Ramsay, deceased.

Capt.lieut. Chas. Dobbs, 21st Aug. 1818, vice Ramsay, deceased.

Capt. Chas. Dobbs, 22d Sept. 1818, vice Ridge, deceased.

24th regt.—Maj. Wm. Henley, 30th June, 1819, vice Alldin, promoted.

26th regt.—Maj. Thos. Wilson, 1st July, 1819, vice Lamb, promoted.

29th regt.—Major John Delamain, 9th June, 1819, vice Perkins, promoted.

Capt. Hugh Morrieson, 9th June, 1819, vice Delamain, promoted.

Medical Department. — Surg. David Renton, 23d Aug. 1818, vice Reddie, promoted.

Surg. Thos. Chrichton, 7th Oct. 1818, vice Denny, retired.

Surg. John Stephens, 26th Nov. 1818, vice Richardson, deceased.

Surg. Jas. Mellis, M.D. 21st Jan. 1819, vice Dickson, promoted.

Surg. Angus Hall, 14th March, 1819, vice O'Neil, deceased.

Surg. Alex. Halliday, M.D. 9th May, 1819, vice Bunce, deceased.

Surg. Wm. Adamson, 21st May, 1819, vice Balfour, deceased.

Surg. G. Ogle Jacob, 29th June, 1819, vice Howell, deceased.

Surg. Wm. Chisholm Scott, 18th Sept. 1819, vice Leak, deceased.

Surg. G. King, 20th Nov. 1819, vice Law, promoted.

Surg. Wm. Farquhar, 21st Nov. 1819, vice Ainslie, resigned.

Surg. G. Jas. Gordon, 15th Jan. 1820, vice Oswald Hunter, deceased.

Capt. John Gabb, 1st regt. N.I. to return to duty without prejudice to his rank.

27.—Lieut.col. J. W. Adams is posted to the 2d bat. 8th regt. N.I.

Surg. T. Crichton, to 3d regt. N.I., and to continue with the 2d bat.

Surg. Harley to the 18th regt. N.I.

Assist.surg. Jos. Duncan, attached to the resident at Oudipore, is to be struck off the strength of the 1st regt. lt. cav.

Lieut. Fraser to act as adj. to the 2d regt. lt. cav. in the room of Lieut. Burgh.

28.—Lieut. Jas. Price to act as adj. to the left wing of the 2d bat. 26th regt. during its separation from head-quarters.

Ensign Holmes (lately promoted) to do duty with 1st bat. 5th regt. at Neemuch.

29.—The undermentioned officers admitted to the service and promoted to the rank of Ens. in general orders of the 25th inst., are appointed to do duty with the H. C's. European regt., and directed to proceed to Dinapore:

Ens. G. R. Talbot, Ed. Wintle, J. P. Ripley, E. Brace, J. R. Birrell, H. Cuming, T. Goldney, W. Murray, C. J. Lewes, A. Wilson, J. Hay, J. K. Mac Cansland, A. A. Williamson, J. Frederick, G. A. Currie, H. H. Arnaud, B. Wood, A. A. L. Corri, A. B. S. Kent, A. T. A. Wilson, J. A. Shearer.

30.—The lieuts. promoted by G. O. of the 25th inst. are posted to regts. and batts. as follows:—

A. Spens, 1st bat. 2d regt. N.I.
J. S. Mostyn, 2d bat. ditto.
J. Fisher, 1st bat. 4th regt.
P. La Touche, 2d bat. ditto.
J. C. M'Lean, 2d bat. 11th regt.
A. D. Gordon, 1st bat. 12th regt.
R. D. White, 2d bat. ditto.
J. M. Neptinstall, 2d bat. 15th regt.
P. Craigie, 2d bat. 19th regt.
H. Browne, 2d bat. 22d regt.
Lieut. Wilcox, 2d bat. 30th regt.

The following removals are to take place:—

Lieut. Vanzetti from 1st to 2d bat. 2d regt. N.I.

Lieut. Dunlop from 1st to 2d bat. 4th ditto.

Lieut. Thompson from 2d to 1st bat. 15th ditto.

Lieut. P. W. Grant from 2d to 1st bat. 17th ditto.

Lieut. W. H. Wake from 2d to 1st bat. 22d ditto.

Lieut. and Brevet-capt. Cunningham from 2d to 1st bat. 27th ditto.

April 1.—Lieut. (Brev.capt.) F. Young from 1st to 2d bat. 13th regt.; and Lieut. Purvis from 2d to 1st bat. of ditto.

Ens. J. P. Ripley (lately promoted) to do duty with the 2d bat. 18th regt. at Berhampore, instead of Europ. regt.

Assist.surg. Bell is posted to the 2d bat. 23d regt.

Lieut. McMillan, 1st bat. 6th regt. N.I. to remain at Neemuch, for the purpose of completing the public buildings upon which he is employed at the post.

The appointment of Assist.surg. Laing to the medical charge of 1st bat. 24th regt. is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

3.—Officiating Assist.surg. R. Harding is appointed to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Tipperah.

Surg. Thos. Smith, officiating civil surg. of Moorshedabad, to perform the medical duties of that station.

Assist.surg. T. Luxmore, from the civil station of Cuttack, to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Agra.

Assist.surg. A. McLean to perform the medical duties and to be a subordinate superintendent of vaccine inoculation at the civil station of Cuttack.

Officiating Assist.surg. R. Nighland to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Howrah.

The undermentioned officers (1st lieuts.) are posted as follows:—

1st Lieut. J. S. Kirby to the 2d troop horse artil.
T. Hickman to the 3d ditto.
T. Lumsden to the 4th ditto
T. B. Bingley to the 3d ditto.
H. Timings to the 2d ditto.
C. R. Whinfield to the 7th ditto.
F. S. Sotheby to the 4th com. 3d bat. ditto.
G. Twemlow to the 2d com. 3d bat. ditto.
C. Carr to the 8th com. 1st bat. ditto.

4.—Ens. C. Bracken to do duty with the hon. Company's European regt. and to join the corps at Dinapore.

Assist.surg. Craigie to do duty with the 1st bat. artil.

5.—Assist.surg. W. Duff is removed from the 2d bat. 22d regt. N.I. and appointed to the hon. Company's European regt. at Dinapore.

6.—Capt. Bishop appointed to the 2d bat. 2d regt. N.I. to join and do duty with the 1st bat. 26th regt. N.I. at Delhi, until

the arrival at Georgaon of the corps to which he belongs.

Lieut. and Adj. Chas. Thoresby is appointed to officiate as interpreter and quar.mas. to the 1st bat. 29th regt. N.I. during the absence of Brev.cap. and interpreter and quar.mas. Vyse.

Capt. Baker, 2d bat. 21st regt. to the charge of the officers proceeding to join the hon. Company's European regt. at Dinapore.

7.—Lieut.col and Col. Vanrenen (Brigadier) is removed from the 1st bat. 18th to 2d bat. 13th regt.; and Lieut.col. Dewar is posted to the 1st bat. 18th regt. in his room, and directed to join at Midnapore.

Lieut. C. McDonald, acting as adj. to the detached wing of the 1st bat. 16th regt. having been relieved, is ordered to repair to Benares to join the right wing of the bat. and resume the duties of his acting appointment.

8.—Local Lieut. H. Forster, from Skinner's horse, to the 1st regt. of Rohillah cav. and directed to join the head-quarters at Barrelly,

Local Lieut. Grueber will act as adj. to the 2d corps of Skinner's horse until further orders.

Lieut. and Adj. J. B. Hearsey, 6th light cav. to act as detachment staff to the troops assembled at Hurdwar.

12.—Lieut. and Adj. Thomas, 1st bat. 16th regt. to officiate as interpreter and quar.mas. during the absence of Brev.capt. Stacy.

14.—Assist.surg. M. McNally, attached to the 1st bat. artil. at Dum-Dum, to join and do duty with the 2d bat. 22d N.I.

Hospital Apprentice A. J. Murray, attached to H. M. 11th light drags. is at his own request discharged the service.

The undermentioned ensigns attached to the European regt. at Dinapore are appointed to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names.

Ens. Warran, 1st bat. 10th N.I. Benares.

Ens. Dunbar, 2d bat. 18th ditto, Berhampore.

Ens. Poole, 1st bat. 16th ditto, Benares.

Ens. Jackson, 2d bat. 11th ditto, Dacca.

Ens. Fleming, 2d bat. 18th ditto, Berhampore.

Ens. Farmer, 2d bat. 24th ditto, Barelily.

Ens. Whitaker, 1st bat. 13th ditto, Mirzapore.

Ens. Macdowall, ditto, Juanpore.

Ens. Manning, 2d bat. 30th ditto, Barackpore.

Ens. Roberts, 1st bat. 10th ditto, Benares.

Ens. Griffiths, 1st bat. 18th ditto, Midnapore.

Ens. Corbett, 2d bat. 1st ditto, Purtaubghur Oude.

Ens. Morphead, 1st bat. 19th ditto, Sultanpore Oude.

15.—Capt. C. H. Campbell, regt. artil. to be deputy secretary to Government in the mili. depart. with the official rank of maj. vice Craigie.

Lieut. R. Jackson, ditto, to officiate as garrison storekeeper, until the return of Maj. Craigie to India.

Messrs. P. Middleton and J. A. Campbell, cadets of inf., to be ensigns.

Surg. G. J. Gordon is permitted to resign the medical service.

Lieut. Edw. Routledge, 12th regt. is transferred to the pension establishment, and to reside at the presidency.

Capt. J. S. Browsrigg, 8th regt. N.I. is permitted to resign the service.

Capt. Alex. Cobbe, 6th ditto, to be secretary to military board.

Capt. T. Maddock, 7th ditto, to be secretary to clothing board.

Maj. J. Craigie, 24th ditto, to be garrison storekeeper of Fort William.

Capt. J. M. Dowell, dep. comm. of ordnance, is posted to the charge of the ordnance comm. depart. at Prince of Wales' Island.

Assist.surg. T. Luxmoore to the situation of subordinate superintendent of vaccine inoculation at the civil station of Agra.

Ens. B. W. Halhed, to do duty with 1st bat. 1st regt. at Moradabad, instead of 2d bat. 8th N.I. at Agra, as directed in G. O. of 12th Jan. last.

Ens. M. Blood, to join and do duty with 2d bat. 30th ditto, at Barrackpore.

Ens. Wm. Douglas, promoted 8th ult. is appointed from same date to 1st bat. 18th ditto, at Midnapore.

Ens. C. A. C. Hodges, to do duty with 2d bat. 10th ditto, at Benares.

Ens. George, Europ. regt. to do duty with 1st bat. 16th ditto, at Benares.

Ens. Shortland, ditto 2d bat. 4th ditto, at Allahabad.

Ens. White, ditto 2d bat. 10th ditto, at Benares.

Ens. Grant, ditto with ditto, at Benares.

Ens. G. Templer is attached to 2d bat. 4th ditto.

Capt. Manley to deliver over the command of the corps of Hill Rangers to Brevet Capt. and Adj. Graham, at Bhaugulpore.

17.—Ens. Boyd, attached to 2d bat. 23d ditto, at Lucknow, to join and do duty with Capt. Craigie's corps of inf. levies, at Cawnpore.

19.—Lieut. T. Sanderson, 8th regt. light cav. to be adj. vice Nicholson, promoted.

Ens. J. A. Campbell to continue to do duty with the Chumparun light inf.

Lieut. N. Stewart to act as adj. to the right wing of 2d bat. 5th regt. during its separation from head-quarters of the bat.

Lieut. Tweedale to act as adj. to the left wing of 1st bat. 6th ditto, during its separation from head-quarters of the bat.

Capt. and Adj. Nicholson, 8th light cav. to act as station staff at Pertaubghur.

Capt. Raban is removed from 1st to 2d bat. 10th regt. in the room of Capt. Newton, posted to the 1st bat.

20.—Surg. E. Impey to join and assume the medical charge of his Lordship's bodyguard.

29.—Lieut. Bunyon to act as adj. to 1st bat. 12th N. I. vice Read.

Lieut. Day is removed from the 2d to 1st bat. 9th ditto, vice Graham, posted to the 2d bat.

The undermentioned Ensigns attached to the Company's Europ. regt. at Dinapore, to do duty with the corps as follows:

Ens. Dormer, 2d bat. 18th regt. Berhampore.

Ens. Stevens, 1st bat. 13th regt. Mirzapore.

Ens. Payne, 2d bat. 18th regt. Berhampore.

Ens. G. H. White, 2d bat. 4th regt. Allahabad.

Ens. Kinloch, 2d bat. 14th regt. Futtyghur.

Ens. Deare, 2d bat. 14th regt. ditto.

Ens. Edwards, 2d bat. 16th regt. Lohargong.

Ens. the hon. W. Stapleton, 2d bat. 16th regt. ditto.

Ens. Hewett, 2d bat. 1st regt. Pertaubghur.

Ens. Macdougall, 2d bat. 1st regt. ditto.

May 4.—Lieut. M. Grigg, to be interpreter and quart. mast. to the 1st bat. 23d regt. N. I. vice Girdlestone, appointed a major of brigade in the service of the Rajah of Nagpore.

Ens. Dalzell, attached to the Europ. regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 1st, at Pertaubghur.

5.—Lieut.-col. A. Maxwell, from 2d bat. 21st regt. to the command of the 1st bat. 4th regt. and to assume charge of the bat. at Muttra.

Lieut. Penrose, 2d bat. 27th regt. to act as interpreter and qr. mast. during the temporary employment in the comm. depart. of Lieut. Hoggan.

The appointment of Lieut. Ewart, 1st. bat. 27th regt. to act as adj. to the left wing of the corps during its separation from head-quarters, is confirmed.

6.—Ens. Warren's appointment to the 1st bat. 10th regt. is cancelled at his own request, and he will continue attached to the Europ. regt. until further orders.

Assist. surg. C. W. Welchman, 5th regt. light cav. is appointed to the medical charge of the 2d Rampoora local bat.

Capt. J. C. Hyde, of artil., to be aid-de-camp to Maj. gen. Hardwicke, commandant of artil. from 1st inst. Capt. Hyde being employed on a public work in the Turrai, Lieut. F. N. Price, of artil. will act as aid-de-camp during his absence.

Maj. gen. W. Toone, C. B. is appointed on the general staff of this presidency from the 25th inst. in the room of Maj. gen. T. Brown, whose regular tour on the staff of the Bengal army will expire on that date.

Mr. T. Fleming, cadet of inf. to be ens.

Mr. G. R. Crommelin, cadet of cav. to be cornet.

Deputy Assist. qr. mast. gen. Lieut. Neufville is attached to the road survey in the western provinces under the direction of the deputy qr. mast. gen.

8.—Cornets Worrall and Crommelin to join and do duty with the Gov. gen.'s body guard, until further orders.

13.—Mr. T. B. P. Keene, cadet of inf. to be ens.

Ens. F. Wheler having accepted an appointment to cav. is accordingly promoted to the rank of cornet.

Lieut.-col. J. Monat, of engineers, to be garrison engineer at Almorah and executive officer in Kemaoon.

Lieut. J. F. Paton, of engineers, to be garrison engineer and executive officer at Agra.

Capt. L. Conroy, 12th regt. N. I. to be an aid-de-camp on the establishment of his Lordship's personal staff, vice Montgomerie, nominated to the command of the corps of Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers.

Lieut. H. S. Reid, 17th regt. to be a sub. assist. comm. gen.

17.—Lieut. Hutchins, 2d bat. 15th ditto, to conduct the duties of the comm. depart. at Gurwarrah.

Lieut. E. P. Gowan, horse brigade, to officiate as garrison engineer and executive officer at Allygurh, during the absence of Capt. Morton, of engineers.

Capt. Glover, 1st bat. 17th regt. to the charge of the dromedary corps, during the absence of Capt. Baddeley.

Cornet Francis Wheler, to do duty with 8th regt. L. C. at Pertaubgurh.

Lieut. A. Spens, posted to the 1st batt. 2d regt. N. I. to do duty with the 2d batt. 23d regt. until the 1st Oct. next.

Ensign T. B. P. Keene, to do duty with right wing of 2d batt. 14th regt. at Futtyghur.

18.—Lieut. C. H. Phelips, 2d batt. 10th regt. N. I. to act as sub-director of telegraphs, and adj. and qr. mast. of Europ. invalids at Chunar, during the absence of Lieut. C. T. G. Weston.

Assist. surg. M'Cowan to do duty at the general hospital at the presidency.

Assist. surg. J. F. Royle, now at the general hospital, to do duty under the superintending surg. at Meerut.

Assist.surg. Charters is posted to 1st batt. 25th regt. at Loodhiana, but will do duty with the 1st batt. artil. at Dum-Dum.

Lieut. W. S. Kennedy, 6th regt. L. C. is appointed adj. to that corps, vice Hearsey, promoted.

Lieut.col. A. Hennessy (on furlough), and Capt. Thos. Fiddes, are posted to 2d batt. 21st regt.

Mr. Chas. Robertson Steward, and Rich. French, apprentice, subordinate medical servants, are attached to the hospital of his Majesty's 11th regt. of lt. drags. at Cawnpore.

20.—Lieut. Jas. Fagan, 8th regt. N. I. to be capt. of a company from 1st of May 1820, vice Brownrigg, resigned.

Assist.surg. Simon Nicolson to be surg. from the 16th of April 1820, vice Gordon, resigned.

Officiating Assist.surg. J. W. Martin to be 2d permanent garrison assist.surg. in Fort William.

Lieut. Mactier to act as adj. to the 4th regt. L. C. during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Burlton.

Lieut. J. L. Earle, 1st bat. 8th regt. N. I. to be fort adj. of Asseer Ghur.

Lieut. Wm. Sage, 24th regt. to return to duty without prejudice to his rank.

25.—Lieut. and Brev. capt. W. Walkinshaw to be adj. to 2d bat. 17th regt.

Lieut. B. Woolley to be interpreter and qr.mast. to 1st bat. 30th regt. vice Home, permitted to enter the service of the king of Oude.

Maj.gen. Toone, C. B., general staff, is posted to the Dinapore division of the army, and to assume the command accordingly.

Brev.capt. Stacy, 1st bat. 16th regt. to be aid-de-camp to Maj.gen. Toone.

26.—The appointment of Lieut. Hart to act as adj. to 2d bat. 22d regt. in the room of Lieut. and Adj. McMullin, on leave of absence, is confirmed.

The appointment of Lieut. and Adj. Bayldon to act as interpreter and qr.mast. to 1st bat. 6th regt. during the absence of Lieut. (Brev.capt.) Riley, is confirmed.

Lieut.col. A. Caldwell, C. B. is removed from 2d to 3d bat. of artil. in the room of Lieut.col. Mason, C. B. posted to 2d bat.

The undermentioned ensigns, attached to the Company's Europ. regt. at Dinapore, to do duty with corps as follows:

Ensign R. H. Osborn, 1st bat. 25th Loodeanah.

Ensign E. N. Townsend, 2d bat. 4th Allahabad.

Ensign G. Gordon, 1st bat. 4th Muttra.

Ensign J. D. Douglas, 1st bat. 17th Sangor.

Ensign R. W. Beatson, 2d bat. 1st Pertaubghur.

Ensign R. Garrett, 2d bat. 4th Allahabad.

Assist.surg. Shutter, attached to the general hospital, to do duty with 1st bat. 30th regt. and to join the corps at Cuttack.

The following removals to take place in the regt. of artil.:

Maj. C. Sealy, from 1st to 2d bat. vice Ahmuty, to the former.

Capt. J. Curtis to 2d company 1st bat.

Capt. J. Pereira to 6th company 2d bat.

Capt. P. L. Pew to 6th company 1st bat.

Capt. W. Curphey to 8th company 2d bat.

Capt. S. Parlby to 3d company 2d bat.

Capt. S. Coulthard to 7th company 1st bat.

Capt. J. C. Hyde to 4th company 2d bat.

1st Lieut. C. Carr to 6th company 1st bat.

2d Lieut. R. G. Bedingfield to 6th company 1st bat.

2d Lieut. H. Rutherford to 8th company 1st bat.

2d Lieut. G. Maclean to 4th company 1st bat.

2d Lieut. D. Ewart to 5th company 1st bat.

2d Lieut. J. Scott to 4th company 1st bat.

2d Lieut. S. W. Bennet to 5th company 1st bat.

2d Lieut. A. Abbott to 5th company 4th bat.

2d Lieut. G. S. Lawrenson to 6th company 4th bat.

2d Lieut. P. T. Cautley to 1st company 2d bat.

2d Lieut. C. M'Morine to 2d company 1st bat.

2d Lieut. C. Grant to 14th company 4th bat.

2d Lieut. W. T. Garrett to 2d company 3d bat.

27.—*Artillery Regiment.* — Lieut.col. Alex. Caldwell, C.B., to be lieut.col. commandant of a bat.

Brev. Lieut.col. and Maj. Wm. Hopper to be lieut.col.

Brev.maj. and Capt. Geo. Pollock to be major.

First Lieut. John Camin Carne to be capt. of a company.

Second Lieut. Wm. John Macvitie to be first lieut. from 4th May 1820, in succession to Grace, deceased.

Ensign Jos. Holmes, attached to 1st bat. 5th reg. N. I. is appointed to 1st bat. 26th regt. at Delhi.

Lieut. G. Emly, 3d company 2d bat. of artil. to act as adj. and qr.mast. to 4th division field artil.

Lieut. and Brev.capt. P. Dudgeon, 10th regt. N. I. to command the Nerbudda Sebunda corps.

Assist.surg. J. M. Todd to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Nuddeah, vice Wardrop.

Assist.surg. T. Shutter to officiate as 1st garrison assist.surg. vice Martin.

FURLOUGHS.

Feb. 4.—Ens. F. C. Smith, Europ. reg. from 20th March, to 20th July, to Goruckpore.

15.—Lieut. W. Dalgairns, 2d bat. 3d reg. to sea, for the benefit of his health, for ten months.

18.—Assist.surg. Hardtman, 1st bat. 13th reg. from 20th Feb. to 5th May, to Meerut.

21.—*Europ. Reg.*—Ens. G. Burney, for one month, to proceed on the river for the benefit of his health.

2d Bat. 7th Reg.—Lieut. interpreter and quar.mast. Brittridge, for two months, to visit Mirzapore.

22.—*1st Bat. 6th Reg.*—Lieut. Anderson, from 2d March to 2d Sep. to visit the presidency.

24.—Capt. Arbuthnott, 2d bat. 5th reg. from 25th March to 10th May, to visit Hurdwar and the Dhoon.

Major Fagan, for three months, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

25.—Capt. Morton, of engineers, for six months, to ditto.

Lieut. and Adj. Oliver, 2d bat. 11th reg. for three months, to ditto.

Lieut. Ferguson, 2d. bat. 4th reg. for four months, to ditto.

26.—Lieut. Carter, district barrack master at Saugor, to be absent from his station for six months, on private affairs.

Lieut. and Brev.capt. Irvine, 11th reg. N.I. to sea, for ten months.

28.—Capt. Wheeler, 2d bat. 24th reg. for two months, to visit Hurdwar, on his private affairs.

General Staff—Deputy Assist.quar. mast.gen. Capt. Franklin, for four months, to visit the presidency.

1st Bat. 16th Reg.—Lieut. Barker, for four months, to ditto.

March 1.—*Skinner's Horse.*—Lieut. col. J. Skinner, from 25th March to 1st June, to Moradabad.

3.—Lieut. P. Jackson, of artil. for one month, to the Sand-Heads, on medical certificate.

2d Bat. 12th Reg.—Lieut. and acting adj. Wright, from 14th Feb. to 14th June, to Almora, on medical certificate.

10.—Lieut. T. Webster, 30th reg. to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick certificate, for ten months.

2d Bat. 14th Reg.—Capt. Bidwell, for six months, in extension, to remain at the presidency for the adjustment of his Java commissariat accounts.

16.—Lieut. Carleton, invalid pension establishment, has permission to reside at Chunar.

17.—Maj.gen. Marley, commandant of Allahabad, from 27th March to 27th May, on medical certificate.

Dromedary Corps.—Capt. Baddeley, from 25th March to 25th May.

2d Bat. 4th Reg.—Lieut. and Adj. Holmes, from 15th March to 15th July, to the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

4th Reg. Lt. Cav.—Major Charles Ridge, from 15th March to 15th June, in extension, on medical certificate.

Staff.—Brig. Vaurenen, from 15th March to 15th June, to remain at the presidency.

18.—Capt. P. L. Pew, of artil. to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Capt. H. Sinnock, Ramghur bat. to sea for ten months, on medical certificate.

21.—Lieut. Lucas, barrack master Secrole division, for two months, on medical certificate, to the presidency.

Capt. Pester, major of brigade, Dinapore division, for two months in extension, on medical certificate.

7th Reg. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. Charles Duffin, for three months, to Meerut.

23.—Lieut.col. Ludlow, commanding Neemuch force, for three months, on his private affairs.

7th Reg. Lt. Cav.—Major Cumming, from 4th April to 4th July, to proceed on the river on medical certificate.

1st Bat. 1st Reg.—Lieut. G. Hickman, from 15th April to 15th August, to Meerut and Hauper.

Skinner's Horse.—Lieut. R. Grueber, for four months, to Cawnpore.

2d Bat. 26th Reg.—Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) Morgan, for one month, to Nuseerabad.

24.—*Resident's Escort with Holkar.*—Capt. J. A. Hodgson, to 24th Sep. to visit the Doab on the public service.

2d Bat. 14th Reg.—Assist.surg. Bellamy, for six months, to visit the presidency on medical certificate.

1st. Bat. 27th Reg.—Capt. T. Young, for six months in extension, on medical certificate.

Ramghur Bat.—Local Lieut. Keene, for two months, to visit the presidency on medical certificate.

25.—Lieut.col. R. Morrell, commanding the Moorshedabad provincial bat. for a further period of four months, to proceed to the Sand-Heads.

Lieut. R. W. Forster, 13th reg. N.I. to sea for the benefit of his health, for ten months.

27.—*Cawnpore Inf. Levy.*—Ens. Fendall, from 8th March to 28th Sep., to remain at the presidency on medical certificate.

April 1.—Lieut.col. Gardener, of cav. for six months, to Agra and Khasgunge.

Assist.surg. Shutter, for two months, to the Sand-Heads.

Lieut. Norton, 1st. bat. 30th reg. from 10th April to 18th May, to the presidency.

Lieut. Dunlop, 2d bat. 4th reg. from 1st April to 15th June, to ditto, on medical certificate.

3.—Major W. J. Mathews, pension establishment, to Europe, on his private affairs.

Assist.surg. J. Henderson, attached to the civil station at Hurripaul, to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. (Brev.Capt.) R. Blisset, 6th reg. N.I. to the Cape of Good Hope for ten months, and eventually to Europe for ditto.

Capt. J. Caulfield, 5th rev. lt.cav. to the Cape of Good Hope for ditto, for ten months.

Lieut. Lucas, barrack master, to sea for the benefit of his health, for ten months.

8.—Capt. C. H. Beil of artil. for four months, to Agra.

Europ. Reg.—Lieut. W. Davison, for one month, to remain at the presidency.

Ens. B. Wood, for one month, to ditto.

1st Bat. 17th Reg.—Lieut. and Adj. J. T. Croft, for six months, to visit ditto.

10.—Major A. N. Mathews, of invalids, for three months, to ditto, on medical certificate.

Major W. B. Walker, for five months, to visit Cawnpore.

11.—Assist.surg. J. Jackson, 2d Ramporah local bat. for five months, to the presidency, on med. certificate.

Conductor J. Lawrance, ord. dep. for five months, to ditto.

12.—Local Ensign C. Macgrath, Goruckpore bat. for six months, to visit Lucknow.

Riding-mast. J. C. Murphy, for five months, to Meerut.

15.—Lieut. R. Pringle, of pioneers, for nine months, on private affairs.

19.—Capt. W. Gowan, bar. dept. for six months, to visit the hills, on med. certificate.

1st Bat. 9th Reg.—Major W. N. Fountaine, for five months, to visit Kurnal.

4th Lt. Cav.—Lieut. and Adj. W. Burlton, for three months, to visit Muttra.

Skinner's Horse.—Major R. Skinner, for six months, to visit Hansi, on private affairs.

2d Bat. 25th Reg.—Major W. De Waal, from 16th April to 16th Oct. to rejoin his corps.

5th Lt. Cav.—Lieut. and Quar.mas. W. Warde, for six months, to visit the presidency, on med. certificate.

Commissariat Depart.—Conductor R. Humphreys, for four months, to ditto.

21.—Capt. H. Cock, 2d bat. 4th reg. for four months, to remain at ditto.

29.—Lieut. and Adj. Read, 1st. bat. 12th. reg. for six months, to visit ditto.

Lieut. Roche, 2d bat. 25th reg. for six months, to ditto.

May 4.—Capt. Hepworth, 1st bat. 4th reg. for five months, to proceed on the river for his health.

6.—Assist.surg. J. Ranken, M.D. to Europe, on account of his private affairs.

Lieut. V. Jacob, 3d reg. N. I. to sea, for the benefit of his health, for ten months.

Lieut. Burroughs, ordnance com. to 20th June, to the presidency.

Ensign G. A. Currie, Europ. reg. to 15th June, to ditto.

Ensign B. Wood, Europ. regt. for one month, to ditto.

Assist.surg. Heaslop, for six months to ditto, on his private affairs.

8.—Major-gen. C. Stuart, from 1st June to 1st Dec., to visit Berhampore and the presidency.

Lieut. and Adj. M'Mullin, 2d bat. 22d reg. for two months, to the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Local Ens. Pennington, Chumparun L. I. for two months, to Chunar, on private affairs.

13.—Lieut. A. L. Swanston, 16th reg. N. I. and Ensign G. Carey, attached to 1st bat. 20th ditto, to sea for the benefit of their health, the former for five, and the latter for ten months.

18.—Lieut. C. T. G. Weston, sub-direc. of telegraphs, and adj. and quar.mas. of Europ. invalids, Chunar, from 1st June to 1st Sept. to visit the presidency on private affairs.

Capt. G. Cooper, 2d bat. 5th reg. for three months, to remain at Patna.

20.—Lieut. and brev. Capt. H. B. Clough, 17th reg. N. I. having forwarded a med. certificate, his leave of absence is extended for eight months.

Ensign J. Easson, pension estab. to Bombay, for ten months.

22—Ensign H. Oliphant, 1st bat. 9th regt. to the presidency on med. certificate.

23.—Assist.surg. W. T. Webb, 1st bat. 24th reg. for four months, to proceed on the river, on sick certificate.

26.—Capt. A. Roberts, assist.superintendent public buildings, Western Provinces, from 20th June, to 20th Aug. on private affairs.

Maj.gen. Marley, from 27th May to 31st Oct. in extension, on med. certificate.

Lieut. Hough, 1st bat. 24th reg. for six months, to the presidency.

Lieut. and quar.mas. Honywood, 7th lt. cav. for ditto, to ditto.

Lieut. F. J. Bellew, 1st bat. 18th reg. for two months, to ditto.

Capt. B. Sissmore, 1st bat. 12th reg. for three months, to ditto.

27.—2d Lieut. B. Williams, of artil. for two months, to visit the Sand-Heads.

Lieut.col. W. D. Knox, 4th lt. cav. to Europe, for recovery of his health.

The leave of absence formerly granted to Capt. C. C. Smith, comp. Europ. reg. is extended for six months.

The leave of absence formerly granted to Lieut. E. T. Walker, 22d reg. N. I. is extended for eight months.

Ensign G. Burney, 1st bat. 20th reg. N. I. to Prince of Wales' Island, for recovery of his health, for four months.

LURKAS.

(*Extract from a Private Letter.*)

It is rather remarkable that at no great distance from Calcutta there should exist a warlike tribe almost unknown beyond their own mountains, until the arrival of Major Roughsedge (commanding Ramghur bat. and Gov.gen's agent on the S. W. frontier) among them. They are called *Lurkas*, and inhabit a part of Singhboom, named after them Lurkacole. About 60 years ago a rajah attempted to subdue the Lurkas, but he was repulsed with great slaughter. This inspired their neighbours with such dread of them, that no native has ever since ventured near them with any authoritative claims; and they are now quite independent of the Rajah and Zemindars, to whom they pay no tribute or mark of submission of any kind.

Major Roughsedge, after settling his business in the civilized part of Singhboom, entered Lurkacole on the 20th of March. The country is described to be very populous and flourishing, and full of large villages. At first it was thought that matters would proceed smoothly, and that our troops would be permitted to pass unmolested through the country; especially as the head men had come in, in a way that promised well. On the 25th, however, an event happened which terminated all amicable relations for the time being, and called loudly for prompt and signal punishment. The inhabitants of a large village near Major Roughsedge's camp wantonly murdered some of his followers, undeterred by any fear of the troops in their close neighbourhood. Other unequivocal indications of hostility appeared also. The major immediately attacked the insurgents, who were in number about 300, all armed with bows and arrows and battleaxes. They made for the hills, but Lieut. Maillard, with a troop of Rohilla horse, pursued, and overtook them. The Lurkas, on seeing the near approach of Leut. Maillard's party turned round, drew up in line, and received them with a discharge of arrows. Seeing however that no great impression was made by these weapons, they with the utmost impetuosity and blind courage, rushed on the charge of the Sewars, battleaxe in hand, seemingly seeking rather to kill the horses than their riders; probably from an idea that by dismounting the latter, they should find them an easy prey. It need only be mentioned, in proof of the violence with which they attacked the horses, that they killed two of them with single blows of battle-axes. At last they were completely routed, leaving half of their number dead on the field; and another party, about 60 in number, who stood over the bodies of the murdered camp followers, fought with the most desperate obstinacy, till *every one of them was sabred.*

Major Roughsedge now having got intelligence that a dawk had been cut off, and that attempts were made upon his supplies, ordered a party into the rear against the offending village; the inhabitants of which, re-inforced by their neighbours, were found all drawn up ready for action. This they commenced with repeated discharges of arrows, by which 10 men of Lieut. Maillard's party were wounded, (two of them mortally). At length it became necessary to fire the village, upon which the Lurkas (their arrows being nearly expended) rushed furiously upon their foes armed with battle-axes and large stones, by one of which Lieut. Maillard, who behaved very gallantly on the occasion, was nearly killed. The majority fought most desperately until they fell. Very few deigned to ask for quarter, but such as did received it. One of those who was spared was dispatched to the main body in the mountains, to warn them that an attack would be made upon their position, unless they restored the dawk they had intercepted with the least possible delay. This threat was principally intended to intimidate them from holding out, for Major R. felt unwilling to push matters to further extremities, since enough had been done for example against these ignorant and savage, but brave mountaineers. He was accordingly much pleased to find his warning produced the desired effect, for they returned the dawk packets in the most humble manner. A peace was concluded accordingly between both parties.

The severe lessons they have received, it is to be hoped, will inspire these barbarians with that awe of our name and government, which is so absolutely necessary for the preservation of the lives and properties of those who came in contact with them.—*Hurk. as quoted by Cal. Gov. Gaz. May* 25.

HYDROPHOBIA.

By the last accounts from America we learn that hydrophobia prevailed to a most alarming extent amongst the foxes of that country, who, forgetting their usual dread of the human species, seemed to search for opportunities of attacking people even in their houses. The same dreadful disorder has often raged amongst the jackals in the upper parts of India; and we recollect one melancholy occasion where upwards of an hundred and fifty men, belonging to a small camp of cavalry, were in one night bitten by these dreadful animals, while sleeping on the ground in the rear of their horses. We believe that only two or three survived, the remainder

having fallen victims to the most horrible of all disorders, though at different periods from the date of the fatal accident. Since our arrival in Calcutta, a circumstance, bearing some affinity to the above, occurred in our own family. An elderly female servant, while sleeping at night in a lower roomed house which we then occupied at Sealdah, was bitten on the finger by some small animal which immediately escaped, without her having an opportunity of ascertaining what it was. A considerable quantity of blood flowed from the wound, which had the appearance of having been inflicted by the teeth of a large rat. Little farther notice was taken of the business, and she continued her usual occupations till the expiration of 28 days from that period, when she complained of great restlessness and fever. The sight of water threw her into convulsions, and on the third day from the commencement of her sickness she expired, according to the best of our knowledge, with every symptom of hydrophobia.—*Mirror, as quoted by Cal. Gov. Gaz. April* 6.

CHOLERA MORBUS.*

We learn, with unfeigned concern, that the epidemic still continues to commit great ravages in Calcutta and its vicinity. Of the casualties which have occurred in the town for seven days, ending on the 31st ultimo, we have been kindly favoured with an accurate report. It will be seen that on Sunday last no less than 63 persons fell victims to this disease; but on Monday, native doctors were employed by the order of Government in each ward of the town to administer medicine to those who were attacked by cholera. The native doctors were furnished with instructions by Mr. Blacquiere, who was assisted by the advice of medical friends, and were supplied with medicine from the Honourable Company's dispensary. In five days, from the 27th to the 31st inclusive, the native doctors treated 547 cases, of which 74 were unsuccessful, and 473 cured. Considering the scattered state of the patients, the means employed, the want of good nursing, and other difficulties, which necessarily oppose themselves to the administering of prompt relief in every case, much good has been effected; and the number of deaths on Friday, when compared with those of Sunday, will shew the advantage that has resulted from the humane measures to which we have alluded; and we are assured that the number of cases treated on Friday was relatively greater than the number attacked on Sunday. It has been suggested to us, as a matter worthy of observation, that in Short's bazar the disorder has prevailed to an extent greater than in any other ward; and that in Colinga, which is separated from Short's bazar merely by the burying ground road, the proportion of casualties is about one-fourth of the number in Short's bazar. The mortality has been about the same rate as far as the burra bazar, the Mutchwa bazar, and the wards to the eastwards; but *in* the places last enumerated, the casualties have occurred to nearly half the amount of those in Short's bazar. To the northward the disorder has gradually decreased. The following will illustrate the information communicated to us on the comparative influence of the disorder:

In five days, ending the 31st March, the cases of cholera in Short's bazar amounted to	78
During the same period in Colinga ..	23
Ditto in Burrar bazar	34
Ditto in Sham bazar, the northernmost division	11

We understand that in the treatment of the patients, great reliance has been placed on laudanum, peppermint, and ether, and opium dissolved in spirits of wine, applied warm to the pit of the stomach, which has often relieved when laudanum, given inwardly has failed in checking vomiting, and purging. Warm spirits were given to such patients as would take the same, watery decoctions of pepper and spices to such as would not: warm bricks were applied to the body, and friction, with various powders (in general use by natives) to restore the vital heat.

After the cure was complete, a mild cathartic was directed, but the natives would seldom take it, and often fell sacrifices to a return of the disorder.

We understand that the deaths have happened chiefly in the following instances:

1st. Where the doctors have been applied to when too late.

2d. Where sudden prostration of strength has taken place, and the patient has fallen into a state of torpor, with coldness, clammy sweat, livid appearance, and loss of pulse immediately after the attack; in which cases all efforts have been tried in vain, and the patient has generally been hurried off in fifteen minutes!

This has been to us as the general outline of the operations adopted and pursued to check the progress of this dreadful disorder; and we sincerely hope that in our next we shall be able to report that this calamity has been withdrawn from Calcutta.—*Ind. Gaz., as quoted by Cal. Gov. Gaz. April* 6.

* See our Numbers for October last, p. 384, and November last, p. 489.

Total number of Deaths from Cholera Morbus in the town of Calcutta, from the 29th April to the 5th May 1820.

Date.	Days.	Number of Deaths. Hind.	Mahd.	Total.
29 April	Saturday	13	7	20
30 —	Sunday	12	9	21
1 May	Monday	16	6	22
2 —	Tuesday	5	6	11
3 —	Wednesday	12	3	15
4 —	Thursday	12	4	17
5 —	Friday	9	5	14
		80	40	120

[*Ind. Gaz. May* 8, 1820.]

Since the setting in of the north-westers and of the seasonable weather, with a clear atmosphere, and dry equable nights and days, the cholera morbus has greatly diminished in Calcutta; and is now, in fact, not much more prevalent than in the hot months of every year, in which it appears epidemically. The native and general hospitals are still free, and the native reports, suspicious as they are, shew a very great abatement of mortality. The complaint has not been general throughout the provinces this spring. All the divisions of our troops and civil stations above Benares have remained uncommonly healthy. At Dinapore a few cases of the disease lately appeared in a part of the European corps particularly situated, but the cantonments and the great body of the natives have been very healthy. Mirzapore, Benares, Sarun, Patna, Bahar, Shahabad, Bhaugulpore, Tipperah, Chittagong, Jungle Mahals, Mymunsing, Nuddeea, Hoogley, and Dinagepore, by the last reports, were free from the epidemic. A few cases have occurred at Moorshedabad, and only a few also at Midnapore. The disease has, however, appeared within the last six weeks with much violence at Jessore, Backergunge, Commercolly, Dacca, Dacca Jelalpore, and particularly at Sylhet, where it has been more fatal than during any former period. No returns have been received from any of these stations for ten or twelve days, and it is reasonable to conclude that they have also partaken of the favourable change produced by the settling of the weather. The European and native troops of the presidency division have suffered very little. There is upon the whole ground to hope that the epidemical disposition of the atmosphere is wearing itself out. The last onset has been partial only, and unquestionably less destructive than those of former years.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. May* 11.

We have received papers from Calcutta up to the 9th inst. We regret to observe that the cholera morbus is still making ravages there: from the 1st May to the 11th, no less than 481 persons have fallen victims to it.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. May* 27.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A fire broke out on Monday evening, about nine o'clock, not far from the burying ground, which soon communicated with the straw huts on the eastern side of the Circular Road, and burnt with such fury that in a few hours the line of conflagration extended nearly a mile. The wind was high, which added to the devouring violence of the flames, and it is said that upwards of two thousand huts were consumed on this disastrous occasion. A bazar in Garden Reach is also said to have been on fire about the same time.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. April* 6.

WEATHER,

Change of, accompanied with destructive Lightning.

From the copious showers that fell on Saturday and yesterday, it would appear as if the rainy season had commenced at the presidency, and the circumstance is not likely to be disagreeable to many who complained heavily of the very oppressive heat of the weather lately. In the course of the lightning that occurred on Saturday afternoon, the house of Mr. Amer, watch-maker and successor to Mr. George Wilson, was struck abont ten minutes before 5 o'clock. Mr. A., with several other persons, were seated at table; and at the very same same time they heard a tremendous explosion directly over their heads, they felt each an uncommon sensation, as if something heavy had been thrown with great force on the crown of the head. Indeed, all who were in the house were affected with the shock, but fortunately no one experienced any injury. On examining the house, two windows, one to the north and another to the west, were found to have been shattered, and a part of the wall was rent above the west window. The splinters separated forcibly from the windows were six to nine inches long.—*Hurk. as quoted by Cal. Gov. Gaz. June* 1.

On Saturday last, about half past 4 o'clock, P. M. Calcutta was visited by a thunder storm, which lasted a short period, but occasioned the loss of several lives. The fatal effects of the lightning were experienced in several places. A bheesty, who was carrying water from Speke's tank, was struck on the neck, and fell lifeless on the spot. Three fishermen, who were in the act of removing mangoe fish from their boat near Chandpaul Ghaut, were struck dead, and the breast of one of these unfortunate persons was greatly lacerated. The electric fluid also descended at the house of Mr.

Sutherland at Jaun Bazar, where a cow was destroyed. This, we fear, is but an imperfect description of the injury occasioned by the storm, but we have not yet obtained any further particulars.—*Ind. Gaz. as quoted Ib.*

INSTITUTIONS FOR EDUCATION.

Serampore College.—We have heard that a considerable legacy has been left to this infant institution by a country-born young man, lately dead. He had been educated at Serampore, and we understand was advised to this useful measure by one of the executors of his mother's will.—*Star, as quoted by Mad. Cour. Mar.* 21.

Calcutta School-Book Society.—The School Book Society here has, since its commencement in 1817, published, or patronized by subscribing to copies of works, to the amount of 73,000, besides having in the press upwards of 47,000 copies.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. May* 25.

Native Schools at Chinsurah.—In the schools established at this place and in its vicinity, by the late Mr. Robert May, and now under the superintendence of the Society's missionaries, Messrs. Pearson and Harle, the children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. They are conducted on the Lancasterian plan, and not long ago amounted to about thirty, the number of children instructed to nearly 3,000, among whom were 700 sons of Brahmins. The number of schools has been since reduced to twenty-five, in which about 2,400 children are instructed; but the improvements which have been introduced, both as to their economy and management, and the superior progress of the children in learning, are regarded by the brethren as more than compensating for this reduction.—*Miss. Quart. Chron. for Oct.* 1820.

NEWSPAPERS DISCONTINUED, &c.

The "Asiatic Mirror," a paper long edited with considerable ability, has been withdrawn. Two other journals have also given up the field to their competitors in the course of one year, in consequence of the little patronage they have received. There are yet, however, no less than six newspapers published weekly in Calcutta.—*Mad. Cour. May* 23.

SHIP NAMED AFTER SIR D. OCHTERLONY.

A fine new ship was launched on Thursday last from the yard of Richardson and Co, at Howrah, and called the *Hero of Malown*, in honour of Sir David Ochterlony. She measures 458 tons.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Feb.* 24.

ADDRESS TO SIR EDW. COLEBROOKE.*

We have particular gratification in giving publicity to the following correspondence, which has been transmitted to us by a friend in the Western Provinces:—

Futty Ghur, Feb. 17, 1820.

Dear Sir Edward,—It is with sincere pleasure that we fulfil the wishes of your friends in transmitting to you the enclosed expression of their sentiments on your departure from these provinces.—It was intended that the paper should have reached you at an earlier period, but the anxiety to join in a farewell acknowledgment prolonged its circuit. In once more offering you our hearty wishes for your happiness in domestic life and increasing honours to your public character, we assure you that we shall ever remain your sincere friends, (Signed) C. Brown, H. Newnham, W. Wright.

To Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

To Sir James Edw. Colebrooke, Bart. &c. Sir:—On the occasion of your departure from the Western Provinces for the purpose of assuming the more exalted station, to which a just estimate of your character and talents has advanced you, we are desirous of marking the close of your present functions by a tributary acknowledgment of your claims to public applause and private esteem.

Such of us as have had the means of observing and appreciating your conduct through a long career of service, are actuated by an unfeigned sense of the distinguished ability which you have uniformly displayed; but more particularly during the latter period of twelve years, in which you have so successfully directed and improved the revenue administration of these provinces, regulating all its branches by extensive and accurate information, persevering and patient investigation, comprehensive vigour of understanding, and penetration and sagacity of judgment. This rare combination of endowments, united to an amiable and conciliatory disposition, which invariably attempered the exercise of authority, has enabled you to animate and instruct others in the performance of important duties, and has indelibly fixed on their memories a deep sense of your eminent qualifications.

Those amongst us who, unconnected with you by official avocation, have enjoyed familiar intercourse, entertain too just a sense of the benevolent and unpresuming manners which have uniformly characterized your deportment towards every rank in the relations of private life, to omit the expression of regret at a separation which necessarily removes us to so great a distance from the sphere of social intimacy.

Nor is the regret confined to the comparatively narrow circle of your countrymen; we are persuaded that the native community, who have so long regarded

* See our last number, p. 499.

you as the enlightened guardian of their interests, and the steady patron of their welfare, will cordially sympathize with us in this tribute of respect to a man, whose intimate knowledge of their language, character and manners, has taught them to associate in a true conception of public character, intellectual attainments of the highest order, with a just, a mild, a conciliatory, and benevolent exercise of power.

We entreat you, Sir, to accept the renewed assurances of our sincere regard, and the expression of our anxious wish, that you may long continue to administer, in health and happiness, and with increasing reputation, the duties of the exalted station to which you have been called in the supreme government of British India. We have the honour to remain, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servants. [Here follows a long list of signatures].

To Lieut.Col. Brown, H. Newnham, Esq. and W. Wright, Esq. Futty-Ghur.—My dear Gentlemen:—I am just favoured with your letter of the 17th ultimo, giving cover to one from my friends in general within the upper provinces, and beg leave in return to present, through you, my warmest acknowledgments to the gentlemen who have done me the distinguished honour to notice, in a manner so flattering and unprecedented, the close of my official services in that portion of the British dominions.

In the success of those services I can boast of no other share than the good fortune of having had to direct a general union of zeal and abilities which under any other superintendence must have been crowned with the same results.—While, therefore, I feel the high gratification arising from this public expression of their sense of my labours by those who could best appreciate them, I can never forget my obligations to the public functionaries with whom I have been officially connected.

If I may be permitted to select on such an occasion one name from a list which does me so much honour, I trust that Maj.gen. Sir Dyson Marshall will not be offended at my taking this opportunity of mentioning the important benefits derived to the public interests from his prompt and judicious assistance on an emergency of the most threatening aspect, as having tended to evince the irresistible strength of the British Government, even in the remotest extremities of its influence, when directed by a cordial co-operation of its civil and military servants.

To those gentlemen who have been led by the mere impulse of personal esteem to record this gratifying testimony of their sentiments, I know not in what adequate terms to offer my thanks. The honour which they are pleased to confer on me will be the proudest recollection of my remaining days, and will long survive myself as a memorial of their predecessor with those to whom my name may descend. Believe me, my dear Gentlemen, most sincerely your's, (Signed) E. COLEBROOKE.—Calcutta, March 4, 1820.—[*Ind. Gaz. as quoted by Cal. Gov. Gaz. April 6.*].

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 5.—Ship Laura, Burleaux, from Mauritius 31st Jan., Madras 29th April.

6.—Brig Catherine, Gibson, from Colomba 9th April.

20.—Liverpool, Green, from Bombay 27th April, and Madras 14th May.—*Passenger* from Madras: Mr. Taylor, H. C. marine.

23.—Hindostan, Williamson, from London 24th Dec.

—. Dorah, Akin, from Mauritius 14th April.—*Passengers:* Mr. P. Crichton, 2d officer, and 35 lascars of the late ship Friendship; Messrs. Delpiron, Cambernon, and Saupin.

25.—Norfolk, Lutey, from London 14th Nov., Madras 8th May.

—. Samarang, M'Carthy, from Bombay 6th April.

—. Castle Huntly, Drummond, from England 15th Jan.

31.—Ceres, Goldsbury, from the Cape of Good Hope 24th March.—*Passengers:* Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Adam, Mrs. Goldsbury and child, and Miss Johnson.

Departures.

May 3.—Ship Lord Minto, C. Maitland, for Penang, Sincapore, and China.

4.—Ship Perseverance, J. Greig, for Penang.

— Portuguese ship Premeiro Rey do Reino Unido, F. J. de Varconcellos, for Macao.

6.—Ship Eliza, G. Cheine, for Rangoon.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of May 1820.

	Vessels.	Tons.
Free traders	12	5,742
Country ship for Great Britain	1	630
Country ships employed in country trade	22	8,559
Vessels for sale or wanting freight	36	16,383
French vessels	1	457
Portuguese vessels	1	780
Dutch vessels	1	683
Spanish patriot vessels	1	396
Arabian vessels	1	300
Total	76	33,930

BIRTHS.

May 3.—At Cawnpore, the lady of R. Foley, Esq. of a son.

May 10.—At the house of Maj. Faithfull, the lady of Capt. F. Grant, 2d batt. 19th regt. of a daughter.

17.—Mrs. Harwood, of a daughter.

18.—At Seetapore, the lady of Capt. H. Wrottesley, 2d batt. 28th regt. N. I. of a daughter.

21.—The lady of R. Hunter, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

24.—At Midnapore, the lady of Brig. Vanrenen, of a son.

31.—At the house of the Rev. T. Thomason, the lady of Lieut. G. Peevor, H.M. 17th foot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 25.—At Serampore, by the Rev. Fre Jokinno de Nevis, Mr. John Cranstone to Miss Maria D'Cruz.

May 23.—At St. John's cathedral, M. C. Radcliff, Esq. to Sarah, daughter of the late C. Nicolson, Esq. merchant and indigo planter, Jessore.

25.—At St. John's cathedral, Mr. Sam. Smith, garrison serj. maj. of Fort William, and head writer in the town major's office, to Miss Elizabeth Rhodes, of Hampton, Middlesex.

Same day, Mr. Jonas Vaughan, H. C.'s marine, to Miss Eliza Bartlett, third daughter of Mr. W. Bartlett, of the same service.

31.—Mr. C. H. Johnson, to Harriet, daughter of Capt. J. Meller.

DEATHS.

March 14.—At the Nepaul residency, near Khatmandoo, of an inflammation of the lungs occasioned by a sudden attack of violent cold, Robert Stuart, Esq. of the H. C.'s civil service.

April 3.—At Khoorda, in the province of Cuttack, Lieut. Henry Stuart Brooke, 23d regt. N. I. eldest son of Thos. Brooke, Esq. late senior judge of appeal for the circuit of Moorshedabad. This amiable young man was cut off in the bloom of life, and carried with him the warm affections of his brother officers, and the recorded regret of the military authorities of the province.

May 6.—At Agra, Wetenhall Sneyd, only son of Capt. R. H. Sneyd, aged five months and four days.

12.—At Patna, the infant son of Henry Wm. Money, Esq.

—. At Goruckpore, Eliza Mary, infant daughter of Capt. John Gerrard, agent for timber.

15.—Thomas, the infant son of S. H. Boileau.

17.—After a few hours' severe illness, Mrs. Maria Mendes, aged 30 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and five young children to lament her loss.

18.—Occasioned by a violent attack of the cholera morbus, Mr. Drake, second officer of the Shah Byramgore, aged 23 years. The many virtues and attractive qualities which distinguished the gentlemanly and polished deportment of this excellent individual, combined with his prominent characteristics of sincerity in friendship and gentleness in disposition, have at once served to fill his friends and acquaintance with all the bitter emotions of melancholy concern for his untimely dissolution: connected with many conspicuous endowments and honourable principles, his predominant desire was to evince the most eager and indefatigable exertions in matter which involved the interest and benefit of those under whom he was employed; and the cordial sense of approbation with which they were in general appreciated, sufficiently prove the regard and estimation in which he was held. By his shipmates, who constantly entertained an unchangeable affection for him, his loss is deeply regretted.

—. At Dinapore, Henry, one of the infant twin sons of Lieut. and Adj. Malden, 2d batt. 9th N. I.

26.—James Eason, late lieut. 24th regt.

MADRAS.

DECEASE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY AND OF THE DUKE OF KENT.

G. O. by Government, Fort St. George, 7th June 1820.

On the melancholy occasion of the death of our late revered and most gracious sovereign King George the Third, the right hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct, that on the receipt of these orders the flag shall be hoisted half mast high, and minute guns, corresponding with the age of his late Majesty, be fired at each of the principal garrisons and stations under this presidency.

The Governor in council is further pleased to direct, that on the morning following the day on which the above mournful ceremony shall be observed at each of the principal garrisons and stations under this presidency, the flag shall again be hoisted half mast high, at sun-rise, on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, fourth son of his late most gracious Majesty, and that minute guns, corresponding with the age, 53 years, of his late Royal Highness, be fired on the flag being hoisted.

By order of the right hon. the Governor in council.—(Signed)

E. Wood, Chief Sec.

G. O. by Government, Fort St. George, 7th June 1820.

Authentic intelligence having been received of the death of our late revered and most gracious sovereign King George the Third, which mournful event took place at Windsor on the evening of Saturday the 29th day of Jan. last, and, it is added, had been

preceded, on the 23d of that month, by the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, his late Majesty's fourth son; the right hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that mourning be worn by the officers of his Majesty's, and of the hon. Company's civil, military, and marine services belonging to the presidency of Fort St. George.

The mourning is to commence at Madras on Sunday the 11th inst. and to continue until further notice.

The Governor in council requests that a similar mark of respect may on this occasion be observed by all other classes of British subjects, residing within the provinces subject to this presidency.

[Signed as above.]

Minute guns corresponding with the age of our late revered and most gracious Sovereign were fired from the fort battery on the receipt of the express from Bombay on Tuesday; the fort flag was hoisted half mast, and every other suitable tribute of respect and veneration was paid to his late Majesty's memory.

Mourning is to be worn from Sunday next, the 11th inst., until further notice.

Yesterday minute guns, corresponding with the age of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, were fired from the fort battery. The fort flag also continued hoisted half mast during the day.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. June* 8.

ACCESSION OF HIS PRESENT MAJESTY.

A salute of 21 guns was fired from the fort battery at noon on Tuesday last, in honour of the accession of His Majesty George the Fourth to the imperial throne of Great Britain and Ireland. The troops in garrison formed a square in the fort at half-past five, when the proclamation was read, under a royal salute from the battery and three vollies from the troops.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. June* 15.

At a special court on Friday last, the hon. the judges of his Majesty's supreme court of judicature at Madras took the oaths of allegiance to his Majesty King George the Fourth, under a salute of 21 guns from the fort battery. The officers, barristers, and solicitors of the court, the commissioners of the court of requests, coroner, &c. &c. also took the oath of allegiance to the sovereign.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. June* 22.

ARRIVAL OF SIR HENRY BLACKWOOD.

Friday, June 9, 1820. — Wednesday evening H. M. ship Leander, Capt. Richardson, C.B. arrived in the roads from Trincomalie, having on board his Exc. Rear Admiral the hon. Sir H. Blackwood, bart. K. C. B. commander in chief of H. M. ships in India. His Exc., accompanied by Capt. Richardson and Mr. Balfleehet, his secretary, landed yesterday evening, opposite the custom house, where he was received with the honour due to his rank, and was escorted by the body guard to the gardens of the right hon. the Governor, and from thence to the Ameer Baug.

Maj.gen Sir W. G. Kier, K. C. B., who is appointed to the staff of the Bengal army, and Maj. Colebrooke, aid-de-camp to the Governor-general, arrived on the Leander.—*Ind. Hurk. June* 15.

ARRIVAL OF SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

June 10, 1820.—Late yesterday evening anchored in the roads the Thomas Coutts, Capt. Marjoribanks, having on board his Exc. Sir Thos. Munro, K. C. B. governor of this presidency, and Lady Munro; Maj. Carfrae, Maj. Powell and Mrs. Smith came passengers by this opportunity.

June 12.—Sir Thomas landed on Saturday morning at the sea gate, under the customary salutes from the fort battery and the ship. He was met by his Exc. Sir Thos. Hislop, bart. and G. C. B., and many of the principal gentlemen of the settlement, and proceeded to the government house in the fort, where the new commission of government was read; after which he was escorted by the body guard to the house on the Mount Road, which had been previously prepared for his temporary accommodation.

The following orders were issued on the occasion:—

General Orders by the hon. the Governor in council, Fort St. George, 10th June 1820.

Extract from the proceedings of the hon. the Governor in council in the public department, 10th June 1820.

Maj.gen. Sir Thos. Munro, K. C. B. being arrived, the commission of Government from the hon. the Court of Directors, bearing date the 5th Dec. 1819, appointing him to be governor of the presidency of Fort St. George and its dependencies, and Lieut.gen. Sir Thos. Hislop, bart. and G. C. B., together with John Hodgson, Esq. and Geo. Stratton, Esq., to be counsellors of the said presidency, is read.

The usual oaths having been administered to Maj.gen. Sir Thos. Munro, he takes his seat as governor under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

The separate commission, appointing Maj.gen. Sir Thos. Munro to be commander-in-chief of the Fort and garrison of Fort St. George and the town of Madras, is also read.

The board also have before them the hon. Company's letter in the public department, dated 6th Oct. 1819, appointing W. Thackeray, Esq. a provisional counsellor for this presidency, and this ap-

pointment takes immediate effect with the new commission of government, in consequence of the return of John Hodgson, Esq.

Ordered, that the following proclamation be issued, and that an appropriate guard be ordered to attend the sheriff on the occasion of proclaiming the new government.

Proclamation.

Whereas Maj.gen. Sir Thos. Munro, knight, commander of the most hon. military order of the bath, hath been appointed by the hon. the Court of Directors to be governor of Fort St. George and its dependencies; and whereas Lieut.gen. Sir Thos. Hislop, bart. and knight, grand cross of the most hon. military order of the bath, commander-in-chief of the Company's military forces on the coast of Coromandel, and Geo. Stratton and Wm. Thackeray, Esquires, have been appointed counsellors of the said presidency; it is therefore hereby proclaimed, that Maj. gen. Sir Thos. Munro has, on the day of the date hereof, received charge of the said office of governor and taken the oaths and his seat accordingly; and that Sir Thos. Hislop, Geo. Stratton, Esq. and Wm. Thackeray, Esq. have respectively taken their seats at the board as counsellors of the said presidency.

By order of the hon. the Governor in council.—(Signed) E. Wood, Chief Sec. —*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF MR. ELLIOT.*

On Monday evening a splendid fancy dress-ball was given to the Miss Elliots by a large party of gentlemen, one of whom gave up his house for the occasion. About 300 cards had been issued, and among the numerous company assembled were the rt. hon. the Gov., the members of council, and most of the principal families of the presidency. Many of the dresses were very splendid, and the stewards, who were 12 in number, were distinguished by a blue ribbon, to which a jewel was appended: many of these jewels being of great value and brilliancy. Dancing commenced about 11 o'clock, quadrilles and waltzes being the favorites. A magnificent pandall, erected at the back of the mansion, was appropriated for the supper tables, which were extremely well arranged, and covered with every delicacy. The company sat down to supper about one o'clock. "The health of the Miss Elliots and a safe passage to England" was given, and drank with three times three. On this toast being drank Mr. Elliot rose, and after an expression of his feelings toward the gentlemen who had thus gratified himself and his family, proceeded to pass an eulogium upon those composing the society of Madras; thanked the company present for the honour they had done his daughters, and concluded by proposing, as a toast to be drank by himself and family, "Health and happiness to the gentlemen who had prepared this costly and elegant entertainment, and health and happiness to the ladies who had graced it with their presence." The health of the right hon. the Governor was also drank with three times three. The company on retiring from the supper tables were presented with a grand display of fire-works, which surpassed any we have seen here. After the first grand explosion, the word "Elliot" was left in a blue-coloured light, which remained during the continuance of the exhibition. Quadrilles and waltzes then recommenced, and were kept up with great spirit; a larger number of persons sat down to a second supper than we ever remember to have seen. As the health of the Governor had been given at the first supper, it was proposed to drink "The right hon. Mr. Elliot," and the rapturous applause which followed this toast fully evinced the feeling of the company. The front of the house and the gardens presented a blaze of illumination; the rooms of the buildings and the pandall were tastefully and splendidly decorated and lighted up, and we never recollect at the presidency an entertainment on so large a scale, better arranged, or more magnificent.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. June* 1.

The General Palmer, Capt. Truscott, is expected to sail early on Saturday.

The right hon. Hugh Elliot, it is understood, embarks to-morrow afternoon.

Passengers also proceeding to England on the General Palmer:—Miss Elliot, Miss Harriet Elliot, Miss Caroline Elliot, Mrs. Col. MacGregor, Master F. Elliot, the hon. Col. Stanhope, Capt. Elliot, Capt. Bacon, Capt. Edmonds, Capt. Duckinfield, Capt. Davies, Capt. Jenour, Dr. Davidson and two children, Lieut. Lockwood, Lieut. Bland, Miss Flower, Miss Pierce, and Master Cumming.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. June* 22.

SUPREME COURT.

Yesterday the sittings after term commenced.

The court pronounced its judgment in the very important equity suit which has so long pended between Syed Ally and others, against Kullee Moolah Khawn and the hon. Company. The learned judges occupied nearly the whole of the day in delivering their judgment, and we can therefore do no more than report that the court pronounced a decree for the complainants, according to the prayer of their bill.—*Madras Cour. May* 23.

* The Ship General Palmer has since arrived in England. See India Shipping Intelligence, *post.*

We are informed that Mr. James Minchin of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, was on Thursday last sworn in and admitted an advocate in the supreme court at Madras.—*Madras Gaz. May 27.*

APPOINTMENT—MADRAS COLLEGE.

Mr. John Fryer Thomas, who obtained the Sanscrit medal at Hertford College, in 1815, and who stood highly distinguished in other departments at that institution, has been appointed Sanscrit examiner at the college at Madras.

APPOINTMENT—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

March 27.—Capt. J. J. A. Willows, 16th reg. N. I., to superintend the work in the Tank department, to be executed by convicts in the vicinity of Chittoor.

FURLOUGHS.

April 3.—Lieut. R. W. K. Hansard, 16th reg. of Madras N. I., to England for three years.

Lieut. W. Greaves, 8th reg. of Madras lt. cav., to ditto for three years.

6.—Capt. R. Harrison, 6th reg. N. I., to proceed to the Malabar coast on sick certificate, until the month of Oct. next.

LOSS OF THE ATLAS.*

We readily give insertion to the following address.

Aux Capitaine, Officiers, et l'équipage du ci-devant vaisseau l'Atlas.—Mr. D. Bronnikam, assist. résident de Pulicat, est aussi sensiblement touché que confus des louanges trop éclatans et excessifs que le capitaine, les officiers, et l'équipage du ci-devant vaisseau l'Atlas veulent bien lui donner pour le foible secours qu'il leur a porté au moment de leur naufrage— avec regret de n'avoir pu leur traiter de la manière que exigeait leur situation.—Il leur remercie à son tour en leur assurant sa reconnaissance pour des éloges qu'il ne croit pas mériter.—Pulicat, le 22 Mai 1820.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival.

May 26.—Cutter Gertruda, Capt. Kail, from Colombo 18th May.

Departure.

May 24.—H. M. Sloop Curlew, P. Blackwood, Esq. commander, on a cruise.

DEATHS.

March 20.—At Nelloor, Capt. George Moor of the Invalid Establishment.

May 9.—Georgiana, daughter of Lieut. Cecil, aged 19 months; drowned on board the ship *Stree Venkatacoloo* in the last dreadful storm, when she struck and was wrecked, near the mouths of Kistna, having been driven off Coringa, under her bare poles, (and with two anchors dragging) in 30 hours. The lives of her parents were providentially preserved while clinging to the rigging as the ship lay upon her beam ends, and going to pieces in the surf, by means of a rope fastened to them, and the lascars dragging them through the water to the shore. All hands, 30 in number, were saved from the wreck, with the exception of one native, a passenger, and this interesting and only child, whom its distressed parents struggled hard to save from a watery grave while the ship was splitting and filling at midnight, and whom to their indescribable grief they found the next day (the 10th) floating on shore; but what added to their grief and horror totally indescribable, they found their babe the next morning (the 11th) scratched out of its grave and devoured by jackalls!. *Sperate miseri! Cavete felices!*

17.—At Negapatam, of an attack of liver, Robt. Graham Betham, Esq. master attendant, aged 32 years, son of the Rev. Wm. Betham, of Stonham, Aspal, in the county of Suffolk. He was a young man of great ability and of a generous disposition.

20.—At Chittledroog, Charlotte, infant daughter of Capt. H. A. Miller, 1st bat. 8th reg. N. I.

* See our last Number, p. 504.

BOMBAY.

DECEASE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY AND OF THE DUKE OF KENT.

Proclamation.—The hon. the Governor in council announces, with the most sincere regret, the death of his late Majesty, King George the Third. This mournful event took place at Windsor Castle on the 29th of January last, as communicated in the London gazette extraordinary of the following day, received this morning by the country ship Syren, from H. M.'s consul at Cairo.

The Governor in council directs, on this melancholy occasion, that mourning be worn by the officers of H. M.'s and the hon. Company's civil, military, and marine services at this presidency, for a period of three months from this date: an example which he confidently expects will be generally followed, in manifestation of those feelings of unfeigned regret for the death of a sovereign, whose eminent virtues had endeared him to all classes of his subjects during an eventful reign of sixty years.

In addition to this distressing intelligence, the hon. the Governor in council is concerned to announce the death of his Royal Highness Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, which occurred at Sidmouth on the 23d of January, after a few days' illness, in the fifty-third year of his age,

By order of the hon. the Governor in council.—F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 27th May, 1820.

[*Bom. Cour. extra., as quoted by Mad. Cour. June 9.*]

FURLOUGHS.

March 27.—Major B. Kenneth, 2d bat. 3d reg. N.I., to sea on sick certificate for six months.

April 3.—Captain E. Hardy, Company's Bombay reg. of artil., to England for three years.

Capt. P. Breton, of ditto, to England for one year, from date of embarkation.

6.—Capt. W. H. Sykes, 9th reg. N. I. and attached to the Poona Aux. I., to England on sick certificate for three years.

DISTURBANCES IN THE GUICOWAR'S DOMINIONS.

May 27, 1820.

Our readers may recollect that the province of Okamundal was reduced a few years ago by a force under the command of the late Colonel East, and made over to the Guicowar government. It had been for ages a nest of pirates, and the only effectual way of destroying them was to wrest their haunts from them. The most beneficial effects resulted from that measure, and the population soon turned their attention to habits of industry. The Guicowar, however, having maintained an insufficient garrison in the province, the former chiefs seized the opportunity of the approaching close of the season to rise upon the Guicowar's troops, whom they have overpowered and have obtained possession of the country, which, however, they cannot long maintain. The following are the particulars of that event.

Some time about the end of March, as a jemidar and twenty-five sepoys of the 2d Lt.cav. were proceeding on a pilgrimage to Dwarka, their baggage was attacked by some robbers. They dispersed the gang, and succeeded in securing one of the thieves, whom they carried to Veerwalla. This man proved to be a Wagher, and inhabitant of Rajpora, a village situated in the centre of Oka. On his examination he stated that he was one of a gang of nine road robbers, and that the remaining eight were inhabitants of the village of Rajpora.

Upon this Mahomed Atta, the moonshee of Mr. Handley, was sent with a detachment of 50 men to Rajpora, and a requisition that the eight robbers should be delivered up to the Guicowar's authority. On his arrival at Rajpora, he found that the Waghers, anticipating his arrival, had taken measures to keep him out of their village, having shut their barriers and blocked up the entrance with upset carts, &c. On Mahomed Atta's demanding that the eight robbers should be given up, he was fired upon from within the village, and some of his men were wounded. He returned the fire, and having wounded some of the Waghers, the latter demanded a parley; during the conference, however, the people of the neighbourhood flocked in armed, in such numbers, that Mahomed Atta and his party thought it prudent to consult their own safety in a rapid retreat.

The Waghers immediately afterwards having learned that a small party of eight of the Guicowar's troops were on the road from Bate to Veerwalla, intercepted and cut them to pieces. They followed up these hostile acts by surprizing and taking possession of Dwarka, Bate and Dhingee. From circumstances which occurred during the escalade of Dwarka and Bate, it seems evident that the respective chiefs of these places were aware of the intentions of the Waghers, and acted in concert with them; as did also Mulg Raj, the chief of Posictra, he having supplied them with boats to transport them from the main of Oka to the island of Bate.

The fort of Dhingee was garrisoned by Sabundies, in the Guicowar's pay, but they surrendered the place without resistance.

The Waghers were now in possession of the whole of Oka, with the exception of the fort of Veerwalla, in which Mr. Handley was. This fort they threatened to escalade instantly, unless Mr. Handley would quit the country. This gentleman, finding that the garrison was disheartened by the accounts of the slaughter of their countrymen at Dwarka and Bate, and by the numbers of the Waghers, deemed it prudent to accede to the proposal of leaving the country, which he did, unmolested by the Waghers.—*Bom. Cour. as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. June* 13.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Departures.

May 11.—Ship Francis Warden, Capt. J. Stutely, to the Persian Gulph—Passenger: Mr. J. Gregory.

H. M. cruiser Prince of Wales, Lieut. G. Robson, to Surat.

BIRTH.

March 31.—At Sattarah, the lady of Lieut. G. W. Blachley, 1st. bat. 7th regt. Bombay N. I. of a daughter.

CEYLON.

HEAVY FALL OF RAIN, &c.

May 6.—During this week we have had very heavy monsoon weather, and a most unprecedented fall of rain. Strong gales from the southward have blown with almost unceasing violence for the last three days. The Lady Hamilton parted from her cables on the night of Wednesday last, but was immediately brought up by other anchors. None of the shipping have sustained any damage. The lake of Colombo was on Thursday last so surcharged that it overflowed the bank which forms its western boundary and separates

it from the sea, and carried a considerable portion of it away. The rivers to the northward are doubtless unusually swollen, as six coast mails are due, and are, we suppose, arrested in their progress by this circumstance.—*Mad. Cour. May* 23.

INSURRECTION.

By advices received at the presidency from Trincomalee, dated May 30, it appears that an insurrection had broken out in the interior of Ceylon, originating in the desertion of some Malays, who had joined with a body of Candians. They had intercepted the Tappaul, and killed the bearers. To stop the progress of this insurrection a detachment of the 73d regt., under the command of Capt. Owen, had gone in pursuit of the rebels. Subsequent advices, however, state that the leader of the rebels had been seized and brought in by the natives, and that tranquillity had in consequence been re-established in the island.—*Mad. Papers of June.*

NEW MILITARY ROAD.

The new governor (Sir E. Barnes) is making great improvements in the island; already a military road from Colombo, through Candy, to Trincomalee, is begun, and seventy miles completed on the Colombo side. There are 400 persons at work upon it. It will be of incalculable advantage.—*Ibid.*

ARCHDEACON OF COLOMBO HONOURED WITH THE DEGREE OF D. D.

The university of Oxford, in November last, in full convocation assembled, unanimously decreed the degree of doctor of divinity to the hon. Thos. Jas. Twisleton, Archdeacon of Colombo, who is of 30 years standing in that university.—*Ceyl. Gaz. April* 29.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

EXTENDED CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

The cultivation of cotton appears to have been extended in a very great degree throughout the Birman empire within the last two years, but particularly in the districts bordering on the Chinese territory. Its management has been mostly in the hands of a number of industrious Chinese, who have distributed themselves over the country for that purpose, enjoying the countenance and protection of the reigning monarch. A few natives of distinction, especially the Rangoon minister, have some participation in the trade, but with those exceptions, the Chinese may be said to have a monopoly of it, of which they are very jealous. A proof of this was discovered lately, when a gentleman endeavoured to collect a quantity of cotton at Rangoon to bring to Calcutta or send to Penang, for his intentions were no sooner known to the Chinese in the interior, than they bought up every ounce of cotton that was within his reach. It is almost needless to add that the whole of the cotton thus produced in the Birman territory finds its way by land into China.—*Calcutta Paper, May* 26, *as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. June* 15.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A MARINE AT RANGOON.

The ambition or policy of the present minister of Rangoon has suggested to him the idea of having some maritime force established under the Birman flag. He has accordingly taken measures for having two ships of war built, to carry about 20 guns each, besides several smaller vessels. Mere purposes of shew appear to be almost the exclusive objects held in view in this undertaking, but we should not wonder if the sagacious chief intended also thereby to stimulate the inhabitants of the country to mercantile adventure, so as to make them participate in the task of exporting their own commodities and importing the articles of trade that they require from foreign parts.—*Ib. Ib.*

BIRMAN NOTION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The missionaries at Rangoon had repaired to the capital, since the accession of the present monarch, in order to congratulate his Majesty, and solicit his protection, when he returned for answer, that they might freely profess their own religion within his territories, and preach as they pleased, but if any Birmans quitted the religion of the country to join them he would decapitate the apostates.—*Ib. Ib.*

MALACCA.

DEATH.

Feb. 8.—At Malacca, of the cholera morbus, Anthony Stecker, Esq. secretary to the orphan chamber and notary public.

PENANG.

MARRIAGE.

March 11.—At Penang, by the Rev. J. R. Henderson, A. M., at St. George's Church, Rich. Caunter, Esq. superintendent of police, &c. &c. to Isabella, third daughter of James Carnegy, Esq. of this island. The hon. the Gov. and his amiable family did the young couple the honour to accompany them to church.

RHIO.

AFFRAY BETWEEN THE BUGGIS AND THE DUTCH.*

On Thursday evening arrived the ship

* See our last number, p. 518.

Fatta Alwadood, Capt. W. Richardson, from Siam the 20th Jan. and Malacca 2d instant.' *Passenger*: Mr. Johns.

We have been favoured by the kindness of a friend with the following communication received by this occasion:

"An affray of a serious nature had lately occurred between the Buggis and the Dutch at Rhio, when the latter were driven out of their custom-house, which was forced and plundered, and the resident and settlers were obliged to take refuge in their little fort or battery, situated on a projection in the river, with the loss of one European killed and several wounded. The young Rajah Kryan, chief of the Buggis at Rhio, was killed in the affray, and many of his followers wounded. The cause of this unfortunate affair has not transpired, but it is said that the place is in a state of insurrection, and very serious consequences are apprehended from the circumstance of the young Rajah's death. A brig of war, mounting 18 guns, and a transport with troops have been dispatched by the government of Malacca to the assistance of the resident at Rhio."—*Penang Gaz. Feb.* 12.

JAVA—SUMATRA—BANCA.

DUTCH EXPEDITION AGAINST PALEMBANG.—MALAY PIRATES, &c.

We publish the following extract of of a letter from Batavia, dated 7th March, which contains some details of the preparations making for another attack on Palembang.

"Government are making preparations for another attack on Palembang, and the expedition is expected to leave this by the 1st of May, and to consist of about 4,000 men, the principal part Europeans, and care is taken to have them under good discipline by daily exercising them. H.M's. ship Nassau is now at Samarang, cutting down and strengthening for a floating battery. Another admiral is daily expected out to command by sea. Gen. Decok, our present commander-in-chief, will command in person, and with him the principal officers on the island; and I am confident that if they do not succeed this time, most of the officers will perish in the attempt. The French officer that went over to the Palembang people, has done every thing in his power to put the place in the best state of defence. We have had an arrival here from Banka and Minto, 1st March. The ship Rosalin, Capt. Brizlie, with dispatches for government, and conveying to them the unpleasant news that the Palembang people had received 400 pickles of gunpowder from some of the English agents in the face of our blockading squadron; and that a body of Malays from Palembang had landed in Banka and joined the Malays there; and that they had been so far successful as to take possession of all the south end of Banka, and driving the forces there in upon our principal settlements. We hope this will be for a very short period of time, as the Rosalin will leave this as soon as troops can be embarked for Minto. It appears it is their intention to drive us out of Banka, and, by the Rosalin's accounts, they bid fair for it, if troops do not arrive quickly.

"It is unfortunate at this time, that our government has not the means of raising supplies but by selling off their coffee, &c. which is the reason of such frequent sales; the most of it is purchased up for the Europe market. The Frolick will leave this for Calcutta with about 700 peculs of tin and spices. The Neptune, now loading, will take away 5,000 peculs of copper, tin, and spices. Another sale is advertised for the 14th, of greater extent than any we have hitherto seen. Trade is dull here: the only article that fetches any thing of a price is opium, which has been as high as 1,600 dollars, and you can now realize 1,500 dollars each. Americans, only one brig here, and six Bengal ships."—*Ind. Gaz. as quoted by Mad. Gov. Gaz. June* 8.

Extract of a private letter, dated Portsmouth, Nov. 9.

"Last night arrived in Cowes roads the American ship Bengal, 95 days from the Straits of Sunda. The Dutch expedition against Palembang left Batavia 31st July, consisting of one 74 razee, one 60-gun ship, three frigates, nine ship sloops, about 100 gun vessels, and a large proportion of flat boats to disembark troops; a number of British, and other vessels, had been taken up to transport troops, stores, &c. The Dutch having been twice before defeated, doubts were entertained at Batavia of their success, particularly as it was well known the Raja of Palembang was well prepared to receive them. The Dutch, from want of energy, or a sufficient force, had allowed the pirates to go so long unchastised, that their ships and settlements, as well as ships of other nations, were suffering every indignity. The Malays were now so daring, that they fitted out single prows of large dimensions to attack European ships: formerly they never thought of attacking unless a large fleet of their own prows were in company. On the 8th of June the Dutch ship Samarang, Capt. Jagers, was attacked on the north side of Java, to the east of Samarang, by a pirate prow; the successive attacks lasted four hours, during which the Samarang lost her captain and one seaman killed, the chief mate and ten seamen wounded; however, as night came on, the pirate was obliged to lay-to to repair damages, but

with every intention of re-attacking in the morning, when fortunately two sail coming in sight, the pirate made off. The Samarang's crew consisted of the captain, mate, Mr. J. Gransden, passenger, and 32 Malay seamen, who behaved extremely well. The Samarang mounts six 6-pounders, besides swivels and small arms.

"A report was prevalent at Batavia, that a British sloop of war had been thrice attacked in the Straits of Sunda by a fleet of the Malays' largest prows, and had lost 49 men in killed and wounded, but had gallantly beat off the pirates. Our informant could not learn the name of the British ship.—*London paper, Nov.* 11.

ARRIVAL OF SIR S. RAFFLES AT BENCOOLEN.

The American brig Orient, Capt. John Girdle, from Marble Head 25th July, and west coast of Sumatra 20th ult. anchored in the harbour on Tuesday. The only intelligence obtained by this occasion is the arriving of the Indiana, Capt. Pearl, at Tappanooly, having on board the Hon. Sir Stamford Raffles, accompanied by Capt. Flint, R. N. Mrs. Flint, and Dr. Jack.

Sir Stamford, after remaining three days at Tappanooly, proceeded in the Indiana to Bencoolen. — *Penang Gaz. April* 8.

PHILIPPINES.

Papers and letters have been received from Calcutta, dated June 22.

News from Manilla, 30th May, state that a strong reinforcement from Europe was daily expected, as the governor had received a communication from the patriots in South America threatening that place, and one of Lord Cochrane's frigates had been dispatched for that purpose; but soon after she sailed, she captured a vessel with half a million of dollars on board, and had taken her into Valparaiso, but had she continued her passage she must have fallen in with the two ships which arrived there in May from Acapulco, with two millions of dollars on board. As there was no military force at Manilla, it was the resolved determination of the governor, if he received no assistance from his king, to surrender it to the English government, and he had despatched a message to Bombay to that effect.—*New Times, Nov.* 3.

MAURITIUS.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR FARQUHAR.

Port Louis, July 7.—After an absence of 32 months our colony has at length again beheld the beloved object of its esteem and attachment. His Exc. our Governor, Rob. Townsend Farquhar, landed here yesterday, at noon, in the midst of the acclamations of the people; the whole population displayed the joy they felt, and it was a day of general jubilee.

July 10.—At the epoch of his Exc. the Governor's re-appearance on our island, his Lordship the Bishop of Ruspa was in the quarter of Savannah, fulfilling his apostolical functions, with that indefatigable zeal which he has invariably evinced since his residence among us. On his return, partaking the joy of all the inhabitants of Mauritius, and convinced that the arrival of his Exc. could not be considered but as a blessing of Providence, his Lordship ordered the immediate celebration of a *Te Deum* in the parish church.

The inhabitants of Port Louis immediately, acting by a spontaneous impulse, resolved that this religious ceremony should be followed up by a general illumination. Accordingly yesterday, the 9th inst. the *Te Deum* was chaunted immediately after the usual service of the evening, and the church, though very large, was totally insufficient to contain the influx of persons who wished to be participators in this public expression of thanks. At seven o'clock the illumination was general, that of the Bank became particularly interesting from a full-length portrait of his Excellency, on which all the talent of M. Colombet had been successfully exerted, having been placed in view.

There appeared outwardly a transparent representation of Noah's ark floating on the waves, and the dove carrying the olive-branch, symbol of peace and returning security.

Those who have neither forgot the dreadful hurricane which scourged our island, and buried our fellow-citizens beneath the ruins of their houses, nor the cruel malady which carried desolation into all our dwellings and indigence into some, discovered undoubtedly the affecting allusion of this emblem.

Surviving as many disasters as this ancient family, that of which we are members has received, with the same feelings of gratitude, the happy intimation that our redresser of grievances has been sent anew, in order to efface the trace of its misfortunes, and lead back to peace and concord those hearts which would have burst from excess of grief and misfortunes. The device was taken from the Old Testament: "*Redux portans ramum olivæ,*" she returns carrying an olive branch.

His Exc. has brought us, in addition to these sentiments which he has avowed towards us for a length of time, the blessing of the opening of the port, a blessing which he has only been able to obtain by reiterated applications, and great diplomatic ability, without which we should probably never have enjoyed it. Lastly, a blessing which is the certain testimony of the promise so frequently repeated by his Exc. to consecrate, absent from, or present with us, his whole life, to obtain the protection of the prince for our colony.

Towards eight o'clock there was a discharge of artificial fireworks on the Champ-de-Mars, and at ten an assemblage of amateurs endeavoured to amuse his Exc. with a serenade in the court of the government house. During the evening, groups of the fair sex, elegantly dressed, graced the streets, and added interest and splendour to this public act of rejoicing.

His Exc. and Mrs. Farquhar proved, by visiting some of the more shining objects of attraction, that they accepted these sincere testimonials of filial affection from the inhabitants of Mauritius.

London Paper, Nov. 18.

ISLE OF BOURBON.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Port Louis, Feb. 26, 1820.—At length a vessel has arrived from Bourbon, by which the journals of that island to the 9th inst. have come to hand. A few private letters have also been received, and from these sources we deeply regret to learn the confirmation of the afflicting intelligence that, notwithstanding all the precautions and the vigilance of government to prevent its introduction into Bourbon, and the penalty of death denounced against any person found clandestinely landing on its shores from this island, the disease which lately made such dreadful ravages amongst us, and covered so many families with mourning, has found its way there.

On the first symptoms of the disease at St. Denis, a great number of the inhabitants, with their families, fled into the country; and it appears that the governor was under the necessity of reminding the officers of government that a desertion of their posts would subject them to the loss of their situations, and render them incapable of serving the government. Cordons of troops were also posted to prevent all communication with St. Denis, the focus of the malady, and a lazaretto was established for the reception of such as might be attacked with it. Cordons of troops had also been established at St. Suzanne, St. André, and St. Benoit, but in the consternation which seized the inhabitants of these quarters of the island, they dispersed the posts, to seek their safety by flying into the interior. Some idea of the dread of the inhabitants of Bourbon of this fatal disorder may be conceived from the order of the day, published in the first column of the Gazette of that island, under date the 27th January:

"*Mot d'ordre pour toute la Colonie,*

"MAURICE ET MADAGASCAR.

"*Mot de Ralliement,*

"SOUVERAINE ou LA MORT."

It is however consolatory to know, that the disease had not manifested itself with the intensity it displayed here. The wise and vigorous measures of the governor, Baron de Mylius, had considerably allayed the general consternation, and the disease had rather abated than increased when the Sylph left the island the 15th instant.

The introduction of the malady into the island of Bourbon is attributed to some communication having taken place between a boat from the shore and the Pic-Var, which arrived off that island from this port on the 7th Jan. last; but whatever may be the cause, we sincerely deplore this awful visitation, and sympathise with the inhabitants of our sister island under this calamity, from which we are scarcely delivered.—*Mau. Gov. Gaz. June* 8.

ST. HELENA.

The General Palmer arrived at St. Helena on the 15th Sept., and left on the 20th.

During the stay of the General Palmer at St. Helena, the garrison races of that island were run. They were attended by the governor and his staff; the admiral, and most of the naval officers off duty as also General Count Montholon, the Countess of Bertrand, and their families, and almost every individual of the island excepting Bonaparte; he was, however, allowed almost every range of the island, and on the 18th of September, he took a ride on horseback of above ten miles, without the usual strictness that had been issued in orders when first he arrived on the island. He will soon occupy his new residence. St. Helena is very healthy.—*Morning Chronicle, Nov.* 22.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ACCESSION OF HIS PRESENT MAJESTY.

Yesterday, at noon, a special court of the recorder was held, when the hon. the recorder, the worshipful the mayor, and the aldermen, took the oath of allegiance to his present Majesty King George the Fourth.—*Bom. Cour. June* 10, *as quoted by Mad. Cour. June* 23.

In pursuance of the proclamation dated the 7th of this month, the members of the council, the recorder, the clergy, the mayor, and aldermen, and the principal officers and inhabitants of Bombay, assembled at the government-house at the hour of five yesterday evening, and shortly after accompanied the hon. the Governor to the place of arms near to the main-guard, where the troops of the garrison were under arms. A large assemblage of natives had collected to witness the ceremony of proclaiming the accession of his Majesty George the Fourth to the throne of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The proclamation having been read by the town-major, a royal salute was fired from Hornby's battery, which was followed by a *feu de joie* from the troops, and closed by three cheers on the part of the assembled throng. The ceremony was rendered still more imposing by the number of ladies who attended in their carriages to witness the proceedings.—*Ib. Ib.*

CHOLERA MORBUS.*

We are very sorry that the following list shews so great an increase of victims.

Died of Cholera Morbus from 1st June to the 8th June 1820.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
June 1	0	2	1	3
2	5	3	0	8
3	6	3	1	10
4	4	8	5	17
5	4	4	1	9
6	8	9	2	19
7	22	21	2	45
8	39	33	5	77
	88	83	17	188

The disease is most prevalent in the Cumsty village, Dungaree, Mombadavie, and Black-Bay.—*Ib. Ib.*

CEYLON.

INSURRECTION.†

During the present week accounts have reached Government of an attempt by one of the rebel Kandyan chiefs, who escaped capture in 1818, and had eluded research since, to excite commotions in the interior, but in which he appears to have been defeated, and the plot to have ended in his seizure by some natives of the north-east part of Matele. It is to be regretted, however, that in the interval previous to his seizure, the adherents he had collected, consisting of three Malay deserters and not more than 20 Kandyans, laid hold of and killed the Tappal Cangan of Pulenkadawette and a Moorish boy who happened to be there, and burnt the buildings at Minnery whence the Tappal Cangan had escaped. These events happened on the 27th and 28th ultimo, and two days after followed the capture of Kobekaduwe, the Kandyan chief above alluded to, and who is commonly called Dessave, he having received the appointment of Dessave of Welasse from the pretender Wilbawe in 1818. The Malays have as yet escaped; one of the three, however, who appears to have been the principal, and to whose private malice the Cangan at Pulenkadawette fell a sacrifice, seeing the turn affairs took, affected to take part with the persons seizing the Kandyan leader, and when Capt. Owen, 73d regt., who had been detached from Trincomalie, arrived at Minnery (on 4th inst.), where he found Kobekaduwe, a Budhist priest, and another man, prisoners in charge of the inhabitants, this Malay was reported to have gone from thence in search of other insurgents.

This disturbance had the effect of stopping the communication by post between Kandy and Trincomalie, and the mails dispatched from Colombo between the 20th and 29th ult., and from Trincomalie after the 25th ult. were intercepted, but from Capt. Owen's report it is ascertained that several, if not all the packets, have been recovered, being found in the jungle, and have been sent to Trincomalie.

It is satisfactory to remark, that the general feeling of the people, in Dumbadewe, and those parts of Matele and Nuwerekalawiye adjoining, on this occasion has been inimical to any attempt to disturb the public tranquillity; and the seizure of Kobekaduwe, before any troops were known to be in movement towards the scene of disturbance, is the best proof of their sentiments in this respect.

Detachments have been put in motion through the other remote provinces, Bintenne and Nuwerekawiye, in which we have no established posts, for the purposes of inspecting the state of the country, and checking any efforts which might be made by the few rebels still secreted in the jungles, to excite temporary or local commotions.—*Ceyl. Gaz. June* 10, *as quoted by Mad. Cour. June* 23.

* See our Number for October, p. 307.
† See ante, p. 619.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Captains sworn into the command of Ships.

Nov. 1.—A Court of Directors was held, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, *viz.*—Capt. T. Larkins, Marquis Camden, and Capt. T. Borradaile, Inglis; both for Bombay and China.—Capt. C. Mortlock, Lowther Castle, for Bengal and China.

Nov. 15.—A Court of Directors was held, when the undermentioned captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, *viz.*—Capt. A. Nairne, General Kyd; and Capt. C. O. Mayne, Atlas, for Bengal and China.

CAPT. THOS. LYNN.

At a Court of Directors of the Hon. East-India Company, held on Wednesday the 22d Nov., we understand that Capt. Thos. Lynn was declared eligible to grant certificates to the sworn officers of their naval service, as touching their ability in nautical astronomy, and the uses of the chronometer on ship-board. Capt. Lynn was also awarded by the Court 100 guineas, to assist him in publishing his Solar Tables, which will be put to press without delay.

APPOINTMENTS.

Royal East-India Volunteers.

Nov. 3.—Lieut. Joseph Allen to be captain, vice Evans, whose appointment has not taken place; and Wm. Henry Mitchall, gent., to be lieutenant, vice Allen. —*War Office.*

Company's Depôt at Chatham.

Capt. Thos. Macfarlane to be adjutant, vice Duncan, resigned.

Ecclesiastical Establishments.

The Rev. Henry Parish, M.A. has been appointed a chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

The Rev. David Young has been appointed a chaplain on the Bombay establishment.

Company's Solicitor, Madras.

John Carruthers, Esq. has been re-appointed by the Court of Directors to the office of Company's solicitor at Madras, upon the same being vacated by Mr. Orme.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut.col. F. A. Daniel, of the Madras Nat.Cav., has retired from the service, and has offered himself as a candidate for the East-India direction; he will not, however, be eligible for election till two years after the date of his retirement.

Capt. and Lieut. R. F. Purvis, of the 30th Bengal Nat. Inf., has also retired from the service from the 31st May last.

PHILIPPINE COMPANY.

In the sitting of the Cortes of this day (Oct. 18), the abolition of the privileges of the Philippine Company was resolved upon.—*Spanish papers, as quoted by London paper, Nov.* 3.

DR. LUMSDEN.

Dr. Lumsden, whose departure from India, *via* Bushire, Persia, Georgia, &c. to England, was noticed in our last number (p. 486), arrived in London in the beginning of last month (Nov.), after a journey of sixteen months. We are happy in being enabled to add that his health is greatly improved.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

Sir J. Malcolm is expected to return home by January or February next.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Oct. 29. Portsmouth, Kennersley Castle, Pinkney, from Cape of Good Hope, 14 Aug.

Nov. 8. Portsmouth, 13 Deal, 14 Gravesend, Margaret, Allen, from Bengal 14 June, Cape 1 Sept.

—. Plymouth, 19 Gravesend, Jamima, Danby, from Bombay and Mauritius, sailed from Mauritius 3 Aug. St. Helena 21 Sept.

14. Plymouth, 20 Gravesend, John Barry, Ellerby, from Bengal and Cape of Good Hope.

20. Portsmouth, General Palmer, Truscott, from Madras 25 June.

Passengers: Right hon. Hugh Elliot (late Governor of Madras); Misses Elliot, H. Elliot, and C. Elliot; Capt. Elliot; Master F. Elliot; Mrs. Col. M'Gregor and family; hon. Col. Stanhope; Captains Edmonds, Davis, Jenour, and Bacon; Lieutenants Bland, Duckinfield, and Lortwood.

22. Gravesend, Duke of Marlborough, Jeffery, from Cape of Good Hope.

23. Off Dover, Midas, Edicott, from Batavia.

24. Cowes, True American, Bancroft, from China in 170 days.

Departures.

Nov. 2. Gravesend, 3 Deal, Alacrity, Findlay, for Cape of Good Hope.
3. Falmouth, Dick, Harrison, for New South Wales.
4. Cove of Cork, Lord Sidmouth, Muddle, for ditto.
5. Deal, Emerald, Elliot, for ditto.
7. Gravesend, 8 Deal, Duchess of York, Collins, for ditto.
11. Gravesend, Augusta, Giles, for China.
14. Gravesend, 17 Portsmouth, Cornwallis, Bourke, for Cape of Good Hope.
15. Gravesend, Garland, Brown, for ditto.
—. Portsmouth, Medway, Wight, for New South Wales.
20. Gravesend, 22 Deal, Venus, Kilgour, for ditto.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 30. In Montague Place, Russell-square, the lady of Capt. W. Forrest, of a daughter.

— In Portland Place, the lady of N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. of a daughter.

Nov. 3. At Woodford, the lady of Capt. Daniel Ross, E. I. Company's marine service, of a daughter.

22. In Upper Berkeley-street, the lady of James F. Saunders, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 3. At Rio Janeiro, Mr. John H. Martin to Miss Maria Sarina Calder, youngest daughter of the late John Calder, Esq. of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Oct. 15. At Whitby, in Yorkshire, F. Smallpage, Esq. of the 8th Bengal cavalry, to Esther, eldest daughter of Thos. Hunter, Esq. of Whitby.

28. At Kensington, Capt. Eckley, of the East-India service, to Miss Gayton, of Rose-cottage, Old Brompton.

31. At St. Mary-le-bone church, John Badger, Esq. surgeon, of Charles-street, Manchester-square, to Charlotte, daughter of Col. R. Clarke, of the Bengal native cavalry.

— At Carshalton, Jonathan Chapman, Esq. son of Abel Chapman, Esq. of Woodford in Essex, to Agatha, eldest daughter of Jacob Foster Reynolds, Esq. of Carshalton in Surrey.

Nov. 1. At Clifton, Major MacInnes, of the Bengal establishment, to Mary Elizabeth Milward, youngest daughter of the late Bedingfield Pogson, Esq., of the island of St. Christopher.

4. By the Rev. T. Mears, rector of All Saints, Capt. P. Breton, hon. East India Company's artil., to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of B. G. Wright, Esq. of the Polygon, Southampton.

14. At Mary-le-bone new church, E. Ranken, Esq., late of Madras, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. James Parnell, of Doncaster.

25. At St. Pancras church, J. Crawford, Esq., Hon. Company's service, on the Bengal establishment, to Anne Horatia, eldest daughter of James Perry, Esq., of Tavistock-square.

Lately. Samuel Babington, Esq., of the secretary's office, East India House, to Miss Dickenson, of North-street.

DEATHS.

Oct. 19. At Glasgow, C. J. Campbell, son of the late Dr. C. Campbell, of Bencoolen.

30. At Carshalton, in Surry, aged 84, Catharine, widow of the late J. Ryley, Esq., of Bombay.

Nov. 8. Dr. McLeod. He accompanied Lord Amherst in the last embassy to China, and has gratified the world with an account of that embassy.

9. At his house in Glasgow, John Barr, Esq., late of Charlotte-street, Portland place, and formerly of Calcutta.

16. At his house in Carlisle, Henry Hall, Esq., late of Madras, in the 51st year of his age.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Nov. 24, 1820.

Cotton.—The market continues in a very depressed state, and the accounts from Liverpool are daily becoming more gloomy; a fall of one halfpenny per lb. has taken place in that market. These unfavourable accounts, and the demand here having entirely subsided, has occasioned a fall of one halfpenny to one penny per lb., and even the great reduction does not facilitate sales. The market prices may be stated at one halfpenny to one penny per lb. below the quotations.

Sale of Drugs, &c. at the East-India House.—Lac Dye, chiefly 3*s.* 6*d.* *a* 4*s.* 6*d.*—Galls, fair bold blue, 14*l.* 15*s.*—Gum Arabic, pale yellow, 89*s.* *a* 110*s.*, middling, 50*s.* *a* 54*s.*—Gum Senegal, pale dull, 28*s.* *a* 35*s.*, one lot 15*s.*—Gum Animi, 30*s.* *a* 75*s.*—Gum Kino, 21*l.* — Gum Ammoniac, good and fine lump, 7*l.* 10*s.* *a* 9*l.*, common, 38*s.* *a* 100*s.*—Myrrh, good and fine, 20*l.*, one lot 7*l.* 4*s.*—Olibanum, good, 26*s.* *a* 35*s.*—Aloes, not Socotorina, 50*s.* *a* 100*s.*—Benjamin, 1st quality, 32*l.* *a* 50*l.*, 2d, 9*l.* 10*s.* *a* 15*l.* 10*s.*, remainder, 44*s.* *a* 150*s.*—Gambogium, 6*l.* 15*s.* *a* 13*l.* 15*s.*—Shellac, orange, 84*s.* *a* 90*s.*, liver, 45*s.* *a* 47*s.*, remainder, 30*s.* *a* 42*s.*—Sticklac, chiefly 10*s.* *a* 17*s.*—Vermillion, good, 2*s.* *a* 2*s.* 5*d.*—Anniseed, good, 50*s.* *a* 56*s.*—Cardemoms, Malabar, 2*s.* *a* 2*s.* 9*d.*—Rhubard, good and middling fiat Dutch trimmed, 3*s.* 4*d.* *a* 4*s.* 7*d.*, remainder, 8*d.* *a* 3*s.* 9*d.*—Senna, middling, 9*d.*—Musk, good, 10*s.* *a* 15*s.* 3*d.*, inferior, 4*s.* *a* 8*s.* 6*d.* per oz.—Seedlac, 5*s.* *a* 7*s.*—Alkali, 7*s.* *a* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* *a* 3*s.* 6*d.*—Sazicmatta or Alkali, 6*s.* 6*d.* *a* 8*s.*—Assafœtida, fine, 5*l.* *a* 11*l.* 5*s.*, inferior, 20*s.* *a* 100*s.*—Refined Borax, 54*s.* *a* 56*s.*; Unrefined, 34*s.* *a* 50*s.*—Rough Camphor, 7*l.* 10*s.* *a* 9*l.*—Castor Oil, 10*d.* *a* 15*d.*—Chillies, 15*s.*—Cocoa Nuts, 6*d.* *a* 1*s.* per 100.—Coculus Indicus, 18*s.*—Myrabolanes, 2*s.* *a* 3*s.* 6*d.*—Tin, 75*s.* *a* 76*s.* (we believe taken in).—Turmeric, middling Bengal, 10*s.* 6*d.* *a* 11*s.* 6*d.*, good Bengal and Java, 11*s.* and 11*s.* 6*d.*—Buffalo Horns, 52*s.* *a* 54*s.* per cwt.—Tips, 43*s.* *a* 46*s.* 6*d.*—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, 5*l.* 10*s.* *a* 13*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.—Sandal Wood, 1*s.* 9*d.* and 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb.—Sapan Wood, 17*s.* *a* 18*s.* per cwt.—Red Saunders, 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1820-21.

When sailed.	Pos.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be aftout.	To be in Downs.
	2	*Inglis*	1800	Rich. Borradaile	Thos. Borradaile	Jos. Dudman	Fred. Ortebar	C. Pennington	H. Columbine	Rich. H. Cox	Chas. Pillans	}		
	1	*Fergusharton*	1326	John C. Lochner	W Cruickshank	Thos. Young	John Colman	Hy. Edmonds	W. Francken	John Scott	George Adam	} *Bomb. & China*	1820.	1820.
	1	*Royal George*	1333	John Fam Timins	Chas. S. Timins	Chris. Biden.	A. Cardonnel	R. Treherne	William Carr	Thos. Hog	John Ward	}		
	5	*Marquis Camden*	1200	H. M. Samson	T. Larkins, Jun.	Charles Butler	John Fenn	Gilson R. Fox	T. Hutchinson	David Scott	S. Drysdale	}	6 *Nov.*	26 *Dec.*
	1	*Repulse*	1300	John Fam Timins	John Paterson	J. Manderson	Edward Jacob	W. H. Walker	A. C. Watling	Sam. Symes	Alex. M. Sim	*St. Hel. Benc. Ch.*		
	6	*Lowther Castle*	1200	J. Crosthwaite	Chas. Mortlock	R. W. Smith	J. Wilkinson	Rich. Lloyd	James Barker	S. T. Bridger	Nich. G. Glass	}		1821.
	4	*General Kyd*	1200	James Walker	Alex. Nairne	E. Maxwell	J. Watson	John Pearson	—	F. P. Alleyn	James Cannan	} *Bengal & China*	20 *Nov.*	10 *Jan.*
	3	*Atlas*	1200	Jasper Vaux	Chas. O. Mayne	R. B. Everest	John Alder	G. Braithwaite	—	John Dill	Rob. Mayne	}		
	3	*Waterloo*	1325	*Company's Ship*	Richard Alsager	Charles Shea	John Brown	G. T. Calvely	John Pratt	—	Geo. Homer	} *St. Hel. Bombay, & China*	19 *Dec.*	8 *Feb.*
	4	*Vansittart*	1200	John Carstairs	W. H. Chalrymple	Henry Cowan	Wm. Allen	John Mote	J. Surcombe	J. W. Wilson	Rich. Rawes	}		
	6	*Charles Grant*	1200	William Moffat	Hugh Scott	W. R. Best	George Denny	Joseph Coates	C. Eastmere	Rob Strange	Fred. Palmer	} *Bombay & China*	1821.	
	1	*Kent*	1332	S. Marjoribanks	Henry Cobb	Rich. Clarke	J. Drummond	Frank Daniell	— M'Nair	T. F. Hanken	John Allan	}	3 *Jan.*	22 *Feb.*
	2	*Keltie Castle*	1332	Stewart Erskine	Alex. Lindsay	W. H. Ladd	E. L. Adams	—	—	Rob. Elliot	Wm. Cragg	} *Madr. & China*		
	5	*General Harris*	1200	James Sims	Geo. Welstead	—	—	—	—	—	Henry Barry	}		
	2	*Windsor*	1332	George Clay	J. R. Francklin	A. F. Proctor	John Levy	Mark Clayson	Felix Boulbee	Edw. Edwards	M. Francklin	}		
	1	*Hythe*	1333	S. Marjoribanks	John P. Wilson	Alex. W. Law	George Probyn	Wm. Drayner	A. C. Proctor	R. Alexander	John Ranney	}		
	5	*Bridgewater*	1200	James Sims	Wm. Mitchell	—	—	—	—	—	Joseph Cragg	}		
	6	*Rose*	955	S. Donaldson	Thos. M'Taggart	Thos. Sandys	J. M'Taggart	R. Palmer	John Hay	—	John Milroy	} *China*	2 *Mar.*	24 *April*
	4	*Minerva*	976	Wm. Mellish	John Mills	Edw. Foord	W. Edmonds	—	—	Wm. Scott	—	}		
	5	*Princess Charlotte of Wales*	978	Chas. B. Gribble	Chas. B. Gribble	—	—	—	—	—	—	}		
	7	*Thomas Grenville*	886	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Manning	J. B. Burnett	J. Cuthbertson	Peter Pilcher	Fred. Hedges	—	J. Benfold	} *Bengal*	17 *April*	5 *June*
	3	*Marq. Wellington*	961	Henry Bonham	John Wood	—	Chas. Oakes	T. Buttenshaw	—	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shepherd	}		

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	4	9	to	0	5	0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.							
—— Cheribon.....	6	2	0	—	6	8	0
—— Sumatra.....							
—— Mocha.....							
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8
—— Extra fine.....	0	0	8	—	0	0	9
—— Bengal.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	8
—— Bourbon.....	0	1	2	—	0	1	6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	10	0
Anniseeds, Star.....	3	0	0	—	3	5	0
Borax, Refined.....	2	15	0	—	3	0	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	10	0	—	2	15	0
Camphire unrefined.....	8	0	0	—	10	0	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	6	—	0	3	0
—— Ceylon.....	0	2	0				
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	1	0	0				
—— Lignea.....	3	0	0	—	9	10	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	1	6
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	3	0
Coculus Indicus.....	1	0	0	—	1	5	0
Columbo Root.....							
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	—	53	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	10	0	0	—	11	0	0
—— Arabic.....	3	15	0	—	4	10	0
—— Assafœtida.....	5	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Benjamin.....	5	0	0	—	58	0	0
—— Animi.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	9	0	0
—— Galbanum.....	26	0	0	—	30	0	0
—— Gamboguim.....	14	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	8	0	0	—	16	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	2	0	0	—	6	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	1	0	—	0	3	0
—— Dye.....	0	3	2	—	0	3	6
—— Shell, Block.....							
—— Shivered.....							
—— Stick.....							
Musk, China.....oz.	0	12	0	—	0	16	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	0	8	—	0	0	10
—— Cinnamon.....	0	15	0				
—— Cloves.....	0	3	6				
—— Mace.....	0	1	3	—	0	1	6
—— Nutmegs.....	0	1	3	—	0	1	6
Opium.....lb.							
Rhubarb.....	0	2	0	—	0	7	0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	3	0	0				
Senna.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	0
Turmerick, Java....cwt.	0	14	0	—	0	16	0

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	18	
—— China.....	1	5	0	—	1	10	0
Zedoary.....							
Galls, in Sorts.....	9	10	0	—	11	10	0
—— Blue.....	14	0	0				
Indigo, Blue.....lb.							
—— Blue and Violet.....	0	7	3	—	0	7	8
—— Purple and Violet ...	0	7	0	—	0	7	
—— Good Ditto.....	0	6	9	—	0	7	
—— Fine Violet.....	0	6	6	—	0	6	
—— Good Ditto.....	0	6	0	—	0		
—— Fine Violet & Copper	0	5	6	—			
—— Fine & Good Copper	0	5	6	—	0	6	0
—— Middling Ditto.....							
—— Ordinary.....	0	4	9	—	0	5	9
—— Fine Madras.....							
—— Manilla.....							
Rice.....cwt.	0	8	6	—	0	12	0
Safflower.....cwt.							
Sago.....cwt.	0	16	0	—	1	0	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	15	0				
Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0	17	3	—	0	18	10
—— Novi.....	0	17	1	—	1	3	7
—— Ditto White.....	0	17	1	—	1	3	7
—— China.....	0	19	1	—	1	3	6
—— Organzine.....	1	15	0	—	2	3	0
Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	5	10	—	0	8	1
—— Cloves.....	0	3	3				
—— —— Bourbon.....							
—— Mace.....	0	5	7	—	0	7	0
—— Nutmegs.....	0	2	7	—	0	4	1
—— Ginger.....cwt.	0	14	0	—	0	16	0
—— Pepper, Company's.lb.	0	0	7				
—— —— Privilege.....	0	0	7				
—— —— White.....	0	1	0				
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	11	0
—— White.....	1	14	0	—	2	2	0
—— Brown.....	0	18	0	—	1	7	0
Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	2	—	0	2	3
—— Congou.....	0	2	4	—	0	3	6
—— Souchong.....	0	3	0	—	0	4	0
—— Campoi.....							
—— Twankay.....	0	2	10	—	0	3	
—— Pekoe.....	0	4	0	—	0	5	0
—— Hyson Skin.....	0	2	10	—	0	4	0
—— Hyson.....	0	3	9	—	0	6	0
—— Gunpowder.....	0	6	0	—	0	6	6
Tortoiseshell.....	1	15	0	—	2	0	0
Wood, Saunders Red..ton	5	0	0	—	6	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 5 *December—Prompt* 6 *March*, 1821.

Tea.—Bohea 600,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong 4,300,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson Skin 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson 250,000 lb.; —Total, including Private Trade, 6,650,000 lb.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that at the Sale of Tea to be held in March next the *Twankay Tea* will be put up at 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

For Sale 13 *December—Prompt* 9 *March.*

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

For Sale 23 *January*, 1821—*Prompt* 20 *April.*

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

The most recent accounts received from Calcutta state the Company's six per cent. loan paper to be at about 2 rupees 5 annas per cent. premium.

The Exchange at Calcutta on London is at 2*s.* 3*d.* per sicca rupee, for bills at six months sight.

The Exchange here on Bengal has declined lately, and although very little has been done, the rate cannot be quoted higher than from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* for bills at 60 days sight.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Captains.*	*Where to.*
Inglis	1200	Borradaile	Bombay and China.
Royal George	1300	Timins	Ditto.
Marquis Camden	1200	Larkins	Ditto.
Lowther Castle	1200	Mortlock	Bengal and China.
General Kyd	1200	Nairne	Ditto.
Atlas	1200	Mayne	Ditto.
Competitor	450	Low	Madras and Bengal.
Moffatt	750	Aitkman	Ditto.
Jupiter	450	Swan	Ditto.
City of Edinburgh	370	Wiseman	Calcutta.
Time	400	Brodie	Madras.
Barossa	600	Hutchinson	Batavia and Penang.
Orpheus	400	Finlay	Isle of France.
Grace	280	Lethbridge	Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales.
Sarah	600	Norton	Bombay.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of October, to the 25th of November 1820.

1820.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cents.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3½ Annuities.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	3 per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. Lottery Tickets. s. d.	1820.
Oct. 26	—	66⅞	67⅛	85⅞	104⅜	17⅜	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	25.24p	4.5p	68 67½	21 18	Oct. 26
27	215½	67¼	67⅞68⅛	85⅛	104⅜	17	—	—	76⅛	1½d	—	—	—	—	25.24p	5.3p	68¼	—	27
30	215½	67⅛	67⅛68	85⅛	104⅜	17	—	—	—	2¼d	—	—	—	—	25.26p	4.5p	67⅛68	21 18	30
31	215½	67⅛	67⅛68	85⅛	104⅜	17	—	—	76¼	2¼d	221¼	—	—	67⅞	25.26p	4.5p	67⅛68	—	31
Nov. 2	215½	67⅛66⅞	68 67¾	85⅛	104⅛	17	—	—	76	—	—	75⅛	—	—	26p	4 6p	68 67¾	—	Nov. 2
3	215½	66⅛67	67⅛⅜	84⅛85	103⅞104	17⅛	—	65⅛	76	2¼d	221½	—	—	—	27p	4.6p	67⅛⅞	—	3
7	215½	67⅛67	68⅛67¾	85⅛	104⅛	17	—	—	76⅛	2⅜d	222	—	—	67¾	26p	4.5p	68¼67⅞	21 18	7
8	—	67⅛	67⅛68	85⅛	104⅜	7	103½	65⅝	76	—	—	75⅛	—	67¼	26 27p	4 5p	68 67⅞	—	8
10	215½216	67⅛	68⅛⅜	85⅜	104⅛	—	—	66⅛	76⅛	1⅞d	221½	75½	67¼	—	27 25p	5.3p	68⅛⅜	—	10
11	217	68⅛	68⅛69⅛	86⅛	105⅛	17⅛	—	—	—	1d	—	76½	—	68⅛	25.26p	3 5p	67⅞69	—	11
13	—	68¼	68⅛69¼	86⅛	105⅜	17⅛	—	—	77⅛	⅜ ⅜d	—	—	—	—	25p	4.2p	68¼69¼	—	13
14	217½	68⅛	69⅛	86⅜	105¾106	17	—	66½	77⅛	⅜ ⅜d	222½	—	—	—	26.27p	3.5p	69⅛	—	14
15	217½	68⅜	69⅜	86⅛	106 105¾	17⅜	—	—	77⅛	⅛d	—	—	—	—	26.27p	4.5p	69⅜	—	15
16	—	68⅜	69⅛	86¼	105⅞	17⅜	—	—	77⅛	⅛ ⅛d	224	—	—	—	26.27p	4 5p	69⅛	23 18	16
17	218½	68⅜	69⅛	86⅛	105⅛	—	—	67⅛	77⅛	¼d	—	—	—	—	26.27p	3.5p	69⅜	—	17
18	218 219	68⅜	69⅛	86⅛	105½	17⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.27p	5.3p	69⅜	—	18
20	—	68⅜	69⅛	86⅛	105⅜	17¼	—	—	77½	—	—	—	—	—	26p	3.4p	69⅛	23 18	20
21	219½	68⅛	69¼	86¼	105¼	17⅛	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	26.27p	5.2p	69⅜	—	21
22	219½	68⅜69	69⅛	86¼	105½	17⅛	—	—	77½	—	—	—	—	—	26.27p	5.3p	69⅜	—	22
23	219½	68⅜	69½	86¼	105⅝	17⅛	—	—	77½	—	—	—	—	—	26.27p	2.1p	69⅜	—	23
24	—	68⅛	69⅛	86¼	105½	17⅛	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	27.24p	2p. par	69⅜	—	24
25	—	68⅛	69⅛	86⅛	105⅛	17¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.23p	2p. par	69⅛	—	25

E. Eyton, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.*

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Printed by
Cox and Baylis, Great Queen Street,
Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.